ARIZONA EARTH FIRST! 
DEFENDS ON A 
BROAD FRONT

By John Davis

As Arizona Earth First! (AZ EF!) grows and becomes more active, we have found ourselves surrounded by more environmental battles than we can handle. Issues we are currently involved in include an observatory proposed for the top of Mt. Graham; the Phelps-Dodge copper smelter in Douglas, AZ; a uranium mine proposed for a spot 15 miles south of the Grand Canyon; aircraft traffic above the Grand Canyon; the proposed Rio Salado project, with its big dam on the Verde River; the Central Arizona Project (CAP); Palo Verde nuclear generating station, the proposed $28 million project to “improve” the Mt. Lemmon Highway; development and proposed changes in land use regulations which threaten the Tucson Mountains; a proposed 80 mile long underground particle accelerator for southern Arizona’s desert; and timber cutting throughout Arizona National Forests, with especially destructive cutting along the north rim of the Grand Canyon in the Kolbabi National Forest and along the Mogollon Plateau in the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest. AZ EF! has taken actions on several of these issues and has more actions planned.

To oppose the Mt. Graham observatory, we submitted comments and a Mt. Graham Wilderness proposal to the planning officer of the Coronado National Forest. We also took part in a demonstration at a public hearing on the issue. Our next action, on September 23, will be a theatrical demonstration against the Forest Service and Steward Observatory — the two main culprits on this issue.

To pressure officials to close the Douglas smelter, EF! joined GASP (Groups Against Smelter Pollution) in a demonstration outside the headquarters of the Arizona Department of Health Services — the state agency responsible for allowing Phelps-Dodge to violate Clean Air Act guidelines. Our next action will be a demonstration at the Douglas smelter with GASP on September 21. We hope then to help organize a small national strategy-making conference on acid rain, to be followed by unusually imaginative nationwide demonstrations against acid rain. (Any EF!er willing to help on acid rain organizing, please contact us in Tucson.)

To combat Energy Parks Nuclear’s proposal for a Grand Canyon uranium mine, we hold a day of street theatre and leaflet distributing in and near the Ramada Inn, where the symposium was held. Agitators in the restroom (give a hoot, don’t pollute!); a giant Turkey (representing the Forest Supervisor); a Pine Beetle (the critter who is supposedly responsible for the logging), Bugs Bunny, Smokey the Bear, and a cameo appearance by our old eco-killer friend, Ronald Reagan. The Frederries were terribly embarrassed, coming out to yell at us for leaving Silent Agitators in the restroom of the Ramada Inn, where the symposium was held.

The proceedings had to be stopped several times during the three-day event due to the terrible din of air horns being blown by passing truckers in response to the signs held by our rowdy agitators: “Hunt for Wilderness,” “Save the Pine Beetle,” and “We Had to Cut Down the Forest to Save the Trees, continued on pg. 4

TEXAS WILDERNESS 
LOGGING CONTINUES DESPITE PROTESTS

By Coyote

The US Forest Service has issued its Land & Resources Management Plan (and accompanying DEIS) for the National Forests in Texas. It is safe to say that this Plan is a disgrace in the eyes of everyone except the timber industry. The entire National Forest is slated for even-aged “management” (i.e. clearcutting) during the next fifty years. Rotation ages will be reduced, in some cases to forty years. The Plan looks as if the timber companies wrote the document. Earth First! and other Texas environmental groups are preparing voluminous comments in opposition. The public comment deadline is October 17, although it will likely be extended.

Earth First! has been active this summer in bringing attention to the shoddily managed practices of the Texas Frederries. Largely in response to the logging of trees in Wilderness Areas, great new media support of Texas Earth First! activities has occurred. It is hoped that the Forest Plan will draw similar publicity.

In May, the Forest Service co-sponsored a “Wilderness Management Symposium” with The Wilderness Society in Nacodoches, Texas, in the heart of the East Texas forests. Earth First! was there, too, demonstrating against the logging of hundreds (now thousands) of acres of designated Wilderness in Texas and Louisiana. Forty people protested at the Symposium — many wearing animal costumes of such forest luminaries as Woody Owl (give a hoot, don’t pollute!), a giant Turkey (representing the Forest Supervisor), a Pine Beetle (the critter who is supposedly responsible for the logging), Bugs Bunny, Smokey the Bear, and a cameo appearance by our old eco-killer friend, Ronald Reagan. The Frederries were terribly embarrassed, coming out to yell at us for leaving Silent Agitators in the restroom of the Ramada Inn, where the Symposium was held.

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Around the Campfire

By Ned Fritz

Editor’s note: In December, Earth First! broke the disgusting story of Forest Service pine beetle cuts in a newly designated Wilderness Area in East Texas. In spite of demonstrations by Texas Earth First’ers, and a lawsuit by the Texas Committee on Natural Resources, the Wilderness Society and Sierra Club, not yet scheduled for final trial, the Forest Service has accelerated its cuttings — 232 between June 4 and August 7. On August 4, the Sierra Club and Wilderness Society won an injunction against the Forest Service for similar cuts in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi Wilderness Areas. Before this, the whole program of cuts to “control” beetles in wilderness-type areas began in the old Four Notch Forest. Prominent Texans wilderness leader and founder of the Texas Committee on Natural Resources, Ned Fritz, here comments on what has become of the Four Notch.

The Forest Service has launched its final assault on the hardened carcass of what was once a beautiful Wilderness. Further Planning Area — the Four Notch, in the Sam Houston National Forest, Texas. On July 39 and 25, the Foresters solicited bids for building four permanent roads through the large area formerly encircled by the Four Notch Loop of the Lone Star Hiking Trail, described in the Appalachians, and I offer proposals for the extraordinary BLM lands of Utah and for my old stomping grounds — the Gila in New Mexico. In addition, Earth First’ers in June have devised an International Wilderness Preserve proposal for the Stikline River area in Alaska and British Columbia of about 30 million acres. Where? Now, there’s a wilderness!

Can angle environmentalists and Indians work together? That’s always been questionable. But can Earth First! and Indians work together? I hope so. David Seals of the Black Hills Alliance discusses this in what I think is a very important article in this issue. I would like to see a rational and honest working together between Earth First! and Indians — in mutual respect, without guilt, and with a firm commitment to Earth. My tribals ancestors in northern Europe were conquered by this. Eastern Greek Roman “Western” Civilization one thousand years ago. We may just have the same enemy.

This year’s campaign in the Cathedral Forest of Oregon is winding down. During the fall and winter, we hope to bring you some analytic articles on the victories, defeats — and lessons in the Big Trees.

Finally, thanks very much for your splendid response to the pleas for contributions to Oregon Earth First!, Mountain West Earth First!, the Earth First! Foundation, and the Howie Wolfe Legal Defense Fund. All of who send in money accomplished much good.

See you on the trail. The aspen should be in fine color and the light NI try of the Blue and Gila in early October.

Dave Foreman

GUEST EDITORIAL
THE FOUR NOTCH IS DEAD, LONG LIVE THE FOUR NOTCH!

By Ned Fritz

The Force Service has its annual campaign to control the Southern Beetle. They did not leave a merchantable pine uncut. Beetles are doing every thing necessary to the process they mashed and mangled. And yet, though oft- rebutted, they continue in Hitlerian style to cite the Four Notch as an example of what damage the beetle can inflict. The Force Service has already demolished the Four Notch by cutting 4900 acres of healthy, as well as infested, pines in a disastrous two-year campaign to control the Southern Pine Beetle. They did not leave a merchantable pine uncut. They sold the trees and distilled the Western pine. They sold them all. In the process they mashed and mangled the hardwoods and other vegetation so badly that they advertised portions of the area for shearing and windrowmg. Only the final step of a clearcut before planting rows of pines. And yet, though outraged, they continue in Hitlerian style to cite the Four Notch as an example of what damage the beetle can inflict if “treated” properly.

The Force Service has won its unholy war against our first big Wilderness objective in Texas, the Four Notch — the citadel which we had protected through a 270° injunction against any clearing. It is a victory of diligent effort, we failed to protect it from the sky and dependable court of controlling “the vicious” beetle. The Force Service failed to prevent the beetle from spreading and multiplying. What do the Frederick’s care — they sold the trees and defeated our wilderness proposal.

The 9-year-old plan of the Four Notch are gone, and with them the Sequoia, two-bright-and-blackbirds, the Mogollon, the Woodcock, Parrilla warbler, and Chuck-Wills-Widow nestors of April, the shady and hidden thickets of summer, the Crane-fly orbichs of August, the nodding lades-crees of November, the champion Arrowhead and Carolina buckthorn trees, and all the rest of the continued on pg. 3
Dear Editor,

I'd like to let your readers know that my share of the royalties from all copies of Boost Shug, That Little: Some Notes on Edward Abbey (Dream Garden Press, 1980) sold through EF will go to EF itself.

Keep up the good work.

Gregory McNamee

Dear EF!

Only my hectic schedule and disorganized brain would allow a catastrophe like this to occur. Of course I want to keep getting the best nation-wide and regionally interrelated news. Here's my contribution with a small bonus for beers for the crew or whatever.

A minor (?) bone to pick with . . . . I would like to see more news about east of the Mississippi happenings. What about regional editors or something? Certainly you must have a substantial number of natural ecosystems never to return.

But this wild world has not died in vain.

From these honored dead we take increased devotion.

As I stated at the Fourth Annual Pow Wow in the Four Notch on April 9, 1981: . . . the Four Notch is an area of steep and rugged communities of this forest around us, the Four Notch. This Nature Area contains stately sugar pines and all the animal life among them band together to make symbols of resistance. Their struggle for survival from the monoculture practices of the Forest Service has inspired us to struggle all the harder the nearer we came to save examples of our natural heritage to obtain wilderness designation, if not for the Four Notch, at least for other areas. If the Forest Service succeeds, in its intent to steal the Four Notch from the people's use, by denaturing it and planting pines, we will not get the Four Notch Area and we will be forced to go to greater efforts. The Four Notch will never die!

Three months later, with great fanfare, the deForest Service launched the beetle-cutting program which ruined the area for generations. But, even though we had little apparent chance for victory, we fought for other wildernesses. After one more year, Congress passed the East Texas Wilderness Act. It lacked the Four Notch, but included five significant areas north and south of it.

And the spirit of the Four Notch still lives on. We will fight the butchers of the Four Notch forever for the remaining potential wilderness and in every stand of Natural Forest throughout the land. Let the lesson of the Four Notch live forever! Fight the butchers of our environment!

MODERMAN EN
ANASAZI RUIINS. THE CANYON IS A fabulous area of natural beauty that is protected by federal law. We believe that the Grand Canyon belongs to our community and to the ancestors who came before us. We want to protect this area for future generations. We are concerned about the negative effects of uranium mining on the environment and public health.

Our group, Earth First!, has organized a series of protests at the Canyon to draw attention to the issue of uranium mining. We have also distributed flyers and leaflets to raise awareness about the dangers of uranium mining. We have conducted surveys of the area and found that the presence of uranium mining poses a threat to the environment and public health.

We believe that the government should take action to protect the Grand Canyon from uranium mining. We urge the government to consider the negative impacts of uranium mining and to take steps to prevent it. We also urge the public to support our efforts to protect the Grand Canyon from uranium mining.

We hope that our efforts will lead to a positive outcome. We believe that the Grand Canyon is a valuable resource for all of us, and we are determined to protect it for future generations. We hope that you will join us in our efforts to protect the Grand Canyon from uranium mining.
"No Helicopters!" Say Canyon Commandos
By Ralph Portio

Shortly after we crawled from our sleeping bags and watched the serene sunrise from the Grand Canyon’s North Rim, a faint buzzing let us know that it was time to begin our work. For most of the Canyon Commandos this was the first trip to Point Sublime and it was hard for us to believe that such a quiet secluded place would be assaulted by continuous droves of helicopters. The noise made us angry and determined. We left for the Anasazi ruins that helicopters visit almost continuously. We intended to give helicopter companies and the Park Service a message of how angry we were. As we bushwhacked toward the ruins we saw several groups of 3 or 4 helicopters at a time skimming the cliff sides far below the rim and then shooting over Point Sublime, clearly against even the Park Service’s meager regulations. When we arrived at the ruins there was a rare bull in the aircraft so we quickly put up 3 banners, being extremely careful not to touch the ruins. One banner, saying "NO HELOS" in big letters, went just in front of a major Anasazi structure (without touching it), and the other, saying "STOP THE NOISE," was suspended 20 feet above. (We would have loved to have seen some overweight ranger try to get that one down.) Before we got the 2nd one secured, another drove of choppers rounded the point and descended upon us. We jumped under the nearest tree but they hung right above us, clearly perturbed at the banners and sure we were nearby. At that moment we could imagine what it must be like for an El Salvadoran peasant. When the helicopters left, we scrambled back up to the rim. We waited and watched, expecting the Park Service helicopter to come, but it never did. The number of commercial flights dropped from more than one per minute to only a few during the remainder of the morning. Perhaps our display and simultaneous leafletting on the South Rim were getting our message across that we want aircraft kept out of the Canyon.

MT. GRAHAM — OPPORTION TO SCOPE BUILDS

By Ursa Power

In a swift and surprise move, unknown ecourest held a ribbon-cutting ceremony atop Hawk Peak in the threatened Pinaleno Mountains of southeastern Arizona sometime in August. Approximately 40 trees on the private permit had been tagged with red and yellow ribbons as survey markers for the proposed Steward Observatory Development. The red plastic ribbons designated where one or more giant telescopes were slated for placement, and the yellow ribbons indicated the path of a proposed new spur road in the primitive area. All of the markers were removed. It is not known if any spiking occurred as a preventive measure against felling any trees in the designated Experimental Forest on Hawk Peak. The star-gazers now declare Hawk Peak to be a superior site to High Peak and other spots along the crest of the range for locating their prime state-of-the-art long-eyes.

This action came soon after news that an ancient 12th century Mimbres culture religious shrine had been rediscovered on Hawk Peak. It is rumored that the person or persons responsible for the plastic spiking are members of the XX MEN, a mysterious strike force of ruthless, sublcaline raiders bent on destroying Mt. Graham against the abominable desecration by the spineless, story-shifting sycophants of the Steward Observatory.

Another recent action attributed to the XX MEN was the hoisting of an enormous banner proclaiming opposition to the observatory which was stretched across the Swift Trail at the base of Mt. Graham on Labor Day weekend. It definitely got the message across to users of the mountain and the Freddies how many of us feel about the repulsive project.

Labor Day weekend also saw the blanketting of Mt. Graham by various representatives of the conservative Coalition for the Preservation of Mt. Graham.

Mail-in flyers addressed to the Forest Service were distributed to campers and pickickers by a hedge-odog of all types, including Yuppies, rednecks, and an assortment of other polutees (but earnest) wimps. The flyers encouraged everyone to write:

Mr. Robert Tippeconic
Forest Supervisor
Coronado National Forest
200 W Congress
Tucson, AZ 85701

For information and to register, contact California Wilderness Coalition, POB 309, Porterville, CA 93256 or (310) 784-4177 (Rob Barnes). If you would like to help staff the Earth First! booth, please contact John or Nancy at POB 8571, Tucson, AZ 85703 602/822-2171. This will be a major wilderness conference and will be an excellent opportunity for Earth Firsters to work with more moderate environmental groups in urging stronger action arising from a biocentric ethic. It will also be the best chance California Earth Firsters have had to get organized at National Forest and Desert Wilderness issues. See you there!
A ROAD IS A ROAD IS A ROAD
Freddie Subterfuge on the Coconino

Roosevelt Dam on the Verde River is one of the most controversial projects which convinces you that land development is a primary facet of the human condition. Roosevelt Dam involves the purchase and recontouring, with $3 billion of taxpayer money, of 100,000 acres of federal lands for the subsequent placement of homes, commercial and industrial complexes, marinas, golf courses, and other developments sounding much as water as a city of 100,000 in the footprint. Of course, a dam isn't a dam unless you know it's not a dam, to the point that the Environmental Protection Agency has repeatedly looked into the issue and kept people off the backs of the local Forest Service Administrators.

Sure, we're getting a mere three miles of road built. It might infuriate you, but the real news is that the Forest Service has neglected the Coconino National Forest for the same one year period they were also very quietly "upgrading" another 150 miles of road. In fact, road building is involved turning barely discernable tracks (which existed because they had been used by horseback, fuel wood cutters) into significant thoroughfares.

That, however, was just the tip of the iceberg. I also found out that over the last seven years, using this same ruse, Coconino National Forest road crews have transformed more than 700 miles of primitive roads, tracks, ways and virgin streamside areas into 2-foot blown forest highways. Next year they hope to give us 150 miles more. On the Coconino, the road density the Forest Service considers to be their goal is, in Ponderosa habitat, two miles of road for every square mile of area. They've already driven more than that in some areas. In the ponderosa, they're shooting for one mile of road for every single square mile of area.

So many roads? Well, of course, a lot of them provide industry access to timber sales. Charging roads off to a telephone company is one way of giving that chance that that particular sale will lose money. At one time the Forest Service is under heavy national pressure because it has lost so much money on its timber sales. The agency is doing everything it can to lower its overhead. This is the case on the Coconino where the timber managers assure us that their game is making money. The problem, as an analysis of these roads is really intended to serve other purposes, too. These roads, we are told, are all for the purposes of administration and recreation.

On the idea of main roads and recreation? Hunters add that the Forest Service to close down some of the ones that already exist to give the wildlife a break and it's even been requested that in some areas roads be closed down during the deer and elk seasons because hunting on our National Forests is beginning to feel much too much like hunting in the suburbs. Backpackers and hikers are always fighting for fewer roads. Who wants to hike in a median strip, which is what the entire forest is going to be if the current rate of construction keeps up? Amazing as it may seem, the word is out that even some four wheelers are complaining that there are so damned many roads there's no decent, undis turbed country to tear up any more.

Well, what about administrative needs? Here, too, roads cause more problems that they solve. More roads mean more access to the forest for illegal activities like unauthorized wood cutting and poaching as well as opening up more areas to fire danger from tossed cigarettes and desert varnish. More roads to drive mean more roads to patrol and, therefore, more administrative headaches, not less.

The reason for this huge proliferation of roads on the National Forests is all too apparent when you consider the administration in charge both on the national as well as the local level. We all know how the Reagan Administration feels about roadless areas. This is apparent from its commitment to build 75,000 miles of new roads in those roadless areas that have not yet been protected as designated Wilderness, forever denying them the protection they deserve.

On the local level, a bare bones Wilderness Bill was passed for Forest Service lands here in Arizona in 1984. The word is that the administration of the Coconino National Forest feels that they are" enough to the tree huggers at that time, so they've out to make sure that the Wilderness issue here is settled once and for all. The way to do that is, you got it, build more roads. Reports have been in the wind ever since the passage of the '84 law that one area in the Coconino that wasn't included in the legislation even though it should have been, Hackberry Canyon, is going to fall to the blade. Another such area, Jacka Canyon, is no doubt on the hit list too.

By Dan Dagget

A few weeks ago, while catching the late news on the idiot box here in Flagstaff, I was roused out of the stupor customarily induced by America's favorite opiate when I heard the head in the box refer to a controversy surrounding excessive roadbuilding in our National Forests. Located smack in the middle of the Coconino National Forest, our local channel, KNAZ, had approached those in charge of that agency's administration to find out just how much the aforementioned uproar had to do with the federal lands surrounding Flagstaff.

I was on the edge of my seat so as not to miss a single second. Maybe, just maybe, I could learn something relevant from the mass media. The story came across loud and clear. Northern Arizona was nothing to worry about. Noonise, nothing like that was going on here in good old Flagstaff. Come to find out, however, that officials were out there working overtime to turn our Coconino National Forest road gridwork.

For the up coming year, there were a mere three miles of new road planned for the Coconino. That's three miles of road they really are building in the Coconino National Forest.

Now, I've worked around issues of mass media for some time and always found that out, well, it actually was true, but only in such a narrow and convoluted way. The one thing they failed to be of an interestional distortion: the information that had been leaked out intended to cloud the issue and keep people off the backs of the local Forest Service Administrators.

West Clear Creek Wilderness, Coconino NF. Photo by Dave Foreman.

CLIFF DAMN THREATENS DESERT BALD EAGLES

All these problems stem from the fact that the US Forest Service is so top heavy with forest engineers, it's virtually unable to do anything right. The agency in this regard is supposed to be stewarding. On Arizona's National Forests, one entire pressure group is put into the engineering and technical aspects of a typical timber sale. The ecological aspects get a mere five days. The ironic part of this whole scenario, of course, is that it can't even be said that this is justified on an economic basis. The US Forest Service is losing money while it pays its experts to squander our forests. We could cut all of our National Forests on a more sound economic, as well as ecological, basis if we got rid of about half of the people who work for that agency and are involved only in road building and timber sales. They could then be replaced with others who know something about forests rather than just stumps.

The worst aspect of Rio Salado is that wasn't included in the "gave" legislation even though it should have been enough to the tree huggers of the forest preserve. Forest Service engineers have always been heavy on this side of the equation, tending to think of the hewers of wood and drawers of water as being nothing more than road construction equipment.

Sure, you can help by firing off a letter to your member of Congress (House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515) in support of the subcommittee's proposed cuts in the Forest Service road-building budget. Let them know you are aware of the shenanigans that are going on in the National Forests and that you want to see them stopped. Be especially forceful in pointing out the drain on the federal budget that needs to be paid to the biological aspects of forest management including the hiring of more field biologists. Don't forget to add a reminder that has nothing to do with road construction but is a much more controversial issue than those money squandering road engineers. Maybe this is another way of pointing out the potential work for something worthwhile. While you're at it, send a copy of your letter to The Hon. John Block, the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. It is important to know that we're on your game.

Dan Dagget is conservation chair of the Plateau Group of the Sierra Club in Flagstaff, Arizona.

CLIFF DAMN PROPOSAL TO BUILD A ROAD

The Rio Salado project proposed for Phoenix by the Rio Salado Development District is one of the most controversial projects which convinces you that land development is a primary facet of the human condition. The problem in question is the entire purchase and recontouring, with $3 billion of taxpayer money, of 100,000 acres of federal lands for the subsequent placement of homes, commercial and industrial complexes, marinas, golf courses, and other developments. Of course, any dam isn't a dam unless you know it's not a dam, to the point that the Environmental Protection Agency has repeatedly looked into the issue and kept people off the backs of the local Forest Service Administrators.

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The evening of the second day of the talks was the time chosen by Texas Earth First for the "Citizens' Free Wilderness Symposium," an independent event sponsored by Earth First!, Friends of Texas Wilderness, and the fledgling Baptists for Wilderness (memberships available from EF! Austin). The Forest Service's Symposium cost $60 for admission, so the EF! one was free. Ned Fritz of Texas Committee on Natural Resources was the featured speaker on Wilderness timber cutting and the Southern Pine Beetle. Goons sent from the Texas Forest Service (a branch of Texas A & M University, which should give you an idea) to harass the environmentalists came prepared with a typed list of questions which they used to heckle the speakers, but to no avail. Unflappable, EF! and TOCNR held sway and even managed to convince some of the goons that their dogma was getting in the way of their senses.

In late May, US District Judge William Sieggerle of Tyler, Texas, heard a petition for an injunction on further cutting of Wilderness Areas for Pine Beetle control. In spite of the admission on the witness stand by the Forest Service's Chief Contract Entomologist and Resident Local Tree Noel De. Ron Billings that the control methods were ineffective, the Judge permitted the rape of designated Wilderness Areas to continue. He did, however, order the Forest to personally inspect each site during logging operations and that hardwood trees could not be cut "unless absolutely necessary" (hardwoods are completely resistant to beetle attacks). The Forest Service has been cutting down trees in Wilderness Areas since January. The stated reason is for "Pine Beetle Control," even though many of the Forest Service's own manuals say that logging in the vicinity of pine beetle infestations often encourages the spread of the infestation. The Freddies say these drastic measures are necessary in order to protect commercial timber lands outside Wilderness Areas from beetle attacks originating in the Wilderness and spreading to adjoining lands. They also claim that by cutting down pine trees that they are protecting the habitat of the Red Cockaded Woodpecker an endangered species which requires old growth pine for habitat. Their argument goes that if the beetles kill all the pines, there will be a loss of habitat for the bird. To the Freddies, going out and killing living, healthy trees to protect infestation sites in so-called "buffer strips" in order to prevent the beetles from killing them first!

On July 17, the Forest Service was taken to task by Congressman John Bryant of Dallas, the author of the Texas Wilderness Act of 1984, for the destruction of Wilderness Areas in Texas. A Congressional Field Hearing was held at the Upland Island Wilderness to see firsthand what the Freddies were doing to protect our Forest from the dastardly pine beetles. The Regional Forester from Atlanta, Jack Alcock, came out for the lynching and, boy, what a lynching mob there was. From as far away as Washington, DC, and California they came to watch the District Ranger sweat. The Freddies came off looking like the total buffoons they pretend to be. Almost all of the press was negative against the Forest Service. An Earth Firster, Larry Shelton, led the tour to the four-hundred-acre clearcut in the center of the Wilderness Area, a mile away from the nearest Wilderness boundary and three-quarters of a mile from the nearest Red Cockaded Woodpecker colony (lucky for them). Ruts and stumps everywhere, the Freddies had tried to tidy up before we came by planting bald cypress in the roads they had "improved." The Congressman was not impressed.

Wendy from Washington in the wake of the Wilderness tour is that full hearings may be held in DC sometime this fall, if the Freddies don't come to their senses (don't hold you breath). Earth First! will keep you informed.

Since July, another pine beetle court case was heard -- this time in the Washington, DC, Federal Court before a distinctly more sympathetic judge. The decision in that case was that the Forest Service must complete an Environmental Impact Statement before cutting any more trees in Wilderness Areas. Unfortunately, this decision applies only to Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi — not to Texas. Texas was excluded due to the pending suit before Judge Steegner in Tyler, which should be resolved in September or October. So the cutting continues in the long, but Texas summer . . . 

In the meantime, the Forest Plan is out and Earth First! is attacking it wholeheartedly. After much stalling, Forest Supervisor Mike Lannan has agreed to hold Forest Planning Workshops at the request of Texas Earth First! in Dallas, Houston and Nacogdoches. These workshops will be a great opportunity for radical environmentalists in Texas to show up and demand that the Forest Service cease their hideous experiments on the defenseless ecosystems of the East Texas National Forests. (Editor's note: The Sam Houston issue will report on these workshops which were taking place at press time.)

WHAT YOU CAN DO

*Call David Orr of Texas EF! for more information: (512)477-7366 or 476-7905.

*Obtain a copy of the Texas National Forests Pine Beetle Management Plan and DRE's from William Lannan, Forest Supervisor, POB 969, Lufkin, TX 75901.

*Write Kirby Brock, Forest Service, 1720 Peachtree Rd NW, Atlanta, GA 30307 to comment against pine beetle control logging in Wilderness Areas for the environmental impact statement now being prepared.

*Write the Hon. Jon Weaver, Chairman, Forestry Subcommittee, House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515 asking him to hold full hearings on the Forest Service logging in Wilderness Areas. Send copies of your letter to your own member of Congress.

This is your chance to stand up and be counted for Wilderness values! Let 'em hear your voice loud and clear, because if the Tree Nazis get away with this one there won't be anything to stop them from coming to your Wilderness' sake!

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Since July, another pine beetle court case was heard -- this time in the Washington, DC, Federal Court before a decidedly more sympathetic judge. The decision in that case was that the Forest Service must complete an Environmental Impact Statement before cutting any more trees in Wilderness Areas. Unfortunately, this decision applies only to Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi — not to Texas. Texas was excluded due to the pending suit before Judge Steegner in Tyler, which should be resolved in September or October. So the cutting continues in the long, but Texas summer . . .

In the meantime, the Forest Plan is out and Earth First! is attacking it wholeheartedly. After much stalling, Forest Supervisor Mike Lannan has agreed to hold Forest Planning Workshops at the request of Texas Earth First! in Dallas, Houston and Nacogdoches. These workshops will be a great opportunity for radical environmentalists in Texas to show up and demand that the Forest Service cease their hideous experiments on the defenseless ecosystems of the East Texas National Forests. (Editor's note: The Sam Houston issue will report on these workshops which were taking place at press time.)

WHAT YOU CAN DO

*Call David Orr of Texas EF! for more information: (512)477-7366 or 476-7905.

*Obtain a copy of the Texas National Forests Pine Beetle Management Plan and DRE's from William Lannan, Forest Supervisor, POB 969, Lufkin, TX 75901.

*Write Kirby Brock, Forest Service, 1720 Peachtree Rd NW, Atlanta, GA 30307 to comment against pine beetle control logging in Wilderness Areas for the environmental impact statement now being prepared.

*Write the Hon. Jon Weaver, Chairman, Forestry Subcommittee, House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515 asking him to hold full hearings on the Forest Service logging in Wilderness Areas. Send copies of your letter to your own member of Congress.

This is your chance to stand up and be counted for Wilderness values! Let 'em hear your voice loud and clear, because if the Tree Nazis get away with this one there won't be anything to stop them from coming to your Wilderness' sake!

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The abuse and seizure of lands in Western states by the military has intensi­fied since Leon Cozans described the problem in the Brigid 1986 Earth First! The military — usually the Air Force or Navy — now operates at least 12 huge Supersonic Operations Areas (SOAs) and Military Operations Areas (MOAs) in the West and they plan to enlarge these in number and size. These SOAs and MOAs, while not totally controlled by the military, are menaced by military maneuvers, which often include low-flying aircraft, sonic booms, and bombing. Recently, it has become apparent that the Department of Defense (DoD) hopes to establish a Continental Operations Area (COA), covering about 12 of Nevada, by expanding existing MOAs and SOAs. Furthermore, the DoD has chosen 46 sites scattered throughout the West and Florida for deployment of 500 Midgetman SICBMs (Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles). The military has long been an insidious presence in the West — using or even controlling such areas as White Sands National Monument in New Mexico, California's Far West, Castle Rock in Arizona, Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, California's Pinon Flats, and the infamous Nevada Test Site north of Las Vegas — but the new COA and SICBM plans and other military plans raise this presence to a frightening level.

The states which will have SICBM sites are mostly the same states which now have SOAs and MOAs: Washington, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas (see map). Five hundred Midgetman SICBMs are to be built — at a cost of $4 billion — as successors to the 50 MX missiles which the Pentagon is now trying to build. The SICBMs may replace the MX system or they may be built in addition to MX. So far, Congress has approved research and development funds for the SICBMs but not deployment funds. The Midgetman system may be based on a rocket motor similar to the ludicrous affair proposed for the MX during the Carter years. The DoD plans to make a final decision on SICBM sites (they may eliminate a few of the 46; prime sites are in central Nevada) in late 1986, and to deploy missiles by 1982. DoD wants to control 2000 square miles of area at each site. This is in addition to the huge area taken up by the MX. The military believes that in­habitants and user groups can play only a small game of musical missiles in which the SICBMs are shuttled between the various alternative areas.

In addition to being plagued by a new infestation of military-occupied states, Nevada alone will have, if the Air Force (AF) has its way, no less than 12 huge military sites. This is in addition to the huge area taken up by the MX. The military believes that inhabitants and user groups can play their small game of musical missiles in which the SICBMs are shuttled between the various alternative areas.

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The environmental effects of this aircraft traffic, though unpredictable, will undoubtedly be harmful. The effects of military interference in wilderness affected areas are also serious, yet the military intends to subject central Nevada to up to 100 sonic booms per day in a 5000 square mile area which includes several Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). Currently, the military has had to keep its sonic booms down to less than four a day due to protests from affected wilderness groups.

The Continental Operations Area was first proposed in 1974 but banned in Congress. Now the military is resurrecting the idea in the form of a project known as the Strike Warfare Group. Part of this project involves linking the Navy's Fallon SWS with the AF's Gandy SWS and Mountain Home MOA. In addition to linking these SOAs and MOAs, the DoD plans to establish new SOAs this year. Already, the military is preparing (inadequate) EIISs for new SOAs at Hill Air Force Base. The NevadaOutdoor Recreation Association (NORA) claims that for the COA only an environmental analysis (an EA; much less thorough than an EIIS) will be prepared, and it will contain a FONSI — finding of no significant impact on the environment. NORA is trying to force the military to do a Comprehensive Programmatic EIIS for its SWS program, but the military is only willing to do site-specific EIISs. The linkage of SOAs and MOAs shows how just and important NORA's demand is. To achieve its expansion of SOAs and MOAs and to establish its COA, the military is exploiting the fact that most of the lands involved belong to the RLM, and generally few people other than cattle ranchers give much heed to RLM lands. To quote NORA: "Indeed, the military is counting on BLM's 'wasteland' image to seduce sensitive public lands. In Nevada, at least 32 prime WSAs — along with Forest Service RARE II areas, a potential national park and vital 'areas of critical environmental concern' (ACECO) — are affected. Especially in the case of the WSAs, military aircraft practices constitute serious violations of the 1976 Federal Lands Policy and Management Act" (FPLMA).

Along with its continued air and land seizures — both "legal" and illegal — the military has directly damaged land in the West (and throughout the world, for that matter). For example, the US Fish and Wildlife Service has charged the Fallon Naval Air Station (NAS) with bombing the Stillwater Wildlife Management Area. The Nevada Department of Wildlife is disgruntled at the Navy for dumping aviation fuel in the Stillwater refuge and in the Lahontan Reservoir.

Of course, the DoD denies most of the allegations against its aggressive land grabbing and/or simply refuses to discuss the subject. Just how much of the West will be militarized is unpredictable; the military would have us believe they simply need a few more small land parcels. They deny that they plan to establish a COA. But the military's intentions are serious, and the limits of legality in their seizure of Western lands. Government agencies, including the US Department of Wildlife, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and, privately, even BLM officials have complained of the DoD's aggressive land-grabbing/land-bombing. Nevada's governor Richard Bryan has worked to gain compensation for Neva­ dan's living in SOAs and MOAs for the adverse health and environmental effects inflicted upon them by the military. About 45 diverse groups, representing miners, trappers, animal protectionists, and environ­mentalists, have united in opposition to the military's abuse of Western land and air. A leadership role has been taken by NORA. NORA, under the bold direction of Charlie Gardens, has or­ganized an occupation of an Illegal bombing corridor — Bravo 20, in the Bravo SOA. The Navy has been bombing Bravo 20, which is BLM land, since 1954 without the BLM's permission. On June 6, 1985 Dr. Richard Bergen led a group of protesters to camp at Bravo 20 to force the Navy to stop bombing the area. As the Navy foolishly arrested the protesters but was forced to drop charges when news coverage of the event sparked pub­lic protest.

What brings us to our appeal for help? In order to prevent military mad­den from bombing Bravo 20 and other wild areas of the West, and in order to awaken the public to the evil designs of the military, more occupations and protest encampments as well as milder forms of protest is being considered. Proma­bly the best way of doing this is to get the money to buy the area soon anyway; why not volunteer to lend or join a group of protesters camping among the shrapnel and un-exploded bombs in a secluded Western desert?

For more information on the militarization of the West and how to fight it, contact Charlie Watson, NORA, POB 1245, Carson City, NV 89702 (702-898-1109); or concerned Earth First!ers in Southern California, 1505 Maine St., Fallon, NV 89406 (702-425-4770).
NEVADANS LOVE WILDERNESS

By Henry Mota

Wilderness in Nevada? Cows in Berkeley? Do Nevadans love wilderness? Well, yes and no. Some of us sure do. And as Aldo Leopold said, ... a militant minority of informed citizens must be on watch throughout the nation and vigilantly available for action. Action. The name was the game in Nevada the weekend of July 1, 1985, as Nevada's members of Congress (Senators Harry Reid and Congressman John Seiberling of Ohio (Chair of the Public Lands Subcommittee) toured Nevada's proposed National Wilderness Areas in military helicopters. One stop was the head of Lamoille Canyon in the Ruby Mountains near Elko where the public was invited to speak their minds about Wilderness. That evening the Nevada Cattlemen's and Nevada Wool Growers' Associations threw a big bar-b-que for the members of Congress. I spent the day before posting leaflets all over Elko and passing them out to anyone who would take one. I was trying to drum up support for Wilderness not only in Nevada but in the West as a whole. In addition, I was set to meet with their representatives supporting Wilderness. It was true we did also post silent agitators in several strategic locations where the reps would be.{

There were about 100 people at Lamoille Canyon to meet the dignitaries. In addition, I was set to place several silent agitators inside the hall. Unfortunately, the agitators were anti-wilderness, to my great surprise several of the ranchers and their wives were very much FOR Wilderness.

The dignataries arrive at Lamoille Canyon. Photo by Henry Mota.

Wheeler Peak proposed Wilderness. Photo by Dave Foreman.

These were people who'd seen what a large mine can do to the the view of the living room window — not to mention to their favorite trout streams. Most of the arguments ranchers brought up against Wilderness were unfounded. They were concerned about losing their grazing rights. Congressman Seiberling correctly told them that under the Wilderness Act of 1964 grazing rights would remain at historic levels. Many were also concerned about losing private land located within the proposed Wilderness Areas. Again, Seiberling explained that private land has more protection within a Wilderness Area than within a National Forest — the Forest Service can condemn private land in National Forests but not in Wilderness.

The ranchers who attended some of the best of the best in Nevada where stewardship of the land and a conservation ethic are obviously being practiced (unlike in some of your favorite federal agencies). Their opposition to Wilderness in Nevada is based on one simple thing: ignorance. Had they re-read Wilderness is Nevada they would have discovered that many of them would have been pro-wilderness, I believe. The Forest Service has pointedly phony Wilderness bill to the tune of $10,000. Many of the Blackfeet Tribe when, in fact, the Forest Service's ability to close the proposed Wilderness. Again, Seiberling explained that private land has more protection within a Wilderness Area than within a National Forest — the Forest Service can condemn private land in National Forests but not in Wilderness.

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FIRE! AN EXCUSE FOR ROADS

This summer, a major abuse of National Forests has become apparent. The drought conditions prevailing in much of the West, combined with the extensive clearing and reduction in fuel reduction in huge fires sweeping through many Western forests. These fires provided the FS with an ideal excuse to build roads into roadless areas so that fires fighters had quick access to affected forests, where they valiantly fought and quenched the evil flames. Indeed, the FS practiced pre-attack fire fighting in which Freddie goes down to examine the size of the fire. The FS never writes EIS's for their fire suppression programs, even though the damage they do for the sake of fire suppression is so extensive that such damage enables them to discharge affected areas from Wilderness consideration.

The largest roadless area in the 48 states — the three and a half million acre Salmon River country of central Idaho — burned this summer. It begins to look as though fires will enable the FS to exceed the 20,000 miles of new roads it has planned for the Northern Rockies for the near future. Since each mile of road constructed equals 5 acres of forest cleared, 20,000 miles of new road is comparable to 100,000 acres of strip-mined land.

Hall Creek Well, Stopped (for now)

In a surprising turn of events, a governor appointed water board, which is sworn to protect the water resources of Nevada, voted against two other government agencies in favor of closing Hall Creek Well. It would protect it to the full extent of the 1896 treaty, which is the basis of the Blackfeet Tribe's claim. The Forest Service's no-road report was appealed by the Glacier-Two Medicine Alliance, the Rocky Mountain Front Advisory Council, and seven other groups and individuals. The decision to approve American Petrofina's 13,000 foot deep Hall Creek Well was made by the Medical Finance Agency, the Forest Service, and the Blackfeet Tribe. The Forest Service's no-road report was appealed by the Glacier-Two Medicine Alliance, the Rocky Mountain Front Advisory Council, and seven other groups and individuals. The decision to approve American Petrofina's 13,000 foot deep Hall Creek Well was made by the Medical Finance Agency, the Forest Service, and the Blackfeet Tribe. The Forest Service's no-road report was appealed by the Glacier-Two Medicine Alliance, the Rocky Mountain Front Advisory Council, and seven other groups and individuals. The decision to approve American Petrofina's 13,000 foot deep Hall Creek Well was made by the Medical Finance Agency, the Forest Service, and the Blackfeet Tribe.

August 9, 1985, the Interior Board of Land Appeals reversed the Hall Creek Environmental Assessment for further study. Reasons for the decision were based on four points:

1. The Environmental Assessment failed to address the effects of proposed timber sales in the area when assessing cumulative effects of the well and other activities.

2. Given the possibility of discovery of water by the proposed well, no provision given for the possible effects of such a discovery on the location of the road.

3. The Fish & Wildlife Service's no-road report on the Blackfeet Tribe's opposition to the Hall Creek Well's ability to close the road to all outsiders. However, in light of the FS's position, it is questionable whether the Forest Service has that right with respect to Blackfeet Indian interests.

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FRENCH SINK RAINBOW WARRIOR AS PART OF ANTI-ANTI-NUCLEAR CAMPAIGN

D. Bird

The sinking of the Rainbow Warrior on July 10 appears to add a new and dangerous element of opposition to ecologists' struggle to preserve Earth. However, a look into the French government's dealings with the anti-nuclear movement of recent years makes it apparent that the Rainbow Warrior bombing represents not the beginning but the escalation of France's violent opposition to ecologists (environmentalists and peace activists). Greenpeace members, in previous confrontations with the French, had been physically attacked. At least on a small scale, violence against ecologists also occurs in the US (and Western European countries), as many ELF activists can verify. What remains to be seen is the extent to which infiltration, violence, and terrorism as means to thwart ecologists will become commonplace throughout the world.

Fortunately, despite the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior, the French government has not resorted to the use of force against the environmental movement. This month, Greenpeace by France's external secret service recently published a report. The report (DIRCEN, Admial Pierre LaCoste also promoted this increased surveillance. Jean-Jacques Schmitter, chief military aide to the President, approved the plans to spy on Greenpeace.

The French press has denounced Tritoc's report, and New Zealand's Prime Minister has threatened legal action against an airship project by France and oil exploiting the oil-rich Sea. As the French government had received a gift of a ship, which would help cover the loss of the Rainbow Warrior, France hopes to win a suit in the European Court of Human Rights. Greenpeace would further cover their loss and the loss of life of Fernando Pereira.

Greenpeace should win its case against France. Even the French press has condemned the French government. After competing with one another to uncover the facts about the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior, journalists reached the conclusion that their government was guilty. "From opposition groups' findings and its own sources, the French journalist reached the conclusion that their government was guilty. "From opposition groups' findings and its own sources, the French government's history of ruthlessness to opponents of their nuclear program."

In early September, the French government's short-wave radio station reported that during the prime minister of Japan's visit to France, the government seriously considered sinking a Greenpeace ship. The weekly VSD has claimed that such an order was issued in 1978 and then countermanded. The Express detailed "The Secrets of an Affair of State." Employees of French intelligence, journalists, and many French government officials described an organization which is all undergoing modernization.

At the very least, by 1985 France will double its number of warheads, now at about 380, and increase the range and accuracy of its forces. France's fire power is now 600 Hiroshima's. Its present nuclear testing is part of a program to develop the neutron bomb.

Fluorine for fluorination of France's nuclear forces will apparently come from the Superphenix breeder reactor, scheduled to begin generating electricity for a consortium of utilities in the late 1980s. Such a use of fluorine would be a logical part of French policy. The tie between the military and the atomic bomb is nowhere more obvious than in France. In the last analysis, France is not just its test sites or its weapons program against Greenpeace, but its nuclear industry as a whole. The demonstration who was killed at Malville and the member of Greenpeace who died in New Zealand were resisting the same enemy.

The French Atomic Energy Commission (CER) is charged with the development of both civil and military uses of the atom. The agency works on utility reactors with Electricity of France, which now generates approximately 60% of its electricity with nuclear power. At the same time, it cooperates with the General Commission on Armaments. The CEA's subsidiary COGEMA produces nuclear weapons material as well as fuel for civilian reactors; and its branch, Management of Military Applications (DMA), manufactures warheads.

The constitution of former President DeGaulle set up a strong central government, decisions about utility programs and about armaments are made by the central administration under the influence of the CEA and its branch, DAM. France's nuclear power program, embodying every phase of the fuel cycle, is the most ambitious in the world, yet the French Parliament has never voted on the energy policy. It votes on the defense budget, but only with inadequate information. In France, official silence, write to their representatives, because the representatives have no say on many important issues and because facts which the public might wish to discuss are unavailable. The technocrats rule virtually unchallenged.

In the US we enjoy a Freedom of Information Act, but the French program points to questions for us: how closely are the civilian and military nuclear programs connected here, and how much say do we have in decisions on weapons? On August 1, after the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior. Reagan approved a French-US agreement for cooperation on the security of nuclear installations and activities, which extends and modifies an arrangement made in 1963. Congress has 3 months in which to express an opinion. Reagan's willingness to work with the French on this issue and at this time is ominous.

The author has spent the last year in France researching nuclear issues.
Notes From a Maturing Tree-Hugger

by Raufus Cohen

Bedazzled. That's how I feel now—bedazzled and confused. I am bedazzled at how quickly my present environmental ethic has evolved, and confused about what to do with it. There is no doubt that I find joy in being scared out of my skin by rattlesnakes, freezing my fingers in a winter storm, and scrambling through canyons miles from civilization. What I do know is that maintaining a deep planet connection is difficult in society today, and I haven't had much experience defending it.

This is all new to me, first of all, because I am only seventeen years old, and second of all because my feelings on the matter have matured rather quickly over the past two years on the National Audubon Society's Expedition Institute (AEI), a one-room environmental science/education schoolhouse on wheels that roams the country seeking knowledge of people, nature, and deep ecology. This speedy maturing has come about from sleeping outside every night, visiting farmers and native Americans, hiking, canoeing, and skiing in dozens of wilderness settings, talking with environmental activists, scientists, and educators living in a self-supportive community. These experiences have given me feelings, as I never felt them before. Somewhere in these past two years I have learned to keep the planet's vail in mind and learned that I am an integral part of it. It is magical how this consciousness has crept up on me, and I am glad that I have gone through the process of finding it. What is left in front of me now is the questions of how to save these new parts of myself that I value from the overwhelming cultural machine, and how to protect the planet.

There were many times as a young boy when other parts of myself were under attack. As a child raised by quasi-hippie middle class parents, I had to deal with the humiliation of wearing sandals to kindergarten and having homemade whole wheat bread with garden vegetables in my lunchbox. Through elementary school I was constantly and often maliciously reminded that "Ruthless" was not a name for me. In my first year in England I was given a chance to deal with being called a "Yankee" and a "Jew" (I'm Jewish), and during the two years that I could stand local high school much of my creativity, excitement for learning, and love for the out-of-doors was squashed. The rejection I have felt in each of these situations has been strong, and in each situation I changed myself to stop the rejection. I had my mother buy white bread instead of making her own, sneakers replaced my sandals, mindless driving replaced my previously creative high school papers, and I tried to give myself an English accent, and I even attempted to change my name to Charles.

It was always my emotions that felt attacked, and I would cover-up emotions or aspects of myself to fit the cultural mold. I did this for years until I fit the culturally recognizable role of a blinded Joe Cool high school punk. Much of my natural emotionality had given in to society, and because of that I was less happy. From my more recent experiences I know that my emotions are most healthy and clear while in direct contact with the natural world. I have come to see my emotions as being the planet speaking to me — a dammed river speaking through my anger, sadness emerging from a molested forest, and a wild animal setting off my joy. The "sense of wonder" that many people today yearn for, and which is notably evident in children, is a direct communication with the Earth. I now see any attack on my feelings as an attack on my human nature and my natural right to communicate with the environment. Just as I can now be labeled an "obstructionist," a "tree-hugger," or an "elitist" and be subdued or ignored by our society, a wolf, for example, is labeled a "fierce, violent sheep-killer" and is subdued and killed by human beings. What happens to my nature also happens to the planet's nature. At this point I am angry that all of this has been allowed to happen for invaluable parts of myself and the planet have been lost to the Western human lifestyle. I am also bedazzled by my new self-respect. There is no denying that as my awareness of the Earth grows, so does awareness of myself. Respect for the planet's fluctuations comes hand in hand with respect for my own fluctuations. My newfound love for life is the desire to change for a nature and a reverence for self. As I forget my fears of unpredictable rainstorms, waterfalls, deserts, and earthquakes, wild predators, I also stop neglecting my own passions, my own human drives. Accepting my emotions has brought about a true acceptance of myself, for my emotions inform me of who I am and what I can do in any material or intellectual standing.

Western civilization has left behind much of people's feelings and deep-felt planetary connection — there is no use for them in our culture, and they are averted where possible. I am family and peers don't understand and don't like the reactions they get from "freak-fools" like me, because working outside of the linear logical systems of our society is often very confronting to them. My tears and sadness are often deemed "over-emotional," and my anger makes me "abusive" or an "obstructionist." Many environmentalists and conservation organizations do not want me in the emotional reaction in their field, for they do not want to work within the system. There are two distinct languages here — culture's, and nature's — and I know them. I can speak the language of logic, money, and technology as learned from my traditional education, or I can speak the language of emotions and emotions as learned from the people who runr with the wolf. I can speak the language of commerce, media, and education and have little support for the Earth's language. Wild species speak a language which the Earth's language. How do I communicate — which language should I speak? Each is not always best in every situation. For myself, I know that I need to learn the language of wildness — the call of the wild — in me if I am to keep going. But most people do not want to learn my language. Raufus Cohen, a guide and founder of AEI, once said that he feels that it is not being a coyote — adapting to each environment as the environment requires, because the coyote is such an even predator in the subdivided world of wilderness alienation, farmlands, and Compond 8000's. For me, if I head off to traditional college next year, I will need to be a human in a new environment, voted to schoolwork and time devoted to the environment, and if I become fully involved in an issue to save a living system, I will have to find the right times to work within the system and when to work without it. It is the challenge for myself and the environmental movement to work within the culture to save our planet without giving in to the culture. One of the most vital things that I have learned is that there is a difference between cultural and natural, in the world and in my life. I have learned that the humiliation of wearing sandals to kindergarten is the challenge for the Earth, not human nature.

Finding my own nature and its connection to the planet has indeed been very special to me, although I am finding that I need to act on it. I am feeling that in this day and age I am not allowed to get carried away. I am doing my best to find that special mountain, bay, or desert with which to live for the rest of my life. Another one will be there in blast, dam, or cut up. I have been confused by the right of ability and want to and gatil, have pure spiritual vision, or to communicate with birds, lions, or other wild things, and I shall for a sure be about that. But I was not born a Hopi, an Australian aboriginal, or a prairie dog, and the planet can only become born in my day and age but this one. Much of my survival and happiness still stems from my love for my own food, instant electro music, and false womb-like shelters of the culture. It will all have been born into, and all that I have to live with.

I can do in life now is to live it to its fullest, accepting that the people I might meet will be like me, as screwed up as the land is, and that the planet and people need all the help they can get. I can do in life is to express myself, no matter how crazy they are, and I can sympathize with failing and dying species, besieged with death and death to me too. I cannot expect "pure" wildness, just as I cannot find purely emotional the way I am, then that's the way I am. My has all been violated, I am now a child of Mother Nature and Fisher Culture, and have to deal with their clashes and squabbles. I shall inherit in myself all the things I have learned as well as the beauty of the world. In a sense, I am a kind of messed-up child, and have to realize that I am not a pre-Columbian native American or that I am a sickly, rich, urban, New York City Jew. As long as I know that that's the way I am, then that's the way I am. I can do in life now is to save a living, light-ly, schizophrenic tree-hugger.

EDUCATION = DIRECT ACTION

by Beth Merrill

If you are thinking a year ahead, you need. If you are thinking ten years ahead, plant a tree. If you are thinking one hundred years ahead, educate the people. Start small.

Joe Cool high school punk.

Perhaps this proverb, while a great deal of effort is needed immediately to halt further destruction of the natural world in the form of tree cutting, pollution, and other direct actions, we also need to begin a massive campaign to educate the public (and especially children) about the threats of Deep Ecology and about the goals and strategies of Earth First! to those ends.

Earth First! (and other groups) have succeeded now in getting media attention, a love for the land, and some beliefs favorable. But it will take a mass movement if we are ever to achieve the kind of change we need. Dave Foreman refers in "Dreaming Big Wilderness" (New Society Publishing 1983 ed.) Need some ideas for creative proba- tion resulting from arrest for direct ac- tions? Public education can be an alternative. Mass movements arise when people become aware of life threatening problems. No data should be left unturned, since education is di- rect action too!

Beth Merrill is an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Oregon State University.

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The Radicularity of Ranger Rick
National Wildlife Federation's Ranger Rick magazine has finally printed an article with enough bite in it to anger land rangers. Ranger Rick has asked us to consider the pitiful scene in Australia: not that of sheep or cattle but of trees in the wild. These trees were saved, not for the sake of wildlife, but for the sake of the US Department of the Interior's campaign to strip the land of its forest. Ranger Rick points out that this is a case of public policy, not a case of public opinion.

BLM Abuses Wild Horses
US-Backed Government Invades Native's Land
BLM Abuses Wild Horses
In order to protect its image as a pro-environmental agency, the BLM has been seen as the primary culprit in the abuse of wild horses. The BLM has been accused of using round-up tactics, in order to strip the land of its forest, and return the land to its original owners. The BLM has been accused of using round-up tactics in order to strip the land of its forest, and return the land to its original owners.

Southern Bears Need Your Help
The bear population in the southern Appalachian mountains has drastically declined due to over-hunting, poaching, and poor game management. Anyone having information regarding changes in game laws and regulations, please contact Ranger Rick and the National Wildlife Federation.

Goede News for Mono Lake
Motorcyclists Threaten For Sage Mono Lake
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array of issues which need our epistol­
atory attention now. California and
Arizona EF!ers in particular need to
start writing. Addresses of US repre-
sentatives are: Rep. Charles Fauss,
Sen. Harry Reid, Senate, Washington,
DC 20515. The Secretary of Interior.

*Arizona resident: 1. Ask your
members of the US House of Repre­
sentatives: Rep. Morris Udall, Old
Bern Burn Dam and Falcon-South Cam­
profile. Write to your local EF! representative.
2. Ask members of the California assem­
bly (State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814) expressing your opinion that all of Mt. Graham should be designated as Wilderness.

4. Write to the EPA - Region 9 (Dave
Hemlock, Air Resources Direct., 9th
W. Congress, Tucson, AZ 85701 ex­
pressing your opinion that all of Mt. Graham should be designated as Wilderness.

5. Ask US Rep. Charles Fauss to
represent you to reject amendments weakening the Wild & Scenic River Act and ask them to grant Wild & Scenic status to the entire 76.5 miles of the North Fork Kern.

6. Ask state representatives to op­
pose the Keating dam project and to seek inclusion of the Merged River in the Wild & Scenic River Act.

7. Ask state representatives to sup­
port Senator Christopher Bond (Bill 2502) on hazardous wastes.

*US residents: 1. Write to your repre­
sentative asking her or him to vote for reauthorization of a stronger Super-
fund, and to oppose the weak Superfund bill (Sen. John Glenn's bill, HR 2560). and all state legislators.

2. Write to Senator Donald Hodel ask­ing the western yellow-billed cuckoo (no relation to Mr. Reagan) and the ground wet tropics for World Heritage listing.

3. Tell Barry Cohen (Environmental Min­ister, Parliament House, Canberra ACT 0200, Australia) asking that he reverse his decision not to nominate the Okinawan sea turtles for World Heritage listing.

4. Tell Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole and Speaker of the House Thomas Foley to add the Montagnard and Dao to thelist of refugee groups needing protection from Hmong and Vietnamese authorities.

5. Tell Senator Robert Byrd (D.-W.Va.) to request that Congress pass legislation requiring the State Department to develop a plan to aid the Vietnamese refugees who have not yet been granted asylum.

6. Ask your representatives to oppose HR 3422 which would weaken the Clean Air Act. The campaign to defeat it will begin at the 3rd of March.

7. Ask legislators and Robert Burford to oppose the Mt. Graham project. The Senate will take up the bill on March 7th. Please ask your legislators to vote against it.

8. Ask representatives to support the Anti-Dam Bill (H.R. 2711) to stop New York's Westway highway from being built.

9. Urgo legislators to support strong cost-sharing agreements for water projects of the Army Corps of Engineers.

10. Tell your representatives to support HR 3422 which would weaken the law regulating nuclear waste disposal. Also to stop funding for projects which use radioactive material.

11. Urge representatives to co-sponsor HR 3422 and senators to co-sponsor S 2502. Rep. James Pachinger, 4th Dist., 613 Elm St. 70 to extend the ban on killing mountain lions.

12. Ask representatives to co-sponsor the Endangered Species Act, and to support the Department of the Interior's efforts to protect endangered species.

13. Ask representatives to co-sponsor HR 3422 which would weaken the law regulating nuclear waste disposal. Also to stop funding for projects which use radioactive material.

14. Send a petition opposing the New York Westway highway to the Secretary of Transportation, 400 Washington, DC 20590. The petition should be signed by at least 50,000 people.

15. Ask representatives to support stronger environmental protection provisions for its lending policies, at least as strong as those proposed by the US Treasury Department.

16. Write to Prime Minister Bob Hawke (Prime Minister, Parliament House, Canberra ACT 0200, Australia) asking that he reverse his decision not to nominate the Okinawan sea turtles for World Heritage listing.

17. Tell all your friends and neighbors about the need to support the Endangered Species Act and to prevent the destruction of endangered species.

18. Ask your representatives to support stronger environmental protection provisions for its lending policies, at least as strong as those proposed by the US Treasury Department.

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The Earth First! Directory is being revised and will appear in the next issue. Marcy Willow, who has coordinated the Directory and Local EF! Groups, is moving to Iceland, and Bob Kaspar is taking over as EF! Local Groups Coordinator. Please contact Bob at POB 37, Glen Haven, WI 58810 (608) 794-2373 if you wish to be listed as a local EF! contact or if you wish to organize an EF! group in your area.

| TAX COMMITTEE FORMS |

**At the Round River Rendezvous, a group of Earth Firsters got together to work on land preservation from a standpoint of tax laws, economics (let free enterprise rules), and legislation. For information and to offer your help, contact Charlotte Newbold, 603 Coffey Rd., KB 67237 (310)251-2363.**

Yellowstone Bears Protest Again

This summer Earth First! declared war on the Reagonites' mismanagement of national parks and national forests which are essential habitat of our most magnificent land mammal - the grizzly bear. We now know that the Yellowstone area of Wyoming and Montana is one of the few places left in North America where grizzlies can live. If we lose Yellowstone, there is little hope for any other place.

While the Grizzly Bear and other wildlife still exist in the Yellowstone area, we must do all we can to protect them. The following are some of the actions that Earth First! has taken to protect the grizzly bear:

1. Tell legislators, especially Morris Udall, and John Howard, to pass the farmland conservation act which will protect acres of farmland from construction of nuclear plants.

2. Tell legislators to support provi­
dations of a 1985 Farm bill that protects the land of the Marcy River in the Wild

3. Tell Barry Cohen (Environmental Min­ister, Parliament House, Canberra ACT 0200, Australia) asking that he reverse his decision not to nominate the Okinawan sea turtles for World Heritage listing.

4. Request from Campaign against Nuclear Waste Dumping in the Pacific (Japanese Catholic Council for Peace and Justice, 10-1Bokubunjuku, Tokyo 102, Japan) petition protecting Japan's plans to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific Ocean (600 miles north of the Mariana Islands).

5. Send a letter opposing the New Ishigaki Airport, which would damage the Shiraho Coral Reef, to The Okinawa Development Administration, attn. H. Ozagato, Chio, Chio-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

**Earth First! Tax Committee Forms**

- **EYEBEAK CLASSIFICATION**

- **RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION**

- **SOFTWARE CLASSIFICATION**

- **TEST COMMITTEE FORMS**

Page 13 Earth First! September 22, 1985
NIFYING THE COLORADO PLATEAU

By Grant Johnson

The finest view I have ever witnessed was from the summit of Navajo Mountain, the center of the Colorado Plateau. It stands not only as a tombstone for Glen Canyon, but also as a sentinel for myriad canyons. From it, the arteries and capillaries of the most colorful creative erosion on this side of Earth. As the cancer of European man spread like mold across the cheese of North America, the canyons were rarely penetrated. When they were, the explorer worked his way through the maze precariously with a fear of being repelled by impassable crevasses. After the Civil War, the US government felt so insecure about this vast, unexplored area that they sent Major John Wesley Powell out to chart the great unknown. Then the Mormons, busily settling the Eastern Great Basin, pushed into the western edge of the Colorado drainage where water could be diverted from the mountains to irrigate cropland to feed all of the hungry mouths cattle and sheep.

Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, was worried about the "empty" land being settled by "immigrants" so he informed the most hardy pioneers along the Mormon Belt (Front) that they must leave behind their new homes and go on a "mission" to settle the wilderness and tame the "savages" who inhabited the "unexplored" country. This "Hole in the Rock" expedition would never have happened if the people had been left to do it for themselves. It was their tenacious faith, Brigham's brim, and the Escalante brethren's goal (to do them in 5 times the going rate) that helped them survive the rough winter while chiseling a way down to the Colorado River. Thus Bluff and Blaming were created.

In the early 1970s, livestock and agriculture were all that sustained the isolated communities until uranium was discovered in the Kayenta Formations. The roading, drilling and mining of the canyons began in the 1960s. The government offered mineral incentives. Much of the land was never rezoned because of the federal government's reclamation act explained itself due to the erosive nature of the clays on which most roads were built.

The first roads from Poison Springs across the Dirty Devil River and up Happy Canyon to join the new road down the Flattop Trail above the Maze were proposed by Teeneco for tar sands exploration. Glen Canyon Dam was built from 1957 to 1964. High water in 1965 flooded the heart of the Canyon Country. In the 1970s, paved highways were built from Blanding to Hanksville through Goodle Hite, and to Hall's Crossing and Burr Flats. I-70 splits the San Rafael Swell country in half where no roads had been previously. The Fremont River Canyon through Capitol Reef National Park was ravaged by the construction of a paved road, and this year in Capitol Reef National Park, the old winding dirt road that wound people by slow and meditative drives to Grandview Point was traded for a modern highway designed to maximize road rights.

Castile, Utah built a 700 ton-capacity uranium mill and leased a state section for a new "town" called Teaboo. Now the State of Utah wastes 6,000 acres of their land exchange with the BLM for developmental purposes.

The old winding dirt road that wound people by slow and meditative drives to Grandview Point was traded for a modern highway designed to maximize road rights.

Burr Trail at Circle Cliffs. Photo by Scott Smith

BLM land in the area for development.

Page, Arizona, was built not only for the construction of Glen Canyon Dam, but also for the Navajo Power Plant which is supplied by the Black Mesa strip mine via a 75 mile-long coal haul.

Energy Fuels Nuclear owned by a group of Swedish millionaires built a 5,000-ton-a-day uranium mill south of Blanding on White Mesa. I witnessed the D-8 bulldozers push 1,000 year-old freshly excavated Anasazi ruins into piles of rubble to accommodate the pads which would store radioactive waste forever above the water table of the Paiute tribe (who were removed by the Mormon's on this site after the last Indian battle in the U in 1920 living several miles south in square government housing on White Mesa. Energy Fuels Nuclear has plans for another mill next to the Paria-Hatchberry Wilderness Study Area (WSA) to process their new uranium discoveries on both sides of the Grand Canyon.

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Coal mining and powerplants are an continual threat because of coal deposits around the Henry Mountains, in the Bookcliffs, under the entire Kaiparowits region, and in the Altun Hills below Brey Canyon National Park. Already developed with mines and powerplants are the cliffs northeast of the San Rafael Swell and on the opposite side of the Colorado Plateau in the Four Corners region.

Tar sands, an extremely unprofitable oil source (unless paid for by Federal government subsidies), are a major threat in the lower Dirty Devil - part of the Canyonlands National Park/Glen Canyon National Recreation Area region. Another 50,000 acres in the Circle Cliffs, headquarters of the lower eastern Escalante tributaries, are planned for tar sands development. Not even a dirt road separates this untouched country from Capitol Reef National Park on the east and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area on the south.

This country for the most part has not produced profit. Uranium, oil and coal explorations are a corporate tax write-off. In the 1980s, the government created high uranium prices and subsidized exploration to spurn the atomic era. Mills were built in the 1970's that never paid for themselves - like Conover Power's Teaboo Mill and Energy Fuels Nuclear's "White Mesa Project." These two are now shut down along with Rio Alpeng in Lisbon Valley who was hired to build "firebreaks" (to help 200 firefighters on location. The fire burns past the dam and eastern edge of the Oak Creek Canyon. Next an "Emergency Timber Sale" to "save" the timber and roads. Millions of trees cut were not dead. Now, eight years later, logging is still going on with more roads opened into areas that were never touched by the fire. Environmentalists are reluctant to protest forest in an area famous for its red rock.

This forest is the headwaters of some of the mightiest canyons in the world. The roads that run south into the Escalante and east through Capitol Reef and down south into the Escalante and east through Capitol Reef. Eik, bear, and cougar, to mention a few, depend on the same wilderness in which to live.

Several years ago a handful of us went seen heading south. It was speculated that he wandered down from the Mountain. This road now cuts through the area for new territory.

The north edge of Capitol Reef National Park is to soon as the spectacular Salmon River Reef carries on the west side of the Escalante River, the area for another 75 miles. The San Rafael Swell is a vast wilderness segmented by roads that cut through it. Atomic and coal exploration and mining has occurred in this area for several years.

Yet this incredible area deserves National Park status and has not been dealt with justly in the BLM ESA process. Zion National Park's southeastern end is roadless and abuts the BLM Canaan Mountain and Parumwep SWAs.

continued on pg. 21
EF! PROPOSES 16 MILLION ACRES OF BLM WILDERNESS IN UTAH

The State of Utah contains one of the most unadulterated landscapes on Earth. Although Utah has a relatively large percentage of its federal land in National Parks and National Forests, much of the most spectacular, biologically important and pristine wilderness is managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). And in few other places in the United States is so much wilderness under attack (see Grand Johnson’s accompanying article).

GILA PLAN: ROADS AND LOGGING
Earth First! Proposes 1.3 Million Acre Gila Wilderness

By Dave Foreman

Growing up in New Mexico, as I began to explore the wildernesses of the Sandia, Jemez, and Sangre de Cristo Mountains near Albuquerque, the Gila Wilderness far to the south took on mythical proportions in my mind. It was vast, remote, incomparably wild... and unknown. It became my Eldorado, my Utina Thule. It was my Heart of Darkness, the center of my biosphere.

After its trails, canyons and ridges became familiar to my foot, after its geography became embedded in my mind, the Gila lost only the "unknown." It remained as mysterious and fascinating after my many explorations as it had been when it was the beckoning, blank spot on the map.

I cut my conservation teeth on the Gila Wilderness and the wild, lightly developed National Forest of the same name surrounding it. In 1972, I took on the job of coordinating the New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee's taskforce on the Gila National Forest for RARE I — the first roadless area review and evaluation of the Forest Service — and got to know the other remaining roadless areas outside the great Wilderness. That fall, I helped to coordinate the conservation groups' development of a comprehensive new Wilderness proposal for the Gila Wilderness and the adjacent Gila Primitive Area.

I moved down to the Gila and lived there in a hundred-year-old adobe for eight years. Catron County, which includes much of the Gila, is one of the largest and least populated counties in the nation — its population density when I moved there in 1973 was one person for every three square miles. Most of the two thousand people were clustered in small hamlets; the majority of the county was uninhabited by humans. We drove sixty-five miles one way to the nearest gas station.

But we know that frontiers are to conquer. To the Forest Service the 2.3 million acres of the Gila National Forest (2.5 million acres outside of designated Wilderness Areas) is a particularly his­ torious frontier awaiting the bulldozer, chainsaw, and FORPLAN computer. Their recently released Forest Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement are no different than any of the others. It is the battleplan for the trans­ formation of a relatively undeveloped open space and backcountry region into a managed human-centered landscape. It is in the story of Virginia, Ohio, Texas and California writ again.

It is useless to argue with the Forest Service on their grounds, using their points of reference. They worship at the altar of the Great God of Technology and have a holy charge to make the forests and mountains march to their drum beat. We worship at the altar of the Goddess of the Wilderness and seek to re-learn to dance to the rhythm of Her sweet song. We have nothing to talk about with the Forest Service.

As I look back over the fifteen years of working with the Gila National Forest, of playing the game according to their rules, I realize my capitulation from a Wilderness Vision. As much as any other individual, I drew the boundaries of the present Gila Wilderness. Now it is time to do what is right.

The Gila Wilderness was the first Wilderness Area protected anywhere in the world. At the urging of Aldo Leopold, the Forest Service administratively set it aside in 1924 as a one million acre reserve safe from roads and timber cut­ ting. In less than eight years, however, they punched a road through its heart, severing the Black Range on the east from the rest of the area. This road — the North Star Road — is yet today a thin ribbon of gravel, sometimes washed out, that divides the two wild­ fuldest areas in New Mexico from each other. As the pootpaw open or the road is uncorked whenever New Mexico con­ servatives insist, someone will mur­ mure dreamily, "Wouldn't it be nice to close the North Star Road?"

It would, indeed.

In that light, allow me to offer a vision for the Gila National Forest: a reasonable, economically-sensible alternative which will restore what Aldo Leopold, founder of the Yale School of Forestry, found in the Gila when he stopped off the train in 1909 to go to work for the Forest Service.

I. First and foremost, the North Star Road should be closed and the Gila and Aldo Leopold Wilderness Areas combined into one unified Wilderness of 1,300,000 acres. Other minor dirt and gravel roads around the periphery should also be closed and the two small mud reservoirs of Snow Lake and Wall Lake removed. The twenty-mile long paved road into the Gila Cliffs Dwellings National Monument and the develop­ ments at the Cliffs Dwellings and Gila Hot Springs should be phased out over the next ten years.

2. Other roadless area complexes totaling one million acres, should be protected as Wilderness Areas also (see map). New roads should be closed, timber sales rehabilitated, and other developments removed to est­ able the following areas:

   A. Sauvies Peak 90,000 acres
   B. Meadow Creek 40,000 acres
   C. Gila Middle Box 72,000 acres
   D. Hells Hole 30,000 acres
   E. Blue Range/San Francisco River 365,000 acres
   F. Mogollon Mountains 59,000 acres
   G. Talus and Mor 90,000 acres
   H. Prisco 40,000 acres
   I. Salt River 60,000 acres
   J. Escalander Mountain 55,000 acres
   K. Blue Range of the San Francisco River 20,000 acres
   L. Batopilas Mountain 15,000 acres
   M. The Hells Hole and Blue Range/San Francisco River areas include additional land in Arizona. Acreages given above are for the New Mexico portions only.

3. There should be no new road con­ struction on the Forest, roads in the proposed Wilderness Areas should be closed and reclaimed, and all vehicles should be restricted to designated con­ structed roads.

4. No old growth or previously unlogged forest should be cut. There should be no deficit timber sales.

5. The privately and mildly should be reintroduced into the Gila Wilderness and possibly into the other large roadless areas on the Forest. The river otter should be reintroduced in the Gila and San Francisco Rivers, and studies should be made for possible reintroduc­tion of jaguar, ocelot and jaguarundi. Big horn sheep and pronghorn populations should be expanded.

6. Livestock grazing should be phased out on the entire Gila National Forest during the next decade.

7. The entire Gila National Forest should be withdrawn from appropria­tion under the Mining Laws and Mineral Leasing Laws.

8. All trapping and any form of pred­ ator control should be prohibited on the Forest.

9. There should be no use of her­ bicides, pesticides, fungicides, or other poisons on the Forest.

10. Management concentration for the Gila National Forest should be on reforestation, rehabilitation of over­ grazed areas, repair of damaged watersheds, erosion control, closure of roads, protection and restoration of natural wildlife habitat, and other healing ac­ tivities, using native species only.

11. The Forest Service should work to return the entire area to a natural fire regime.

The Gila — America's first Wilderness — deserves better than we have given it. It has the greatest potential of any montane area in the lower 48 states outside of the Northern Rockies to be re­ stored to a full, dynamic, diverse, healthy wild ecosystem. The only thing lacking to achieve this noble goal is the vision, will, and commitment of conservationists. You can supply that.

WHAT YOU CAN DO
1. Write the Forest Supervisor, Gila National Forest, 3610 N. Silver Street, Silver City, NM 88061 in support of the Earth First! alternative for the Gila National Forest.

2. Write Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703 if you would like to work on fine-tuning the Earth First! Gila proposal, and to begin to promote it.
By Rabinowitz

By 1986, large-scale logging operations and an open-pit coal mine may tarnish each end of British Columbia's largest wilderness watercourse, the Stikine River. Recently B.C. government ministries began to review a five-volume proposal by Gulf Canada to develop an anthracite coal mine near the Stikine's source and apparently within the "Spatsizi plateau natural area of Canadian significance"—a potential National Park. Meanwhile, true to Forest "Service" tradition, the B.C. forests ministry has been working on a "local resource use plan" that would allow large-scale logging in the lower Stikine, upriver of the lands protected by Alaska's Stikine-LaConte Wilderness Area. This logging could begin next spring, and work on the mine is slated for late next year.

Small-scale logging for Spruce and Cottonwood taken in booms downriver to Wrangell, Alaska, has been occurring on the lower Stikine for the past two winters and will probably continue this winter. A ministry engineer is now studying the impact of logging on the Stikine as a consulting firm produces a plan to (as usual) "minimize the visual impact" of logging. The consultants are also supposed to consider the river's recreational values and the impact of logging on fishing. The studies will be combined by October and released for public input. According to Glenn Bohn, Yukon, a saw reporter, the head of the Cassiar forest district, Ian Russe, hopes that the plan will lead to the granting of licenses and increased logging by next spring.

Proponents of the coal mine on the upper Stikine have estimated that the mine would create 500 jobs directly and 500 more indirectly, and would involve the extraction of 1.5 million tons of coal a year for the next 20 years. A Gulf Canada spokesperson said that a sample of 20,000 tons has already been mined from the Klappan area at the edge of the Stikine watershed. Unfortunately, the bureaucratic designation of "natural area of Canadian significance" presents no legal barriers to resource extraction. The B.C. province has jurisdiction over these lands and resources, so the federal government would have to obtain B.C. approval to enact a Federal provincial agreement before giving the area National Park status. However, there has been no request from the B.C. government for this to happen.

The Spatsizi Plateau area encompasses 10,000 square kilometers surrounding Spatsizi Provincial Park. It is one of the 48 unique natural regions identified by the federal government in Canada. According to a Parks Canada document, "each of these natural regions should be represented in the system of national parks." The Spatsizi Plateau area lies within "Natural Region 7," which stretches from the Alaska-Yukon border almost to Prince George. There are currently no National Parks in Natural Region 7.

Recently conservation groups have drawn up a proposal for one of the largest Wilderness Areas in North America—the Stikine/Cassiar/Atlin International Wilderness Preserve (see map). The proposed Wilderness stretches over 600 miles from just south of Whitehorse in the Yukon to Misty Fjords National Monument in extreme southern Southeast Alaska. The Stikine/Cassiar/Atlin International Wilderness Preserve includes coastal rainforest; tidewater and alpine glaciers; interior forests of pine, spruce, bird and aspen; critical habitat for bird, grizzly, brown bear, moose, caribou, bald eagles, and five species of salmon; the spectacular Grand Canyon of the Stikine; the Ice Mountain glaciated volcanic field; sagebrush; and some of the most spectacular high mountain scenery in the world. Wilderness travel is by horseback, kayak, river boat, float or ski plane, and on foot. There are no roads. Included are parts of the Tongass National Forest in Alaska, and large tracts of land under the jurisdiction of various British Columbia agencies. In time, this area will be well known as one of the continent's most spectacular and undisturbed large wildernesses.

For more information on threats to the Stikine, contact the following groups:

Friends of the Stikine 4609 West 18th Avenue Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2B3 Canada

Residents for a Free Flowing Stikine General Delivery Telegraph Creek, B.C. V0J 2W0 Canada

Southeast Alaska Conservation Council
Box 1692
Juneau, AK 99802

Earth First!—Juneau
Box 21155
Annie Bay, AK 99801

Earth Firsters in Juneau, Alaska, have drawn up a proposal for one of the largest Wilderness Areas in North America—the Stikine/Cassiar/Atlin International Wilderness Preserve (see map). The proposed Wilderness stretches over 600 miles from just south of Whitehorse in the Yukon to Misty Fjords National Monument in extreme southern Southeast Alaska. The Stikine/Cassiar/Atlin International Wilderness Preserve includes coastal rainforest; tidewater and alpine glaciers; interior forests of pine, spruce, bird and aspen; critical habitat for bird, grizzly, brown bear, moose, caribou, bald eagles, and five species of salmon; the spectacular Grand Canyon of the Stikine; the Ice Mountain glaciated volcanic field; sagebrush; and some of the most spectacular high mountain scenery in the world. Wilderness travel is by horseback, kayak, river boat, float or ski plane, and on foot. There are no roads. Included are parts of the Tongass National Forest in Alaska, and large tracts of land under the jurisdiction of various British Columbia agencies. In time, this area will be well known as one of the continent's most spectacular and undisturbed large wildernesses.

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Wilderness, Recovery, Restoration: An Ex

By Reed F. Nos

Recovery implies a healing process. Exclude man, let nature be, and every- thing will return to naturalness and be. If it were that simple! Unfortun- ately, ecologically degraded areas seldom will heal on their own, in the sense of returning to pre-disturbance or pre-restoration condition. Soils may have washed away, water has often been diverted or polluted, acid rain may be falling, large carnivores and other sens- itive species have usually been elimi- nated, and recolonization sources may be at a great distance across an inhospit- able, human-dominated terrain.

Even the set of excluding harmful human activities from a natural area is a form of active land management. Eliminating all possible traces of human influence requires even more manage- ment. Letting things be is unfortu- nately not a viable management option on how much of an ecological purist you on how landscapes might be

ecological ethics. Like yin and yang, neither alone will suffice. The Earth First! position for wilder- ness recovery areas and ecosystem pres-erves, as discussed in previous issues of this journal, are in line with what most ecologists are re- questing: the controller of land-use and landscape fragmentation (for example, see my review of Th e Forest in the Wild: Eastern North America, Earth First! 1989). In short, we need large, essentially in- visible wilderness core zones, and we need to restore all habitats within these areas to be interconnected and buffered by broad habitat corridors; and we need restoration of all habitats within these preserv es to presettlement-type, dynamic ecosystems. We must demand nothing less than an interconnected net- work of restored wilderness in all areas of the earth where wilderness has been lost. This re-creation of the primitive and wild is, in the grand scheme of things, just as important as preserving the last vestiges of original wilderness. As human populations and technolog- ical growth continues, ecological ener- gy and wilderness recovery will be needed in an increasing number of places across the globe. Concomitant with slowly and eventually reversing the pyramids of human effort (which must begin restoration efforts in ear- nest. Eastern North America's great ecosystems have been both well-studied and severely fragmented, is a good place to start. I previously proposed wilderness recovery in the Ohio Valley (Earth First! 1st Edition, 1989) — unfortunately, because of the mostly apathetic conservationists in that re- gion, little has been done to implement this proposal), and R.F. Mueller reports on how landscapes might be

MUM's are organ- ized into networks by appropriate habitat corridors that facilitate the move- ment of nutrients, individuals, genes, energy, habitat patches, and other elements among core preserves. Although knowl- edge of dispersal patterns is incom- plete, many research studies have dem- onstrated that habitat corridors facilitate the movement of organisms across a land- scape mosaic. The converse effect, that of restriction of movement by barriers such as roads and agricultural fields, has also been documented across the cor- rors shown in the map mostly follow stream drainage systems and thus may be called riparian stripes. Organization of MUM's into networks will hopefully prevent the deleterious effects of inbreeding within populations, minimize extinctions, and help restore the shif- ting and changing patterns of ecosystem characteristics of natural landscapes.

The Nature Conservancy, a national non-profit organization committed to the protection of the earth, has set a goal of 5% of the land in its preserves. Though not a land as a recreation area, and perhaps more importantly, as a recreational area. The model of Florida's vanishing wilder- ness, is an appropriate rallying point for any concept that seeks to restore whole ecosystems. The Florida Panther National MUM Corridor was appointed by the Gover- nor of Florida to develop a strategy to preserve the Florida panther in its present range in south Florida, and to re- introduce the panther into appropri- ate areas elsewhere in the state. Dr. Larry Harris of the University of Florida and I have presented networks of interconnected wilderness and nat-ural areas in Florida that will hopefully allow restoration of ecosystems and reintroduction of the panther. Upon re- quest, I submitted a detailed report to the Florida Panther Technical Advisory Council on what is a "mul- tiple-use module." A MUM is a "mul- tiple-use module" in the wilderness, wilderness preserve to multiple levels of biological hierarchy (e.g., from a basic unit to a microecosys- tem) and to any conceivable landscape. Each MUM consists of an inviolate core protected that is managed as wilderness and surrounded by a gradation of buffer zones. Outer buffer zones might allow uses such as primitive hunting and long rota- tion forestry towards the interior, and more intensive forestry, range, recrea- tion and perhaps low-density housing towards the exterior. MUM's are organ- ized into networks by appropriate habitat corridors that facilitate the move- ment of nutrients, individuals, genes, energy, habitat patches, and other elements among core preserves. Although knowl- edge of dispersal patterns is incom- plete, many research studies have dem- onstrated that habitat corridors facilitate the movement of organisms across a land- scape mosaic. The converse effect, that of restriction of movement by barriers such as roads and agricultural fields, has also been documented across the cor- rors shown in the map mostly follow stream drainage systems and thus may be called riparian stripes. Organization of MUM's into networks will hopefully prevent the deleterious effects of inbreed- ing within populations, minimize extinctions, and help restore the shif- ting and changing patterns of ecosystem characteristics of natural landscapes.
eral areas. Active habitat restoration should apply the best state-of-the-art management techniques to mimic the natural environmental regime, keeping human intervention down to the minimum necessary to restore natural conditions. The smaller the area, the more management and vigilant protection are needed. Few wilderness areas remaining on earth are large enough to contain natural disturbance, hydrological, and biogeochemical regimes within their boundaries, and restoration sources for lost species might be far away. Thus, ironically, some human intervention is necessary to maintain most core preserves in a "natural" state.

Existing public lands must usually form the core preserves of a MUM Network. The largest core preserves portrayed in the map are under federal ownership and include the Appalachian, Okefenokee, and Ocala National Forests in north Florida, the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge in south Georgia and north Florida, and the Big Cypress National Preserve and Everglades National Park in south Florida. Several other National Wildlife Refuges, state-owned parks, preserves, and water management areas are also proposed as core preserves. Some smaller core preserves are not shown on the map at this scale. Proposed buffer zones and connecting corridors include public lands, but also much private land. Not all of the latter category need be acquired by government agencies, however. Rather, conservation easements and management agreements with landowners should generally provide sufficient protection to outer buffer zones.

Because relatively little land need be acquired to complete the Florida MUM Network, lack of funds is not expected to be a major problem. Instead, the impediment to rapid progress at this time is resistance on the part of the public agencies that manage the land proposed as core preserves. Although the plan has been enthusiastically endorsed by two governor-appointed councils (the Florida Panther Technical Advisory Council and the Florida State Wildlife Advisory Council), and by staff (but not administrators) of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Florida Department of Natural Resources, relatively little of the land in question is under their jurisdiction. Instead the majority is federal land. It should be no surprise, therefore, of this journal that most of the resistance to ecological restoration in Florida comes from the US Forest Service.

The 1986 proposed land and resource management plan for the National Forests in Florida, with accompanying DEIS, is a total disaster for Florida wilderness and can from the outset be dismissed as a sham in this round the put forward. Instead, the intent is to provide a larger core preserves, and management agreements with landowners, to buffer areas around the larger core preserves. This is implicitly assumed to be the primary function of National Forests, with other uses accommodated only when they do not interfere with production. None of the conservation articles discussed the DEIS guarantees preservation or restoration of native ecosystems at any meaningful scale. Indeed, the preferred course would be to ensure the conversion of National Forests to high-density tree farms. I reviewed the plan as Conservation Chairperson for the Florida Native Plant Network, and I believe the comments submitted represented an Earth First! perspective. This viewpoint, where restoration and protection of native ecosystems in the National Forests is given the highest priority, was strongly evident in the comments submitted to the Forest Service by many other Florida biologists and conservationists. Thus, the Forest Service is unlikely to receive arguments that disagreed with our warped conception of multiple-use. It is now necessary for everyone who cares about the real Florida to apply a full spectrum of tactics, legal and illegal, to assure that the Freedman amendments, which are already in place, are virtually the only lands in north Florida where a fully developed ecosystem restoration is possible.

One hope we have of changing the management mind set of the core portion of the National Forests lies in the Florida panther reintroduction plan. The first phase of this plan is already under operation. A public opinion survey has been completed, which showed strong public support for panther reintroduction throughout the state. Captive propagation and pedestrian care of newly born young panthers in California and Arizona will form the core of the Florida panther reintroduction program. The plan currently proposed does provide a full range of non-panther species to help the panther population, and it is expected that Florida panther numbers will increase and grow over time.

The wildlife management plan for the northern National Forests, and the plan of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, represents a conscious and deliberate decision to increase the diversity of native species and native habitats. In the past, national forests and other federal lands were managed as single-use areas, with a single land use or land use complex. This single-use management was designed to create a single-use management area for a single management purpose. This approach overlooked the need to maintain the diversity of native species and habitats. The current plan for the northern National Forests is a step towards creating a more diverse and dynamic ecosystem in the future.

We believe the plan for the northern National Forests is a step towards creating a more diverse and dynamic ecosystem in the future. However, we must also ensure that the plan is implemented properly and that the necessary changes are made. The plan should be reviewed and updated on a regular basis to ensure that the goals are being achieved.

From its founding, Earth First! has insisted that preservation of remaining roadless and undeveloped areas was not enough, that active programs to restore wildlife depleted by development and extirpated species were needed. We are pleased to present several major proposals and design concepts that will achieve this goal in this special section. Wilderness restoration plans for Florida, Virginia, Utah, and New Mexico are discussed in separate articles. We welcome additional articles discussing the necessary techniques and art of wilderness re-creation and reintroduction of extirpated species, or specific proposals for such Wilderness Recovery Areas.

- Reel Noss (formerly named as an ecologist for the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, was now pursuing a Master of Science degree at the University of Florida.)
During the past decade many millions of acres of public lands have been set aside in the West, and particularly in Alaska, for the expressed purpose of preserving whole ecosystems -- and even many of those large tracts have clearly insufficient. Yet in the eastern United States only small fragments have been designated. Why? Is it because the eastern ecosystems are less worthy of protection or because such protection is precluded by the large private land holdings? To the contrary, it is generally recognized that eastern deciduous forests, with their floodplains and praire openings, are some of the most diverse temperate ecosystems anywhere, while the region contains 44 million acres of National Forest land alone. Despite this eligibility, the acreage devoted to ecosystem preservation is far less in the East than in the West even when the proportion of public lands in the two regions are compared. This state of affairs is brought to our attention most strongly in the recently published Wilderness Areas, which average less than 10,000 acres as compared with some western wildernesses in the range of a million contiguous acres. Clearly this two order of magnitude imbalance is justified neither by geography nor biology. 

The eastern states have numerous valuable "playgrounds" in the East, including several National Parks and Recreation Areas as well as state parks, wildlife management areas and other facilities. However, except for possibly the National Wildlife Refuges -- which are largely confined to wetlands -- these exist primarily to please human needs, and in practice nature protection is only ancillary to them. As we shall see, even the designated Wildernesses was planned largely to satisfy human esthetic values rather than nature's requirements. This absence of an ecological perspective and the Grand Vision in the East have resulted in an increasing lack of watershed integrity. Now it's time for a new initiative to revise and upgrade nature protection in the region. 

In a stimulating article (EF! Esoter, 1983), Reed Nos proposed the creation of a deciduous forest ecological preserve in the Ohio Valley. What could be more logical than to extend this idea to the eastern mountain forests given their already substantial tracts of National Forest land? These lands have certain geographic coherence and unity imposed by the NE–SW trending ranges and intersecting valleys. These have created a strong trellis drainage pattern, features which helped the inhabitants which could be gained by adequate preserve boundaries. 

The Forest Service's recently proposed land and resource management plan for the hills of Virginia and Maryland consisted of the abuse and exploitation to which these lands have long been subject. Their isolation, which is certain to project in the future. As a consequence there has been an outcry from citizens, particularly in the mountain regions themselves. Under these plans our present public lands would be sliced into ever smaller fragments by roads and powerlines, and devastated by strip mining and clear cuts. Wildfires would be rigidly managed as an adjunct to logging and common species such as deer and turkey would be favored over the wilderness species bear, eastern coyote, and the large raptors. These Forest Service plans are totally without merit not only because of their blatant rapaciousness but also because they perpetuate and expand land use practices that continue to fragment what should be unified systems and because they subvert the most fundamental biological and watershed imperatives. In this day of rapid advances in the earth sciences they fail even to acknowledge the importance of hydrologic and nutrient cycles or selectively fix on certain aspects of these cycles to promote their nefarious ends. For example, one stated justification for clearcutting is that it would increase the water yield (read run-off) for a watershed since getting rid of trees decreases evapotranspiration which feeds moisture into the air. Never mind that this would also increase the flashiness of streams, thereby intensifying drought, flooding and erosion, while the water-trapping and holding capacities of forested landscapes and the climate-modernizing effects of evapotranspiration would be impaired. In a nutshell, the Forest Service would ignore all the criteria for poor watershed management most evident in the current rash of worldwide environmental catastrophes. 

Closely related to these inept and deceptive water management policies is the disregard of forest nutrient demands by proposed expanded logging of marginal timber stands on steep terrains and dry, nutrient-poor soils, which, when bored by clearcutting, would rapidly leach their remaining local value through leaching and erosion. These points regarding nutrient loss were made with particular force by the Jef ferson and George Washington National Forests by Prof. Beltan in his report to the Citizens Environmental Council of the Roanoke Valley. It should be obvious that detailed nutrient evaluation should precede any logging in these forests. 

Although the land currently being logged in the eastern mountain forests is presumably the most accessible and productive in these forests, studies by Alaric Sample of The Wilderness Society (Issue Brief, July, 1984) have shown that the timber sale return on management and road building is frequently 10 cents or less per dollar invested. It's obvious then that future returns from more leached, eroded and nutrient-poor soils would be even less and that logging in these mountains would eventually be less like resource extraction and more like an armed conflict against nature. To return these forests to a healthy, productive and ecologically harmonious state, we must first acknowledge that the land is valuable not in its own sake regardless of any short term benefits that might accrue to us and our species and that what is best for the forest is best for us in the long run. Pure wilderness ecosystems must be given priority over the human activities which now pollute these mountain lands. Of course this rehabilitation of the eastern wilderness is justified all the more by the economic bankruptcy of these activities. 

Although a variety of habitats are included within the eastern National Forest proclamation boundaries, most actual public land holdings are confined to the highlands, while the designated Wilderness Areas lie in the most rugged corner of the ranges. The streams which drain these Wilderness Areas and which nurture their wildlife are small second order streams. These larger the larger local mainstems. In the slightly metamorphosed rocks of the sharply lined Alleghenians, these secondary streams lead into mainstems which form broad valleys, the range top ridges of the ranges, and parallel to the ranges, in the more massive and highly smaragd- colored rocks of the Blue Ridge and elsewhere, the drainage is more complex. As might be expected the small wilderness streams flow over the most resistant and nutrient-poor rocks. 

Clearly the Virginia wilderness is the St. Marys River with virtually the entire watershed in almost pure coarsely crystals. a rock which contains only minute amounts of the important nutrients such as potassium, phosphorus, magnesium and calcium. Thus there is a consensus of confining nature preserves in the eastern mountain states, which are picturesque in terms of rappers, gorges and with that favorite Service category of "Cottontail Pheasants." While these streams are relatively sterile biologically, they flow into the larger intermountain streams where their floodplains are the repositories of the nutrients garnered and concentrated from different major heads through flood deposition and subsurface flow. Unfortunately, most heavily populated, the riparian zones of these intermountain valleys are usually degraded and limited to a variety of human impacts including livestock grazing. It's not for nothing that such streams in Virginia are named like "Cowpasture," "Calf pasture," and "Beast pasture." Of all this brings us to the major problem. The designated Wilderness preserves are too biologically unproductive and isolated from the nutrient-rich and diverse riparian zones and local mainstem valleys with which they should form a more unified system. Rather than designed to gratify narrow human esthetic tastes for "pretty scenery" and invigorating hikes.

In a more recent article (EF! Beltane 1985), Reed Nos comments in his review of a book by the biologist Larry Harris (The Fragmented Forest), looking at our modern preserves don't really safeguard the species they contain in the absence of sufficient communication with the surrounding travel corridors and without adequate buffer zones which link surrounding areas of intensive development. The importance of riparian strips in this scheme was also stressed by Har ris. 

In the eastern mountains the role of the drainage network is, if anything, even more critical than in some other areas, since there are fewer large scale water sources in their rocks as compared with the geologically young volcanic deposits on the western ranges. The eastern preserved don't always develop. The eastern mountain forests present an opportunity to create a system of ecological preserves that could embrace areas in the range of several hundreds of thousands of acres. These preserves could be created on the major ridges but could also include certain of the major intermountain valleys and mainstem streams of the eastern, particularly the valleys in which some public land already occurs. The individual areas could be linked by communication corridors which should include riparian zones wherever possible. This system would preclude the acquisition of some private land, mostly within National Forest proclamation boundaries. However this land should be acquired with minimal impact over a considerable time period and condemnation whenever possible. These preserves would also prevent the closing of some Forest Service roads and secondary routes. These closures could be mitigated by the creation of private use trails along the important riparian band of private land phase-out by gradually limiting access to private inholder access. 

The mountain wilderness cores with flanking and running riparian strips, and communication corridors could give way to a surrounding zone of greater access and more intensive human use.
LIVING FREE:
A Note on Industrial Totalitarianism

By Rick Davis

The other day I stepped into a typical Japanese shopping center, a big box with high canopies and floors as smooth as a bowling alley. Blaring bargain announcements ripped through the air as maid housekeepers tidied up the stores. The oriental aroma of the adjacent food court was pungent. The smell of thes...
"Indians are too controversial," declared a senior Sierran Club official a few years ago. "We better not get too involved with you. We're working on so many sensitive issues that 'Treaty Rights and Native Sovereignty' would upset some of our delicate coalitions, particularly with the League of Women Voters."

I kid you not, that's what he said. Ray Beaulieu stopped me from yelling the guy right there. Ray was the Director of the Black Hills Alliance at the time and I was editor of our quarterly newspaper PAHA SAPA REPORT. We were desperately trying to get some more alliances going like those already being built through the BHA primarily between Indian and non-Indian ranchers in South Dakota. The 1980 Black Hills Survival Gathering was the BHA's crowning achievement, so of course the Feds moved in with everything they had to put an end to THAT rap. Ray burned out and went back to his Chippewa Rez in Minnesota to develop a Survival School, cursing all white environmentalists forever.

The Black Hills Alliance is defunct now, and I'd like to examine that for a page or two. I don't share the bitterness - 84 illustrates the point well: Russell Means spoke for Dakota AIM and Yellowstone Press - "any Rezz and Earth First! has gotten more support from the Governor's Office or Senate Affair Committee at 8 the next morning, plus it would be down on the Cheyenne River which would lead into the Missouri River and on downstream."

"No one," said John Steele, Tribal VP, "had ever come to us and offered to help at no charge. Thank you."

We took the notarized resolution from the Council and drove another 200 miles to the Capitol City (blowing a fan belt in the middle of the night in the middle of Nowhere, South Dakota) where Shorty read it to an amazed Senate Affairs Committee at 8 the next morning. He also invited NRC regulations that Indian Tribes must be consulted on such matters. We gave Jan's 50-page report on the matter of Women Voter's coming around asking to be men of greatness - Bruce Ellison, the lawyer from back East who alone single-handedly defends Leonard Peterson, AIM, AIM, the Black Hills, the Northern Cheyenne, etc; Nick Meinhardt, the Quaker who keeps an even keel and funds coming in from the church; and Marv Kammerer, the 3rd generation South Dakota rancher whose land borders Edithvale Air Force Base ("PEACE IS OUR PROFESSION") and who hosted the Survival Gathering on his ranch. There we were, surrounded by more Minutemen and B-52s than any other area in the West, and we were screaming about Treaties.

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ECOLOGICAL DECAY AS A CONTRIBUTION TO POLITICAL VIOLENCE

By Eric Hille

Somewhere in Latin America, Juan and Maria Martinez live in poverty. They are farmers, and their growing number of children combine with the constant loss of arable land to squeeze them into the smallest corner of their land.

Juan and Maria dream about acquiring enough additional land to support their growing family. But the only land available is tropical rainforest inhabited by indigenous forest people. When they try to resist settler moves into their land, agriculture seems futile because it is low productivity. Instead, they try to resist the destruction of the rainforest by corporations that deforest and flood simple rice fields.

A drought occurs, and as their children become too numerous, they try to resist the destruction of the rainforest by corporations that deforest and flood simple rice fields. But they have no resources to resist.

To whom it may concern:

I practised law for 50 years. I hope to get a job with the Steering Committee to help the Steering Committee submit the Bill to the US Congress.

The article appeared in the LA Times, reference to trash like bureaucrats redtape. I don't appreciate you using my name in vain . And I don't dig it. I don't know who the buggers are . They find no real opportunities there, and eventually become involved in political movements and even food riots in an attempt to survive. The government decides Juan is a political threat and, fearing for his life, he flees to another country seeking asylum. He is denied asylum, deported, tortured and killed upon arrival back in his country. Those in his family still alive have joined the guerrilla resistance to overthrow the US supported government.

This oversimplified scenario unrealises in the sense that few individuals have probably all of these debilitating experiences. It points out, however, an important link between an alienating environment and war. The direct effects of war on the environment are well documented and obvious, but the environment's secondary leading to war have generally been ignored.

A recent report by Earthscan, a news and information service of the International Institute for Environment and Development, attempts to bridge this gap by documenting links between ecological decay, environmental banking, and local-level war instability. Written by Lloyd Timberlake and Jon Tinkler, ENVIRONMENT AND CONFLICT cites numerous examples from the world's forests and soil, river basin shares and marine issues. The list is extremely lengthy and is only limited to internal and international conflict. In addition to Latin America, development and wars have been a destabilizing force in Pakistan, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan. In Poland, 1972-1980, foresters and settlers fight with indigenous forest people who resist the degradation of the environment and war. The direct effects of war on the environment are well documented and obvious, but the environment's secondary leading to war have generally been ignored.

But I can't remember the rest.

Keep it up, Dave. I've been with you for years. What's the bitch. The Earth is our home, dear. But I can't remember the rest. No way.

...and finally, the Beef. 1982, 83...La Calada, a suburb outside of Los Angeles, 1990, 91...the 1982 drought overtook the Beef. The river was dry. It was dry. It was a drought. It was a drought. The river was dry. It was dry. It was a drought. It was a drought. The river was dry. It was dry. It was a drought. It was a drought. The river was dry. It was dry. It was a drought. It was a drought. The river was dry. It was dry. It was a drought. It was a drought. The river was dry. It was dry. It was a drought. It was a drought. The river was dry. It was dry. It was a drought. It was a drought. The river was dry. It was dry. It was a drought. It was a drought. The river was dry. It was dry. It was a drought. It was a drought.

Dear Earth First!,

Raising grave fears. Stop rangenful "improvements" in fragile, or historically ungrazed wilderness habitat. Abolish "Endangered Species" lists, stop granting corporate board memberships, and instead let ranchers work through entire animal rightist or alternative groups. Start removing crops from unsuitable or intended natural areas.

Yours truly,

Elliot Bernshaw

Letters (cont)

Dear Earth First!

The article makes it appear Earth First! is going to monkeywrench the military, Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. The Earth is our home, dear. But I can't remember the rest. No way.

Earth First! is going to monkeywrench the military, Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. The Earth is our home, dear. But I can't remember the rest. No way.

Keep it up, Dave. I've been with you from the beginning. "What a long strange trip it's been." Hope all goes well with Howe, he has my support.

Letters (cont)

Susan Frank

The article appeared in the LA Times, Sept. 5, 1985, Part 5.

Dear Earth First!:

Your (our) major problem is that Thomsen was a revolutionary! We tried to get him, maybe I was wrong. Oh! This 52 year old tax collector isn't the only EDI person.

Keep it up, Dave. I've been with you from the beginning. "What a long strange trip it's been." Hope all goes well with Howe, he has my support.

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Dear Earth First!:

The article appeared in the LA Times, Sept. 5, 1985, Part 5.
By Dolores LaChapelle


Our society's fundamental attitudes are mirrored more clearly in children's stories than in any other kind of literature, troubling two general types of animal stories for children: fables and animal stories or fables, where humans disguised as animals teach morals and other matters to children. For over ten years I've been looking for a book to read to children that was a compelling and moving history of how the book, this year I found one. Who Speaks for Wolf? shows that it is possible for humans to live in harmony with the freedom to all other species.

The author's great-grandmother, a member of the Mountain Ape Culture, told her the story of Wolf's question until the day she decided to abandon their ancient traditions. She took refuge among the Quakers who passed on her way of life along with her ancestors. Paula's father taught her in the old way when she was small, but warned her things would not be right to tell the stories until she was fifty. So she waited and was able to share her expenditure and worked in governmental affairs in Washington, DC, and raised her children. Only now, after many years, are they grown and this is her first book. Her childhood memories are clear to her when she comes to the edge of the light looking at the fire and grandfather explains to the children:

"THEY SAW..."

"...WHAT WE ACCOMPLISH BY MUCH OF WHAT WE DO NOT YET SEE CLEARLY..."

"...THEORY OF COMPETITION..."

"...THE SO-CALLED COMMON MARKET..."

One third of Germany's once extensive forests have been destroyed by industrial pollutants in the last twenty years. Since 1949, Britain has lost 90 percent of its original trees to acid rain and urban growth. Scandinavia's lares have been irreparably damaged by acid rain and industrial pollution. Europe, and American lumber corporations de­

Portruff goes on to describe European green-party positions on a number of contemporary political questions: the abolition of nuclear-arms and -power develop­

"...WE PROFOUNDLY DISAGREE WITH THE IDEOLOGY OF COMPETITION..."

"...THE SELF, ITS MAJOR FUNCTION..."

"...AND SEEK AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT DIRECTION..."

"...AND SO IT WAS..."

"...THE PEOPLE DEIGNED AMONG THEMSELVES..."
View from the Outhouse

Blueberries and the Bomb

By Robert Steeeter

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

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

The car rumbles and belches now and then, disturbing the silence, crackling like an old ship when one side rides low in a rat, twisting and bending to the road’s demand. I like this sort of road. It offers austere, unforgiving limits which are a matter of patience.

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

I come to the only intersection at the center of this tiny rural town, an intersection where the unliting pavemen­tons of two county roads converge, melded into one for only an instant. I stop, stare, stay, and am captivated forty years into the past by a message within the story four cor­ners of the world made in every minute. NEVER AGAIN. A poignant silhou­ette of a human accompanies the bold white letters. I sit motionless, com­prehending the terrible meaning behind the silhouette, the many heralded shadows of death so patriotically inscribed.

When our people dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, those human beings within 300 meters of ground zero were instantly vaporized by the heat, leaving behind only their shadows. During the dark hours before dawn on the fortieth anniversary of Hiroshima’s bombing, the shadows were pulled from the past and memorialized on the streets and sidewalks of Americas. It was not the act of vandalism. It was the act of respons­ible human beings who can see the con­nection between the arms race and nu­clear annihilation, and they simply wished to make the dangers more vivid. The shadows were painted with white­wash and wash with the rains of the season. The shadows of Hiroshima did not.

I turn at the intersection, drive a few miles, and park on a quiet hillside at the head of a trail. I walk it quickly, bucket dangling from my neck, and en­counter the meadow, the place. Sun­shine warms my back and I show my true face and naked body to the sunlight, the aster and the goldenrod, the hawk on a rising thermal, the midnight blue of the berries. I pick them with both hands, absorbed in the tone of the moment.

We must exercise our imagination between the blueberry and the bomb. There are those who believe in the bomb and wish to nurture it, protect it, be guided by its power. They say there is no going back. They will tell you this soon, soon, and if you are far away, and if you are in any denunciation on any Sunday; from any stool in any bar on any Saturday. They have chosen to live by the bomb, supporting the machine that produces. If those of their ilk prevail, may God protect them, for the bomb.

The sweet fragrance of Queen Anne’s lace catches my nose. My finger tips and tongue are stained with blue. This is the only time I get my hands dirty and no one minds.

I leap into my movement and I walk away from it, and that is where the story ends. I have never questioned its magic, or my choice.

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WOLFWIVER

By Lone Wolf Circles

Inspiried by the girl at the Rendezvous Dedicated to my friend Bill Dessel

I am a river, I walk away with my interior, the rough boundaries that would contain me. I am everchanging, yet always the same. None fully understand my com­plexities, so I am alternately hasted for and feared.

Defence of Meaning. We call people en­vironmentalists because what they are fully moved to defend is what we call environment. But, at bottom, their ac­tion is a defense of cosmos, not scenery. Ironically, the very entity they defend — environment — is itself an offspring of the misanthropic Whirlwind they chal­lenge. It is a manifestation of the way we see the world. (p. 252)

Everend draws from phenome­nology and biology to present an alterna­tive approach to that of modern science to seeing ourselves in nature. “Phenomenology requires a return to the things themselves, to a world that precedes knowledge and yet is basic to it, a world that is as different to us as geography and blossoms to botany. This seems initially confusing, for we think of knowledge as something achieved through observa­tion and analysis, not as something that precedes it. Yet the notion presup­poses an observer who surveys the world and questions it…” (p. 97)

Everend was first editor of Merleau-Ponty, Martin Heidegger and R.D. Laing to introduce the reader clearly and succintly to the concept of mind-in-nature. He draws from some threads of mod­ern biology to suggest that humans, as a species, may be “natural aliens” who are at home everywhere but, paradoxi­cally, nowhere.

Humans, generally, exhibit both psychical and biologically neotenic characteristics. These youthful characteristics which Bohm and Baysky identify as “want of direction,” “derive to movement,” “characteristically palatal behavior,” and the to and fro” are encouraged in mod­ern cultures especially, as Paul Shepard has brilliantly demonstrated in his book NATURE AND MADNESS (Sierra Club Books, 1982).

But there is hope for this rootless, homeless, “natural alien” to develop into a fully human creature.

Everend concludes that the very adaptability of human beings is open to other modes of awareness than that dictated by the contemporary dominance of the concept of linear and materialistic impact statements, the “environmentalist” can shed his label. “Wrong word,” says the “mentalist” “many other names and be­lieved to be simultaneously dislodged, and then, just possibly, he can begin to glimpse the creature he might be…” (p. 141).

Do we have to shed the label “environmentalist” to get in touch with Engaged? Can we change our perspective?

One aspect of this is to find models of the mature, adult human, the self-in­Great-Self or person-in-environment.

Bigfoot, the hairy primate of the Pacific Northwest, provides one model for the mature human. In the terms of the Sturges and Bigfoot and sightings suggest not a “lost ape”, but a self-in-Great-Self who has been transformed into peaceful, perhaps playful beings who live in small groups, with no need of vast technol­ogy of warfare, or warfare, who are “at home” in their place — woods, mountains, rivers, meadows. Bigfoot’s differences is in a different dimension than our own perceived space and time. Bigfoot might be engaged as a source of experience, its deeply and richly without alienation and separation.

The way could be an education to the future primal mind-in-nature.

In sum, Everend’s persuasive and powerful essay suggests that “environmentalists” have a calling to help people move into a different territory. En­vironmentalists cannot provide a map to the territory, but they can show the distinction. Notions and limitations of the dominant maps used in our culture. We don’t know what we will be moved by dwelling by dwelling in our abode, but by this process of discovering, or revealing an opening in our vision, we find ourselves. If we were seeing it for the first time, the “environmental crisis” may disappear because fundamental human work of “discovering their homeland.”

Bill Dessel is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and the author of LIVING AS IF NATURE MATTERED.
FOILING THE DETECTORS: NO METALLIC TREE SPIKES

To Y. Hellenbach

Tree spiking has forced the development of stronger and stronger ceramic pins, the most significant of which include the use of metal detectors to locate metallic spikes. Spikers have been known to use a variety of metals, but the most common spikers have advocated the use of lead to plant spikes in trees, out of the reach of metal detectors. Unfortunately,树 spikes do not distinguish between lead and stone — they have been found in National Forests where spiking is common routinely screens all logs at the forest border, looking for metallic objects like nails and old barbed wire. Obviously, if the spiker has planted a spike, it will be detected before reaching their intended target — the costly sawmill.

Ongoing research has developed several non-metallic spikes, or pins, that promise to defeat the metal detector and wreak havoc inside the sawmill. The first of these, as depicted in the current episode of “Blade Ruiner” is a high-fired ceramic pin made of the same type of common items used by potter who hand-throw on a potters wheel: the usual line of cups, bowls, plates, etc. The primary ingredient is stoneware clay, produced in a wide range of colors, types, and consistencies. Common clay, and ceramic supply outfits sncattered across the nation. Most such manufactur­ers and suppliers are located in large metropolitan areas where mon­key wrenches are, as mentioned above, sold over the counter for cash — leaving no paper trail like name and address for the cur­ious police investigator. The clay usually comes in twenty-five pound bags, such bags making up a fifty-pound box. Be sure that the clay type (known as “the clay body”) that you purchase contains no iron oxides, an ingredient that is commonly added to stoneware clays. If sufficiently concentrated, this iron oxide may be picked up by metal detectors. To find a clay that is suitable for your purpose, call your local clay supplier by phone, obtaining the name or number of the stoneware clay that contains no iron oxides. This is the most inconspicuous-looking member of your spiking team to purchase a bag of the. Both of hand-held metal de­tectors will be able to detect these pins made with non-metallic spikes.

DEAR NED

I must take issue with Johnny Fire­seed's method of stopping timber sales. In recent years, fires have hastened the development of roads less areas, not protected them. The Freddies of the (public) regard fires as emergencies and are therefore not bound by the feebie restrictions of land use planning. They use this as an excuse to bulldoze roads, fell trees and other injuries and bu­nch previous areas. Shortly after a fire, a salvage sale is then conducted. Again, a sale is not bound by land use plans. The board feet sold do not count as part of the Forest's output to­ward a forest community, a type of ecosystem that is already under relentless attack from Homa sapiens. It might be more reasonable, therefore, for a more per­son to understand the perog­atives of Thor, the god of storms and lightning, and to know that human-caused arson in the forest is wrong, for ethical reasons as well as pragmatic arguments.

However, I agree entirely with Fire­seed's analysis of fire as a natural part of the wild environment. It can be ar­continued on pg. 28

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DONNING THROWAWAY PLASTIC SURGICAL GLOVES, THE CLAY IS CAREFULLY ROLLED OUT TO A ONE-INCH THICKNESS...

THEN CUT TO VARIOUS LENGTHS UP TO FOUR INCHES. AFTER DRYING-OUT, THEY'RE KILN-FIRED...

PRODUCING AN UNDETECTABLE NON-METALLIC "PIN" CAPABLE OF DULLING A CARBIDE-STEEL DRILL BIT...

OR A SAWMILL BLADE!

ARRIVING AT THE "SCENE OF THE CRIME"...

CAN'T WE EVER JUST GO CAMPING LIKE NORMAL PEOPLE?

GASP?

NEXT EPISODE: A CLEARCUT CASE
Dear Ned Ludd

Many log mills are starting to get more careful using metal detectors to find spikes in trees. Instead of trying to develop a spike that will not activate metal detectors, the opposite tact may work better by making the metal detector more sensitive to the mill operators. Take a lesson from nature and note the way in which prey confuse predators. I suggest the following:

1. When protecting a forest, spike your normalfrac­
tional trees in unusual fashions.

2. In every tree in which you have not inserted a blade-destroying spike, put in a single small nail that can be driven in with one or two blows. These nails don't work well; but will hopefully trigger the metal de­
ector and shut the saw blade down.

The purpose of this is to have every tree trigger the metal detector and therefore force the loggers to use new trees for nails or spikes. As long as some fraction of the trees contain blade-de­
surprising spikes, they cannot afford to take the chance that the tree contains only a harmless small nail. This could destroy the economic incentive of de­
slaying a forest.

What is needed is a nail large enough to trip the metal detector but small enough to be driven in quickly with one or two hammer blows. The smallest nail possible that will trigger the detector would be much quieter than driving spikes, and therefore would be better worth experimenting with the nail driv­
ers used by loggers. These contain a "clip" of nails — swing the driver and a nail is inserted in a single blow and the next nail pushed into place by a spring. Don't bother condemning the nail because the time is better spent in­
putting them in.

What we clearly need is information on the availability of the metal detec­
tors. Wouldn't it be great if they could be set off by steel shots? Just sprays the forest with your 12 gauge?

-Fine Pine

Dear Ned Ludd

By case hardening your tree spikes you are really hardening spikes because they will not activate metal detectors. Case hardening involves hitting a nail set low in the tree with its characteristic blow. I ran my own nails, as a logger, hit nails, rocks, etc. with no broken chains resulting. I've broken a few due to metal fatigue and associ­
ated cracking but they stop whirling almost immediately. Once you hit a nail in a tree, went back to the truck to sharpen the chain, and then did the actual logging, not without pain. Hell, when I tore down an old barn, I used an old chain on my saw to cut up trunks like that, and the headless nails. I've handled a saw for thousands of hours, and have never injured myself, even when I did accidentally drop the wimpy, turn-the-other­
look-out, for-the-poor-lugger bit. Set your nails high and low.

-Jack Frost

Dear Ned Ludd

Spike trees is probably the most effective action against logging, but with increased security against spikes by the Freddies and logging com­
panies, other measures must not be overlooked. These include destroying or disabling logging equipment, trucks, etc. by the hammer blow, driving roads to give crummy, logging truck drivers, etc. help­
ing the weather render the access roads impassable. Also, a high priority should be placed on destroying road­
building equipment that is building the 75,000 miles of new logging access roads in Na­
tion. Forest roads are responsible for dozens of other techniques I've found in ECO analogues that can and do work against the destroyers of our forests. Don't think that spiking is the only thing.

-Wolverine

Dear Ned Ludd

A good pair of bolt cutters is the most all­
around tool you can find. I've even found to do the most damage to a vehicle or machine. They can cut locks off doors, come­
ments, engine covers to get into the damn things in the first place, and then can mutilate or cut cables, wire, plumbing, etc. We should stock up and sell them, shafy, hoses, clamps, hydraulic lines, various metal­
ous gauges, dip sticks, caps, the edges of any narrow or thin materials, etc. Be sure to disconnect battery cab­
bles first! Take out plugs, belts, etc. and mutilate holes and threads; Natur­
ally, you should buy your large bolt cut­
ers from the state from where you plan to operate.

Weasel

Dear Ned Ludd

Here you know what areas of a National Forest are being considered for developing, which roads are the easiest and which are unnecessary? ECO­
DEFENSE tells us what to do but not whether the whole Europe zone of the book will cover this topic better.

-Curious

Dear Curious

Consider the section on Target Selection under Security on page 128 of ECO­
DEFENSE and also the article on "Hunting In the South" from the March/ April 1985 issue of Earth First! As the best way to get this information, I would advise the Forest Plan now being prepared for the National Forests. This plan is, in many respects, inter­
esting and studied proposed timber sales and road projects. You can receive more information from the Environmental Assess­
ments on specific projects or be placed on the mailing list for all decision docu­
ments. You can also use the Forest Plan.

They will tell you when and where the projects of destruction are occurring. They also contain a map, or maps. Of course, you may not want to be on the mailing list for the Forest Plan, or you may be a trusted friend maybe in another state — receive the information and forward it to others. Have the Forest Plan and the destruction issuing out of it.

Lacking Harris' smoothness, McCas­
lin's voice is rich and nourishing, and relates his story as if he is a poet alms­
ly a post office box address. Check also the arti­
cles in this newspaper for planned en­
vironmental meetings which need stop­
ing. If possible, find out about planned projects' general goals in advance and begin your tree spiking, etc. beforehand.

Dear Ned Ludd

Get off the kick about worrying about the logger's hands hurting and hardening them by hitting a nail set low in the tree with its characteristic blow. Once you hit a nail in a tree, went back to the truck to sharpen the chain, and then did the actual logging, not without pain. Hell, when I tore down an old barn, I used an old chain on my saw to cut up trunks like that, and the headless nails. I've handled a saw for thousands of hours, and have never injured myself, even when I did accidentally drop the wimpy, turn-the-other­
look-out, for-the-poor-lugger bit. Set your nails high and low.

-Jack Frost

Dear Ned Ludd

Every tree there is less country, and seemingly less country music. True Country music makes no apologies. You are not likely to be a winner at the Country Music Awards show. You can find it in arcade albums that stick with you like old friends. You cannot make up your mind on the songs to choose; those who listen. You won't hear much of it on the so-called Country radio stations. However, you might listen to it in the dark recesses of small town bars. It is usually sung by their creators, men of tears and sweat and laughter. Those are the men who have lived in the freshly planted earth, and sawdust on the floor. The voices are at their best unpolished, shaped natural like a cry­
tal. They are sometimes grit­edged with the honesty of real experience. Here are people of the earth in sharp contrast and often at odds with the re­
fined and imprisoned world around us that seems to press on them from all sides. They meet it with sympathy, with love, with the beauty of the wolf folk for­
er the over­ed dogs in town.

Remember interrupted women's pain and ecstasy, runaway horses and gurgling­

erivers. Free ofлагo, country music is often the most effective weapon. For­

turing the movements are deliberate and without artistic refine­
ment. Sometimes it is a little bit much to the subjective and ultra­per­
sonal approach of Black spirituals and drawing from folk and English and Continental country dance times. In many cases, of course, the Bar­

dard, the rural troubadours whose songs describe the soul and trials of man on the road. Country music is popular or American conscience. The experiences of the countryside are about the music that finds strength in difficulties, laughter in paradox; for listeners who live, for more time than cyni­

tense.

Country recordings grew out of the popularity of regional radio shows that broadcast live at first in the 1930s and '40s, then going from the rural fellowship of The Carter Family and Down­

routers of yodeling Jimmie Ro­

with the introduction of the "cowboys" during the golden age of movies, Country music became a top class of music. The difference in quality and bastardization of style is that back to the 1930s and '40s, the style had already suffered from so much polish and glitz as to be shunted by Country purists who instead unhindered in a Bluegrass and Folk revival that peaked in the 1960s and remains a strong and vital market today. Country purists are preserving not only a form of music, but a set of values and a way of life.

The tension between tradition and inno­

tion is crucial to you, whenever artists forsake gloss for quality, street­cheating images for country music.

Even Country Rock is most effective when the artist has enough, when they illustrate the stories of the country men and women who gave birth to this part of music, folk. Bob Nolan's awe for nature echoes through in songs by "The Sons of the Pioneers" and "Big Toms" and songs by original songs by the new Rounder group "The Soggy Bottom Boys." The Cox­
dox and Patzy Montana are the pre­
deceivers of Emmy Lou Harris and country music. It's hard to tell. It's a winning ace to a gam­
bler when she's in the Western storybook. The Lone Ranger gets his back, his lady, a slap­
dy wins a seeing a to a gambler when she becomes the stylish, sexy, sensuous woman and love songs melt our hearts with the best of adobe and spinning wagon wheels.

memories of man's desires Go through my life, the streets of a town

Lone Wolf Circles

Lone Wolf Circles is a mountain mass, artist, poet, and Earth First'r living on the edge of the Gila Wilderness, in New Mexico. He writes a regular col­
umn on music in these pages.

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Dear Ned Ludd

...this and Ringer's solo

PHILO 1024)

Lack of Harris' smoothness, McCas­
lin's voice is rich and nourishing, and relates his story as if he is a poet alms­
ly a post office box address. Check also the arti­
cles in this newspaper for planned en­
vironmental meetings which need stop­
ing. If possible, find out about planned projects' general goals in advance and begin your tree spiking, etc. beforehand.
Whirling in Furry Circles

Whirling in furry circles
I scatter tomatoes with sugar and salt, examine a catfish anatomy, stop wars with my mind (not much luck), but solve volumes of problems and loves communing with luna moths.

But deep in my vortex center
sometimes the ball-bearing needs oiling
with wine and honey and sperm
and a smirk.

ELISAVETTA RITCHIE
(from her book "Tightening the Circle over Eel Country," published by Acropolis Books Ltd., 1974.)

LINES WRITTEN BY BOULDER GLOW
midnight 8/8/77

Writing by Boulder glow
high in Flatiron foothills,
flat on my back again
looking up at stars.

Lying on a boulder
overlooking Boulder—
last night having seen
Brakhage "Autopsy" film,
this morn having read up
on Neutron Bomb.

Jeffers' "Purse-Seine"
ecosystem &
wide in the valley—
Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant,
Broomfield with its radioactive winter.

My Panasonic aerial
points southeast to Denver
like a fishing rod
pulling in Moscow
Radio Symphony
playing Bruckner's 9th.

Lying on cold rock
listening, looking up
at the seat Glittering above—
the crickets & Bruckner
singing about the same volume.

Shooting Stars,
Dolphins leaping in the Milky Way!

THE WILD #1

This is an ugly poem
about an ugly man
whose ugly truck I climbed into
& rode down an ugly highway in

This is an ugly story that tells about
the ugly blanket he covered me with
parked outside an ugly truckstop
with no stars in the ugly sky

This is the part about his ugly prick
that slid into my never-ugly-til-then cunt
and the ugly things he said with his voice
and the ugly things he did with his hands

This is the end of the ugly story
where I stand beside that ugly highway
& watch the ugly truck turn around to drive back
in the same ugly direction from where we had come

Leslea Newman
New York

The earth calls me,
when I'm alone;
in the evening;
when it snows.
How I love to lie in your arms
in the heart of the mother.

Jennifer Smith
Kalispell

THE NAIL

when the nail
goes in too easy
the board might not be sound.

—Will Staple
Nevada City

Old Panos Orders his Coffin

Make it simple.
Plenty of sail,
no lead in the keel—
I'll take my chances
with the wind.

Pine'll do.

Put the sweet curve
of a woman's hips
in the hull.

Maybe a harmonica
for lulls.

Leave the anchor ashore.

Joe Stokel
Kefalos

POEM

This is an ugly poem
about an ugly man
whose ugly truck I climbed into
& rode down an ugly highway in

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the ugly blanket he covered me with
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THE NAIL

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the board might not be sound.

—Will Staple
Nevada City

Old Panos Orders his Coffin

Make it simple.
Plenty of sail,
no lead in the keel—
I'll take my chances
with the wind.

Pine'll do.

Put the sweet curve
of a woman's hips
in the hull.

Maybe a harmonica
for lulls.

Leave the anchor ashore.

Joe Stokel
Kefalos

POWER AUTHORITY

"Where were you when I laid the earth's foundations.
Are the State's connections straight
or are its wires forever crossed?
Gulf Stream licks at the coast & power
leaps across where the elements meet.
With a great roar, water abandons
the cliff to fly through space,
first we harness the current,
then the spray, finally noise.

The sun saves nothing, gives it all away.
Moon shifts tidal waters over the face.
Don't make me laugh
with your power, authority,
you whose language is studded with
wherefores, herebys, and pursuants.
Plant your feet on the earth
and bow from your center of gravity.
An appliance spins on a web
of household current, lonely,
frail and constantly changing.
The will of the people
is a bolt of lightning;
try to harness that
Only turning, turning will
bring us 'round right.
I bow, bow to these mysteries
we all know. None others.

Steve Lewandowski
Honeoye Falls

POEM

This is an ugly poem
about an ugly man
whose ugly truck I climbed into
& rode down an ugly highway in

This is an ugly story that tells about
the ugly blanket he covered me with
parked outside an ugly truckstop
with no stars in the ugly sky

This is the part about his ugly prick
that slid into my never-ugly-til-then cunt
and the ugly things he said with his voice
and the ugly things he did with his hands

This is the end of the ugly story
where I stand beside that ugly highway
& watch the ugly truck turn around to drive back
in the same ugly direction from where we had come

Leslea Newman
New York

The earth calls me,
when I'm alone;
in the evening;
when it snows.
How I love to lie in your arms
in the heart of the mother.

Jennifer Smith
Kalispell

THE NAIL

when the nail
goes in too easy
the board might not be sound.

—Will Staple
Nevada City

Old Panos Orders his Coffin

Make it simple.
Plenty of sail,
no lead in the keel—
I'll take my chances
with the wind.

Pine'll do.

Put the sweet curve
of a woman's hips
in the hull.

Maybe a harmonica
for lulls.

Leave the anchor ashore.

Joe Stokel
Kefalos
HOW CAN GETTING A FREE T-SHIRT HELP SAVE A RIVER

When you get the T-shirt through becoming a special $25 member of Friends of the River, it will even help if you just buy the T-shirt. Either way, you're helping protect the rivers of the West.

Friends of the River is the only group in California solely dedicated to the protection of our remaining free-flowing rivers and streams. With your membership and support, you provide vitally needed help.

Our heavy weight T-shirts are sharp! Our well-known logo displayed against the brightly colored shirt identifies you as a concerned and active wild river lover. We even have a shirt that says just that!

To order your shirt, pick the color, type and size and send this along with a check and a return address. We'll mail it to you pronto. If you want the shirt for FREE, include $25 for a membership. We hope to hear from you soon!

"FRIENDS OF THE RIVER" two-color logo "Men's" T-shirts are on Hanes 100% cotton. "Men's" colors are green, red, burgundy and light blue. Women's tank tops (50/50 cotton/polyc) come in lavender, blue and red. $5. "I'M A WILD RIVER LOVER" has five brilliant rainbow colors on a cream shirt. Regular "Men's" (100% cotton) and women's tank top ($9.50). $10. All T-shirts come in S.M.L. and XL. Include postage and handling of $1.50 for the first shirt and $.50 for each additional.

EARTH FIRST! presents the three newest lithographs by our artist Lone Wolf Caufield. Each is strictly limited to only 100 copies, signed and numbered; and below the gallery price. In college, 304 pp., limited quantities.

Columns are 2 3/8 inches wide. Page 7 3/8, or 9 3/4 inches wide. Ads that may be done

ADVERTISE IN EARTH FIRST!

Our advertising rates are as follows: Full page - $100, Half page - $75, Fourth page - $46, Columns inch - $4, Columns are 2 3/8 inches wide. Page fractions may be done in a variety of ways but all ads must be 2 3/8, 5 3/4, 7 3/8, or 9 3/4 inches wide. Ads that do not fit these dimensions will be PRTed to that width and an additional $5 will be charged. All prices are for camera-ready copy. Classified ads are available for 10c a word ($2.50 minimum).

Page 80 Earth First! September 22, 1985
SUBSCRIBE TO EARTH FIRST!

Photo by David Cross.

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal — is an independent entity within the broad Earth First! movement and serves as a forum for the no-compromise environmental movement. Subscriptions go to publish this newspaper and to fund a variety of Earth First! actions. Please subscribe or resubscribe today!

Earth First! LIFETIME SUBSCRIPTIONS — Tired of that little red check mark every year? Want to really help Earth First! and insure you get Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal for life (yours or ours-whichever is shorter)? Then become a life subscriber! Send us $300 and you'll get it. Or, if you prefer, make a tax-deductible contribution of $300 or more to the Earth First! Foundation and you will receive a lifetime subscription to Earth First!

GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS — Introduce others to Earth First! and receive the EF! bumpersticker of your choice, 30 silent satlents, or a little moneyewrach for each gift subscription you make. Indicate what you would like on the form.

Keep us informed of address changes. — The post office will charge us $48 for an address correction and won't forward your paper.

Clip and send to EARTH FIRST! P.O. Box 5671, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Here's $15 or more for a one year subscription to Earth First!

Here's $30 or more for a year's subscription to Earth First! Send it first class or to Canada or Mexico (U.S. $1 only).

Here's $25 (U.S. $1 only) for a foreign subscription.

Here's $15 (or $20/first class or $25/foreign) to resubscribe to Earth First!

Here's $300 or more for a life subscription to Earth First!

Please send a gift subscription to the person below. $15 or more is appreciated.

I'm broke. Please send me a subscription for $5.

Please change my address. My old zip code was: ____________________

Address

City State Zip

The EF! subscription list is kept entirely confidential. You are welcome to use an alias. Make sure the mailperson knows that you are a subscriber and that you authorize us to send you this newspaper. You are responsible for any postage difficulties that may occur. The EF! subscription list is kept entirely confidential. You are welcome to use an alias. Make sure the mailperson knows that you are a subscriber and that you authorize us to send you this newspaper.

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EARTH FIRST!
TRINKETS &
PROPAGANDA
BUMPERSTICKERS

NEW BUMPERSTICKER! SAVES THE YELLOWSTONE GRIZZLY
(With Bear drawing and No Ski Area Jargon) $1
All of our bumperstickers are green lettering on long lasting white vinyl. Most are $1 postpaid each. *The multi-colored ones with flags or designs are $1.50 postpaid.

ANOTHER MORMON ON DRUGS
BOYCOTT COORS "HEER" DREAM RACK THE BISON SING RACK THE SWAN
EARTH FIRST* with or without flag Hayduke Lives HUNTERS: Did a cow get your elk?
MALTHUS WAS RIGHT Rednecks for Wilderness REDNECKS FOR RAINFOREST RESCUE THE RAINFOREST RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE
STOP THE FOREST SERVICE SAVE OUR WILD COUNTRY
STOP CLEAR CUTTING SUBVERT THE DOMINANT PARADIGM THINK GLOBALLY - ACT LOCALLY VOTE GREEN!
AMERICAN WILDERNESS* with flag LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE NATIVE* with globe

THE 1986 WESTERN WILDERNESS CALENDAR
The award-winning calendar celebrating the beauties of America's Western Wilderness through the words and images of famous authors and photographers.
THE 1986 UTAH WILDERNESS CALENDAR
The spectacular beauty of Utah's wilderness featured in a new full-color horizontal wall calendar.

THE 1986 BIG BEND, TEXAS CALENDAR
Brand New for 1986! A full-color wall calendar of the glorious scenery of Big Bend National Park, Texas.
THE 1986 YOSEMITE! CALENDAR
The second annual best-selling full-color calendar featuring one of our best-loved National Parks.

Features 6-month insert for July-Dec. 1985!
Features 6-month insert for July-Dec. 1985!

Silent Agitators
Fun to stick anywhere - bar, bathrooms, Freddie's offices, trail registers, dead bulldozers, anywhere.

BOYCOTT COORS

EARTH FIRST! FISTS
Green EF! fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in green on 3 inch diameter white vinyl. 4 for $1 postpaid.

Silent Agitators
Fun to stick anywhere - bar, bathrooms, Freddie's offices, trail registers, dead bulldozers, anywhere.

BOYCOTT COORS

EARTH FIRST! FISTS
Green EF! fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in green on 3 inch diameter white vinyl. 4 for $1 postpaid.

WINDOW STICKERS
Green EF! fist with the words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in green on 3 inch diameter white vinyl. 4 for $1 postpaid.

THE 1985 EARTH FIRST! CALENDAR

1000 ANNOTATED DATES:
• wilderness & national parks
• environmental triumphs
• environmental tragedies
• Luddites
• Wobbles
• Native Americans
• bizarre meteorological phenomena
• natural disasters

$3.00 POSTPAID!
SNAKE OIL CAMO CAPS

We've got a variety of camouflage baseball caps. They come in either woodland or desert camo. There's 100% cotton cloth backs or mesh backs. They all have adjustable tabs so one size fits all. The EF! fist logo and the words "EARTH FIRST!" are printed in black. Specify which style you want or we'll just send you what we think is best. $8.00 postpaid.

BILL OLIVER

Environmental Songs forSoakers of the World

TEXAS OASIS

GREG KEELER

Songs of fishing, sheep and guns in Montana

"I've been waiting for years to see a tape of Greg Keeler's songs out, and who better to do it than Earth First?! Greg's cutting, witty, hard-hitting, diverse, intelligent songs are already a legend in Montana. Now they can do their work all over." — Gary Snyder

Including these smash hits:

Faith of Billy Munsen • I Don't Walk and She Don't Run • Imma Brick • River Sale • Last Day Wear Fisherman •

Emu Pedal Cowboy • Montana Literature

 celebrations • Great American Co-operative • I Call My Mama Pope • Good Morning Sailor • Mike Swick • Get Rich • Roll on Moonset

Only $6.50 postpaid

HAYDUKE LIVES EMBROIDERED PATCHES

These are black 3 inch diameter circles with a red monkey wrench and the words HAYDUKE LIVES in red. Sew them on your pack, hat, coat, whatever. $3.50 postpaid.

EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS ORDER FORM

Make out checks to "Earth First!" or send cash. Mail to: Earth First! POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85701. Please send cash for orders of $5 or less. Allow 6 weeks for delivery (contact us if it has not been received by then). First class delivery can be arranged. Enter or circle size, color, style, etc. Orders from out of country must be in U.S. dollars and include some extra for shipment.

Sometimes we are temporarily out of something while we wait for our stock to arrive. We'll send you the rest of your order immediately and the missing item as soon as we receive it. If you are in a hurry, best give us a second choice of colors or whatever and when you need it by.

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BUMPERSTICKERS

|          | SILENT AGITATORS |
|          | EF! Fist (200sheet) $1.25 |
|          | EF! Tools (30sheet) $1.25 |
|          | Boycott Coors (10strip) $1.25 |

CALENDARS

1985 Earth First! Calendar $8
1986 Western Wilderness Calendar $8
1986 Yosemite Calendar $9
1986 Big Bend, Texas Calendar $9
1986 Utah Wilderness Calendar $8

SNAKE OIL

|          | EF! Window Stickers 4/$1 |
|          | EF! Camouflage Baseball Caps $8 |
|          | Hayduke Lives Patches $3.50 |
|          | Songs of Fishing, Sheep, and Guns in Montana by Greg Keeler $9.50 |
|          | Texas Oasis, by Bill Oliver $9.50 |

BOOKS

Beyond The Wall by Ed Abbey $10
Sacred Cows at the Public Trough $10
Arrest Much, Obey Little, by James Hepworth $10

Add 5% Sales Tax If Resident Of AZ

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Page 33 Earth First! September 22, 1985
RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE
James Hayworth and Gregory McNamer, Eds.
Edward Abbey Exposed as Important Writer.

With essays by Wendell Berry, Barry Lopez, Gary Snyder, William Eastlake, Richard Shelley and others.

A book that is both important and pleasurable to read.

EDDER ABBEY can be counted off as a professional success. He has achieved wide fame as an author of novels and essays and has been accepted by the academic literary pantheon as a minor Western specimen worthy of new notice. He is studied as a champion of purity issues, a lover of the wilderness, a man with the radical environmental movement. Abbey's The Monkey Wrench Gang has convinced the public that monkey wrenching, the time-filling technique used by environmentalists and characterized by George Harrison in the title story, is the next battle for the end of the American West. But how much activism have we undertaken to generate appreciation of Edward Abbey, the writer?

Four Much, Obev Little is a straightforward, simple collection of poems that deal with an "act and his work. It is intended for Abbey's audience, those who read him for pleasure and insight, not academic punditry. The contributors are the same as Abbey's, to answer and to clarify Abbey's writing about the wild. Their pieces are of various kinds and a mixture of differences, but Barry Lopez tells us why they believe Abbey to be important. As an environmental writer himself, he shows Abbey above the debate about him. Richard Shelley, Nancy Mays, and Robert Haynes, among others, discuss the man and write these pieces into the whole. Gary Snyder and Bernd Heinrich have been on Abbey's side for years. Abbey's underlying ethos is that Abbey speaks for all who read him and here he spells out Abbey's underlying ethos. In addition, Abbey speaks for himself in several encounters. The result is a straightforward, simple collection of poetry that deals with an "act and his work."

ABBEY'S UNDERLYING ETHOS

As a result, Abbey is a likeable writer. His works are similarly inspiring. Wendell Berry, William Eastlake, Robert Haynes, Gary Snyder, Nan Mays, and Robert Houson, amongst others, discuss specific aspects of Abbey's work, elevate Abbey above the debates that rage about him. Ramsey, Richard McGuane, and James Dickey are similarly inspiring. Wendell Berry, William Eastlake, and Barry Lopez tell us why they believe Abbey to be important. As an environmental writer himself, he shows Abbey above the debate about him. Richard Shelley, Nancy Mays, and Robert Haynes, among others, discuss the man and write these pieces into the whole. Gary Snyder and Bernd Heinrich have been on Abbey's side for years. Abbey's underlying ethos is that Abbey speaks for all who read him and here he spells out Abbey's underlying ethos. In addition, Abbey speaks for himself in several encounters. The result is a straightforward, simple collection of poetry that deals with an "act and his work."

RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE

$17 hardcover postpaid from Earth First!

$17 hardcover postpaid from Earth First!
P.O. Box 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703

Beyond the Wall

By Edward Abbey

What do Wallace Stegner, Edward Hoagland, Jim Harrison, Thomas McGuane, and James Dickey have in common with Barry Mccmurtty? They all agree that Abbey is "the Thoreau of the American West. This is Abbey at his best on a lyrical journey through miraculous, wild places from Alaska to Mexico—well beyond the constraining wall of contemporary life.

SIGNED BY EDWARD ABBEY

$25 postpaid from Earth First! P.O. Box 5871 Tucson, AZ 85703

Sacred Cows At The Public Trough

The Blockbuster Report on the Abuses of Overgrazing on the Public Lands

By Denzel & Nancy Ferguson

FREE! — only from Earth First! (Thanks to Lynn Jacobs)

Send $1 for postage to EFP, P.O. Box 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703

Deep Ecology

Living As If Nature Mattered

The philosophical fundamentals for the defense of Earth

by Bill Devall and George Sessions

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Sacred Cows at the Public Trough

By Denzel & Nancy Ferguson

FREE! — only from Earth First! (Thanks to Lynn Jacobs)

Send $1 for postage to EFP, P.O. Box 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703
T-SHIRTS

DEFEND THE WILDERNESS
The monkeywrencher's shirt. Drawing by Bill Turk. Silver design on black 100% cotton Beefy-Ts for night work or black design on white 100% cotton ($9.00 postpaid). Also available in black long sleeves Beefy-Ts ($11 postpaid) and in black French-cut 50/50 blend ($9.00 postpaid).

AMERICAN CANYON FROG
Roger Candlin's popular American Canyon Frog (Croakus Abyssus Pistoffus) with the message "AMERICAN WILDERNESS LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE." A very colorful 4-color design on a grey 100% cotton Beefy-T. $11.00 postpaid.

'85 ROUND RIVER RENDEZVOUS
This is a one-time only shirt for the 1985 Earth First! Round River Rendezvous. Finally we have a pretty shirt (five colors, mountains, trees, streams, etc.) which attempts to capture the spirit of the mountains of Colorado. This is a collector's item and will not be reprinted. Features the words: "1985 Round River Rendezvous" and "Earth First!" Designed by artist Kathy Faith. On a sand colored 100% cotton Beefy-T. $11.00 postpaid. only 3 small, 1 medium and 6 XL available.

EARTH FIRST!
Fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth!" in black on green, red or yellow in 100% cotton Beefy-Ts or in French cut 50/50 blend. $9.00 postpaid. In kids' sizes, too! Only color is green, 50/50 blend, sizes XS-L. $6.00 postpaid. Specify kids' when you order.

TOOLS
John Zaelit's powerful impression of wilderness defense both old and new, the monkeywrench and the warclub crossed. Black design on tan or blue 100% cotton Beefy-T. $9.00 postpaid.

THE CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN
Jim Stiles' infamous masterpiece. Keep on praying for that one little precision earthquake! Black design on blue or tan heather 75/25 blend. $9.00 postpaid.

MONKEYWRENCH BOMBER
People will love it or hate, but they certainly will notice this shirt, featuring another zany masterpiece from John Zaelit: a WWII bomber with EF! insignia dropping monkeywrenches. Ghost white design on navy blue 100% cotton Beefy-T. $9.00 postpaid. Be the first in your ward to get one!

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