The large crowd swarms around the gate to the log deck. They completely occupy the road, blocking what is probably the world's major transport route for old-growth Redwood. The Humboldt County sheriffs are deployed inside the gate. Suddenly three women leap the gate toward the stack of huge logs. The sheriffs sprint to intercept them before the banner can be read. The protesters and police reach the logs at the same time. The cops hit in a flying wedge. Karen Pickett, Berkeley eco-activist, is straight-armed face first against the logs. Suddenly three women leap the gate toward the stack of huge logs. The sheriffs sprint to intercept them before the banner can be read. The protesters and police reach the logs at the same time. The cops hit in a flying wedge. Karen Pickett, Berkeley eco-activist, is straight-armed face first against the logs. Suddenly three women leap the gate toward the stack of huge logs. The sheriffs sprint to intercept them before the banner can be read. The protesters and police reach the logs at the same time. The cops hit in a flying wedge. Karen Pickett, Berkeley eco-activist, is straight-armed face first against the logs. Suddenly three women leap the gate toward the stack of huge logs. The sheriffs sprint to intercept them before the banner can be read. The protesters and police reach the logs at the same time. The cops hit in a flying wedge. Karen Pickett, Berkeley eco-activist, is straight-armed face first against the logs.
Earth First! is a wonderfully diverse movement, and that diversity in abilities, lifestyles, talents, personalities, and even ideas gives us considerable strength. Nonetheless, Earth First! cannot encompass the entire environmental movement, nor even the entire "radical environmental movement." We do straddle a wide section of the conservation spectrum but if we attempt to straddle too much we will fall flat on our face. From the genesis of the Earth First! idea, there were some very specific concepts outlined that should serve as parameters for our particular group. I think there remains a strong general consensus on these things that define us as "Earth First!", although I also see some definite attempts to change, "sanitize" or "mellow-out" the Earth First! image and style.

Some folks are getting involved with high media profile if you've got the EF! name, and because it's fun; but then there need not be any bad feeling in the wrong bunch and ought to join and while I accept the grassroots evolution of the EF!er mentality, there were some people who really left the EF!er society. I think there remains a wonderful environmental movement and it certainly is possible for them to continue to do the EF! thing and not trouble everyone else with their particular group. I think there remains a wonderful environmental movement and it certainly is possible for them to continue to do the EF! thing and not trouble everyone else with their particular group. I think there remains a wonderful environmental movement and it certainly is possible for them to continue to do the EF! thing and not trouble everyone else with their particular group. 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Letters to the editor are welcomed. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirement. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced, using only one side of a sheet of paper. Include your name and location if you wish to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send letters to POB 5676, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Editor:

I wish to respond to George Wuerthner's article on Alaskan Natives. It would be hard to ignore his research or his concern for the environment, both of which are admirable. He has clearly made a lifetime commitment to ecology. Yet his tone is that of someone examining and pontificating on a subject, attuned to the nth degree and lacking in compassion for those who, he describes, are exploited. He talks of a world no longer existent, as they are now forced to survive in a different world, with a different culture, the European culture, and they are trying to survive by adapting and imitating the external culture. As for Wuerthner and other native peoples having been assimilated, he reminds us of the “‘first ecologist,’” a belief the fault of that lies with the European man and not with native peoples.

What Wuerthner's article misses is an overview of society. Native peoples, just like everyone else, have been shaped by the various cycles of capitalistic which are predominately found in the creation and competition for resources. Unfortunately the trees and wolves cannot unite the earth is hostage to human beings. Therefore, humans, all of us, must develop a global cooperative economy and globally, strictly enforced environmental protection laws.

The idea of giving away native land to Wuerthner’s writing. He refers often to welfare benefits and development subsidies received by Alaskan Natives as though the federal government was simply plying these poor people and giving them money. This is hardly the case. The Alaskan Natives, like other native peoples, give up very few resources — and the context of their entire culture — in exchange for pauperism. Short-term benefit. Wuerthner makes moral judgments, as he does constant, of the environment, he shows his bias and underestimates his article. Wuerthner states the Alaskan Native population may be much higher at the time, than this; it is certainly an arguable point, at best.

Campfire...

charge. Already John and I are breathing sighs of relief as we've freed up to attack various things that we wanted to ignore due to lack of time. (I might even get a book, Big Outside done now.) The rumors campaign against Earth First! have taken up with Jack Burns again and run off to California according to a sure, but certainly not least, Charles Conner and Lamine Leveque, also Tucson F-Fers, are taking up the Let's write to the editors. Welcome aboard, friends, and thank you for your fine work in support of this endeavor.

Now, I've got to wrap this up so I can take a shower. I'm on the banks of the Mississippi River with John Seed and the EF! Foundation Board. See you at the RHR! (February 5)

Letters to the Editor

from the charge of exploitation of the earth. None of us are immune — especially in this country, where we all use more than our share — to the charge of exploitation of the earth's resources. The ecology movement will not succeed as long as it is seen as a movement of primarily white, middle and upper-middle class, college educated, economically and socially privileged people.

Our ethical behavior should not be directed toward the land exclusively, nor toward humans exclusively, but should join both together in community. In the Indian view of things, Gitche Manitou was everything beyond the earth, was the sky, the Great Mystery, the power or “breath” of life, Earth and its people, which included all humans, animals, and plants collectively as "people," were everything that was manifest, visible, physical. The job of mankind, being part of both nature and spirit, was to join Gitche Manitou and Mother Earth together, to join the spiritual or ideal with the material or real. It is still our job and it won't happen until the consciousness of everyone is raised. A land ethic is one step in that process and it will evolve in the mind of a thinking community — slowly, together.

And that’s why I admire Wuerthner’s dedication and well-researched facts he added to the fund of environmental knowledge. I object on principle to attacking select racial groups, especially Alaskan Natives who have been more often prey than protectors in their relentless eat-or-be-eaten chess game with the government and the corporations.

—Lewis P. Johnson.

Dear Dave:

It seems timely to indicate by a letter in Earth First! why the Virginia Chapter of Sierra Club has declined to endorse a “Shenandoah Wilderness” proposal. Wuerthner’s article balances the my race group he’s attacking, I am on guard and recognize both in his tone and his arguments the kinds of racist statements that are usually made in other contexts, but are made here in defense of ecology — an issue we should be on the same side of.

Whatever deprecates indigenous people have fallen prey to — not just here but in Africa, South America, Australia, Asia, as they become part of the power play of federal governments and how many others, we should remember that originally native peoples everywhere, including Europeans, lived in harmony with nature. All of the old religions revolved around a reverence for all life and a respect for the environment. Ancient legends say that the sin of hubris, pride, has times and again brought the downfall of human beings. Each time we think we can dominate all life, we crash. Each time we come back from the brink of extinction a little wiser. We are all only human. Why should it surprise anyone that native peoples are held to a higher standard? It would be great to gain a 65,000-acre preserve in the Appalachian Mountains. There are, however, serious questions about the character of this proposal as initially and currently presented.

The proposal was initially advanced on the premise that long-existing roads therein had so severely damaged a 100-year-old forest. It appears that in November 1965 the US Forest Service would be obliged to abandon these roads by making the area roadless and offering a potential Wilderness of approximately 65,000 acres. As it turns out, the damage has been so mostly limited to some stretches of 50 miles, plus two or three bridges being washed out. Within a few months, the Forest Service had made temporary repairs and restored most of the roads to service passable by pickup truck. Where the bridges were out, it was practical to ford the North River during the low water of summer and early fall.

Our Fiscal Year Congressional appropriations become available, the FS has largely completed restoring the roads to their normal condition, i.e., safe, and convenient for passage by ordinary passenger cars; though work on the bridges has not been completed. The roads will NOT be abandoned by the Forest Service.

Exclusive of the roads which would be the boundary of the proposed Shenandoah Wilderness, there are 52 miles of good gravel or dirt roads open to the public year-around within the proposed area. We do not have to pay the Post Office that never charged us Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is published 8 times a year on the old pages. European holidays: Samhain (November 1), Yule (December 21 or 22), Brigid (February 2), Ostara (March 22 or 23), Beltane (May 1), Litha (June 21 or 22), Lugnasadh (August 1), and Mabon (September 21). Earth First! articles are three weeks before the cover date. Oct. 1, Nov. 1, Jan. 10, March 1, April 10, June 1, July 10, and September 1. The newspaper is mailed Third Class on the cover date. First Class delivery is available for $10 extra a year. Surface delivery outside the USA is available for $25; airmail delivery overseas is available for $40 a year.

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Letters to the Editor

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Redwoods... Continued from page 1

down, and help them set up in the trees which the other spur climbers were climbing. As I rolled my rope, Darryl kept the loggers slack-jawed with an amazing aerial traverse from his tree to the gigante.

Both spur climbers fixed girth hitches with webbing, set climbing ropes, and rappelled down. The loggers began their ascent. I hurriedly tied gear to Larry Evans' platform and attached it to the rope. Darryl was already in another tree. Unfortunately, everyone else was hiding, I went looking for the tree-sitters.

When I found them, up the hill, we could see PL security arriving below. I began hauling equipment out of the area, evading security as they combed the woods. (EF! attitude: don't stop when they yell "halt" unless they are armed cops in full line of sight.)

I watched through binos. The climbers were like little nodules on the sides of the trees, giving perspective to the trees immense size. Darryl stood in his spurs 180 feet off the ground, PL security at the tree's base. Larry was up at 120 feet, in his stirrups and harness attached to the rope with climbing aids. PL security had intercepted his platform. Kurt Newman had raised his platform 60 feet up his tree. As the day passed, they developed a "good" predator—"bad" predator dynamic with the loggers. Larry grasped the loggers into cutting them down. Larry talked no crap forestry, and impressed them with his endurance. Darryl told off-color jokes.

The loggers arrived and split up in teams, returning later with a ground person and gear. They unfurled the 90-foot "Save the redwoods" banner on the road. The graphic banner "Stop MAXXAM," replete with blood-splattered skull and crossbones, had them silent and pensive.

The arrival of a police blazer on the road was a successfu l action: 13 local activists were hauled away. The graphic banner remained. It was warm in his clown, but the armed guards wouldn't let us deliver a message to the Vampire's office. The armed guards wouldn't let us in the building; they said Mr. Hurwitz didn't want to see us! After our attempt at "civilized" communication failed, the trees held a tribunal. Hurwitz was represented by a dummy labeled "Hurwitz—Corporate Vampire." He was found guilty of Crimes against Nature. The trees were certain that he was an important Golden Rule, so they did to him what he was doing to them. They chopped him down! We finished by chanting at the building, "Charles Hurwitz, you can't hide, we charge you with murder.

NEW YORK CITY

by Matt Meyers

On May 25, the New York City chapter of Earth First! became reality. The issue that brought us together was the clearcutting of California old-growth Coast Redwood forest by the Paciﬁc Lumber Company. Together with Earth Firsters from other locations — Humboldt County, Mill Valley, Santa Rosa, Los Angeles, California; Houston; and Washington, DC — we joined in a pra­ tional day of protest against Maxxam's clearcutting of the redwood forests with Maxxam grabbed from the Pacific Lumber Company two years ago.

NYCEF! protested on Park and Madison Avenues. It was the first time NYC politics, redwood trees carried signs on behalf of their sisters and brothers in California. We were also dressed as owls and other non-human-species facing extinction due to the clearcutting of their habitats.

Two weeks prior to our demonstration at their headquarters, Maxxam's lawyers and vice-president, moving to their "parent" headquarters in Los Angeles, celebrated their victory in the courts. Our City Readiness itself of Maxxam, by marching over to an office of Dreyfus Burnham and Company, an investment banking firm who issued the junk bond that allowed Maxxam to take over Pacific Lumber: Future deep ecology picket lines are planned for Dreyfus' main office on Madison Avenue. The demo brought together sisters and brothers from Greenpeace, The Greens, Reforest Action Network, Big Mountain Support Committee, as well as Long Island and NYC Earth First!

Guided by the slogan "Wall Street Out of the Wilderness," we Earth Firsters in New York City have finally come together and found a mission.

LOS ANGELES

by Peter Bravler

On May 18 — the day of the multi-city coordinated Humboldt action — LA Earth Firsters stood outside the MCO offices (Maxxam-Pacific Lumber) holding banners to protest the destruction of the North Coast forests. Denise Cosway-Mucha, dressed as Mother Earth is winding vines around her tree, tried to carry a baby Sequoia Redwood in a basket into the offices of those now owning the North Coast clearcutting machine. She was prevented, however, and to push an arrest would have been frutless with so much media recording our lonely vigil.

TEXAS

by Jean Crawford

The Texas action against Charles Hurwitz and Maxxam took place far from the mist-wreathed redwoods on the Northwest Coast. The action was hot, smoggy Houston surrounded by concrete buildings. The loggers took the forest with us, in the form of cardboard signs and our forest..." was accompanied by 15 Earth Firsters. They included an outrageous lumberjack, Bob Gartner, who strode up and down the sidewalk shouting that Hurwitz was destroying America! We planted ourselves in front of MCO Plant and commenced telling Houston that this was home for the vampires.

Traffic was thick so the passers-by got a good look at us. Some folk were amused, some were angry, but many were supportive. Suits and secretaries descended from the building to gawk at and talk with us. We explained our objection to ancient trees being sac­ riﬁced to Hürwitz.

Three spokespeople, Linda Hend­erson, Sedge Simons and myself tried to deliver a message to the Vampire's of­ ﬁce. The armed guards wouldn't let us in the building: they said Mr. Hurwitz didn't want to see us!

After our attempt at "civilized" com­ munication failed, the trees held a tribunal. Hurwitz was represented by a dummy labeled "Hurwitz — Corporate Vampire." He was found guilty of Crimes against Nature. The trees were certain that he was an important Golden Rule, so they did to him what he was doing to them. They chopped him down! We finished by chanting at the building, "Charles Hurwitz, you can't hide, we charge you with murder.

Fireman prepares to remove the Martin County banner. Photo by Steve Ringman of the San Francisco Chronicle.

EF! Texas descent outside Hurwitz' Houston headquarters. Photo by Sedge Simons.

EF! in New York City takes the Pacific Lumber battle to Wall Street. The first EF! descent demo in New York City! Photo by Melinda Billings.

EF! in New York City takes the Pacific Lumber battle to Wall Street. The first EF! descent demo in New York City! Photo by Melinda Billings.

Moshi is a legendary northern California forest defender.

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WASHINGTON EF! UPDATE

by Mike Jalcubal

Washington EF! movement is committed to decentralized, autonomous affinity-based action, feeling that it allows the greatest flexibility and response-ability and best encompasses diversity of thought and action. Seattle, Olympia, and Bellingham (Shakam EF!) have active groups that will be used by the EF! network in Wenatchee and the Okanogan to work on the following issues:

BLACK BEARS: An important component in the Black Bear's spring diet is the sumbium of young trees, which they obtain by clawing through the bark. The timber industry, known as "bear damage" and provides an excuse to kill 3000 bears each year, even though no accurate population figures exist. This slaughter is carried out through corporate-State-Federal collusion. The Free the Black Bear Campaign works for the protection of this species and for the ecological and political consequences of the extirpation of bears in the Pacific Northwest.

We had chosen. They knew.

The Wenatchee National Forest (WNF) has an official policy of timber sales across the forest. However, the public had no knowledge of where people were going to jail and had an opportunity to contest the legality of their incarceration. When contacted, the local timber sales office could only give vague answers about the location of the sales. We finished with a positive resolution. If you don't know who is in jail, we opened with a circle. Have Native Americans present for prayer ceremonies, a party, and this silly notion that we will do this again soon!

Don't Trust Freddie Behind the Wheel

While driving up to McGraw Lookout in Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (HCNRA), I spied a Forest Service timber sale sign. As the sign was attached to a pole, I made mental notes of the location. The post was seen by many people, and is a popular tourist attraction. The sign encouraged visitors to "Climb, Explore, and Discover."

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WASHINGTON EF! organized Earth Day events at the University of Washington. This year's event featured a rally in Seattle's North Cascades. Featured speakers were Harvey Manning; Michael Frome; Arthur Dobro; Dorothea Peacock's excellent Grizzly footage; and a panel who discussed reintroduction of extirpated species. The event gained a front page article in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and an AP wire story on the status of Grizzlies in the North Cascades.

The Road Show, featuring the deep ecology slide presentation "Doing Away With Our Enemies" has been circulating for many years throughout the state. The show is still available.

Lastly, non-existing has plagiared Washington groudscreers in the last year. In fact, through a reliable source, we learned that Whiskeyhauen alone has been losing nine million dollars a year to coercion and labor-related sabotage. Carry on!

The energy in Washington is high this summer and the message to the forest of destruction is clear: WE DON'T BELIEVE YOU ANYMORE.

WAEF! can be contacted at the addresses in our Directors.

Mike Jalcubal
Pacific Rim Coastal Rainforests & the Klamath Knot
by Earth First! Siskiyou

When the annual rainfall is upwards of 200 inches, and moss grows on every available surface, even dirt, then you can make one place a rainforest even if it's not in the tropics.

The Pacific Rim Coastal Rainforests stretch from Big Sur up to the Tongass in Alaska, yet only a few large blocks remain of what was once the mightiest forest on Earth. The largest grouping of such blocks of ancient forest is located within the Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion in northwest California and southwestern Oregon. The region is home to 167 mountain peaks, each taller than the Eiffel Tower, including those from each other by highways and an advancing sea of clearcuts, the last remaining stand of old growth forest, rise like enchanted castles from the dust of a battleship.

All together, these islands of unprotected roadless areas and protected wilderness remain as a remnant of a once-broad pelage of forested habitat known as the Klamath Knot. The rocks of the Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion are ancient pieces of ocean floor that uplifted over millions of years and smashed into the continental plate to form a mountain range long before the formation of the Cascades or Sierra Nevada. This subduction process gives us the (small) Klamath Knot. This region is drained by rivers and streams on the west coast and by the Klamath River on the east.

The ecological/geomorphic zone of the Klamath Knot extends north 200 miles along the Klamath River to the 43rd parallel. Hemmed in by agriculture and urbanization to the south, and by industrial logging and mining to the east, Klamath forested habitat is connected to the Cascade-Sierran region by a narrow isthmus of forest along the Siskiyou crest by Mt. Ashland, and another along the Illinois-Wolf-Cave-Junction corridor.

The winding canyon of the main stem of the Klamath River roughly bisects this area. To the south lie the Marble-Trinity and Yolla Bolly mountains, while to the north, the Siskiyou Mountain Province extends its branches across the Rogue River and over to the Cascades. At either end of the Klamath Knot lie mostly the Rogue-Oregon and Illinois-Ohio-Great Basin bioregions.

The Hobson Horn Timber Sale area is a principal piece of ancient forest. The Hobson Horn area is the easternmost, largest, and perhaps most biologically diverse of the several roadless areas within the Siskiyou region. It is the heart of a habitat island that extends north into the Klamath Knot. The rocks of the Klamath-Sierran region are ancient pieces of ocean floor that uplifted over millions of years and smashed into the continental plate to form a mountain range long before the formation of the Cascades or Sierra Nevada. This subduction process gives us the (small) Klamath Knot. This region is drained by rivers and streams on the west coast and by the Klamath River on the east.

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City Hall Sewage in Santa Rosa

by Paul Hughes

Residents of Santa Rosa, California, are considering a plan to pipe the city’s sewage out to sea. The proposed sewage-disposal controversy is becoming one of the most bitter local environmental battles of recent decades. Warnings of litigation, civil disobedience, and monkeywrenching have been publicly voiced. One speaker at a recent public hearing stated that there may be “guerrilla actions” against sewage-pipe implementa­tion in western Sonoma County and asked: “Can you afford the security?”

In February the city issued for Environmental Impact Report (EIR) on sewage disposal options. The initial public hearing was so tempestuous that the city council walked out of the jam­med chambers. Another speaker noted, “The EIR does not address the cost of sabotage.”

A major concern of ocean dumping opponents is preserving the extradi­nary cleanliness of Sonoma coast waters and beaches. In her book An Island Called California, Elsa Bakker ranka the Sonoma coast with the Cote d’Azur, Norwegian fjords, and White Cliffs of Dover for world-class scenic beauty. The Russian River, 28 miles north of San Fran­cisco, is a popular tourist destination among the weeds. It’s steering the flotsam of sewage into the ocean 22 pipeline spilled beaches, Harbor Seal pupping areas, migrating California Gray Whales, and tidepools filled with brightly colored starfishes, crabs, and anemones. Two state laws and one fed­eral designation—the Gulf of the Faral­ones National Marine Sanctuary—cur­rently protect portions of the county’s coastal waters. But Santa Rosa, the county’s largest city, located 50 miles north of San Fran­cisco, is considering a proposal to pump as much as 3.4 million gallons of sewage daily (by 2030) into the ocean 22 pipeline miles to the west. In the last two years the city twice illegally discharged sewage into the Russian River. Consequently, the city found itself under a state order to develop a long-term wastewater treatment and disposal plan. In response to the order, city of­ficials commissioned, then certified, an EIR that looks at sewage-alter­natives but rates ocean dumping (or “outfall” in the sanitized jargon of its supporter) highest.

Key players on one side of the controve­rey are the small communities of western Sonoma County who feel they’ve found a haven among redwoods, and the Sonoma County Environmental De­fense. On the other side is Santa Rosa City Council that critics say is control­led by development interests and is bent on promoting growth that will boost the city’s population an additional 74% by 2030. Santa Rosa’s head count, now 89,000, grew 5.4% in 1986.

Some observers fear a sewage pipe plan will spell the end for the county and national limitation on growth that otherwise might have been preserved by sewage treatment capacity—a prospect they say is not lost on developers or their proponents in the city hall. For example, sewage consultant CEOM Hill enjoys a special relationship with the county’s liberal-minded City Council. Another speaker noted, “To receive the design contract if ocean dump­ing is approved, CEOM has been respon­sible for examining the sewage alter­natives under consideration.”

Many are simply worried that ocean dumping will neither put the effluent out of mind nor out of sight. The Bodega Marine Lab in Bodega Bay, which uses the area for oceanographic study, conducted an experiment in which apples dumped at a proposed discharge point all floated back to shore within eight hours. Says marine biologist Joel Hedgepeth: “All ocean (discharge) should be far enough offshore that all that crud won’t wash back on shore . . . that’s a lot farther out than Santa Rosa thinks.”

The Russian River Chamber of Com­merce, Sebastopol City Council, Fish­ermen’s Association of Bodega Bay, Sonoma County Board of Supervisors, and nine conservation-related organiza­tions have denounced the scheme.

Three organizations are poised to file suit to force the city government to have its EIR rewritten.

Many opponents of the plan are promot­ing the Irrigation/Marsh/Ray (IMR) alternative. IMR would increase use of effluent for irrigation then empty the remainder into a constructed 105-acre marsh on the shore of San Pablo Bay, 36 miles south. Excess marsh-cleansed freshwater would be discharged into the bay in winter months. Similar marshes are now in use in Areata and Martinez, California.

With so much opposition, one might wonder why city officials are continuing their march to the sea. Richard Charters, who has led the fight against offshore oil leasing along the California coast and is gearing up for the sewage fray, thinks that “City Hall’s” real motive may be: “(By certifying the EIR) they are trying to mask their real intent, which is to flood the town with a sewage outfall.”

The City of Santa Rosa is playing a dirty game with the public,” Charters says. “(By certifying the EIR) they are trying to mask their real intent, which is to flood the town with a sewage outfall.”

They know they’ve got a problem. That’s why they’re keeping (ocean dumping) hidden among the weeds. It’s steering the whole thing toward court.”

Paul Hughes is a freelance environ­mental writer and radio host.
Page 7 Earth First! June 21, 1987

Paradise Lost? EF! Hawaii Accepts Challenge

by Paul Faulstich

We do not value
The hill of dollars of the government.
We are satisfied with the stones,
The sourness of the food of the land.

We are not fighting the governor
Against Hawaii’s annexation to the 128.
Like all once unpoised lands, the
Hawaiian Islands were once paradise. Now, hundreds of thousands of tourists come to Hawaii every year to find “paradise,” a Honolulu Beach, a Lounge, and tourist parks. Earth First! Hawaii has a different vision of paradise.

The newly (dis)organized EF! Hawai'i is protesting Hawaii’s annexation from Los Angeles. Earth First! Hawai'i Accepts Challenge: Hula

condor caught by Mark J. Williams

...the Grizzly Bear, Gray Wolf, and Jaguar have been extirpated from California. The capture of AC-9 has called up a last, critical salve to the human populace. Even afterextirpated condor-dropping Bloom was aware of the gravity of the ramifications connected with this discovery.

Before the end of the day, I received a call from a large newspaper back east, interested in EF!'s side of the story. A reporter was on her way to interview us to not let it die, and to walk point by point through the conditions under which the condor was found.

The loss of the last wild condor re­verberated throughout a state that knows the loss of wild things too well.
Eight Arrested Protesting Mountain Lion Hunt

by Michael Robinson

As a result of the pressure Earth First! and the Mountain Lion Coalition (a mainstream group) have been exerting through protests, the current commissioners of the Fish and Game Commission have introduced a bill (ACA44) to make the Commission more representative of the public and better able to address public sentiment. ACA44 would amend the State Constitution to mandate appointments to the Commission (i.e., wildlife, fish, and game) by the legislative body instead of by the governor from a list of names provided by the governor. This would make the Commission more representative of the public and better able to address public sentiment.

In response to this unprofessionalism, Assemblyperson Bob Campbell has introduced ACA44 to make the Commission more representative of the public and better able to address public sentiment. ACA44 would amend the State Constitution to mandate appointments to the Commission by the legislative body instead of by the governor from a list of names provided by the governor.

In any event, the lion's requiem has not been sung. Earth's despouilles, be they in DC or Sacramento, bleed oil and blood. The one answer to the lion's unthankful prayer is deep ecology. The problem is that deep ecology — our attitudes and beliefs — is not news. Since the last time the state of affairs rests and animal costumes news after the “beauitful image” stage worn off. In our Sacramento protest we relied too much on both. First, we reiterated that allowing the hunt but not the use of dogs in the hunts. That was obvious throughout the proceedings. Second, the commissioners' supposedly final decision, is being fiddling with their guns. How­

Despite the success in bringing the Commission's disbandment of the idea of the end of the event from the future, our action at F & G headquarters received little media coverage. The bill we illegally blocked was blocked just as effectively by reporters and TV crews who were there to cover the story. We were forced to use non-game species. If the EF! voting while we were still hungry from the last hunt, we would not now be extinct. We were wrong about that, will take place under the shame­

WHAT CAN DO: If you have a California address, write letters to the editor of your local paper! Governor Deukmejian supporting Pet­

Lion Coalition is filing suit, we have not had a majority of the public against the lion. We were wrong. We were wrong on both counts.

If the EF! dog-banning bill fails, EF!ers might hope to convey our messages at a broader level. As one of the main com­

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**Fight for the Cougar**

by Peter Bralver

In the latest action in Earth First's Mountain Lion Campaign, 39 activists gathered from throughout California in front of the building where a few weeks earlier the California Fish and Game Commissioners voted to eliminate the killing of 190 lions. We had formed strategy on that solemn day in California's capi- tal to trespass and unlawfully assemble in Fish and Game Department domain.

With this decision to disallow a demonstration outside the building housing Fish and Game Departments, there, 30 people represented California's 300,000 remaining Cougars — no noble word could be written in "Lobo" of a trapped, dead Mountain Lion that we might easily have lost a million dollars and missed them, but the missing face of the Mountain Lion was a great gap in the world. (Collected Poems, Lawrence)

The drama of civil disobedience, for which our safety was at least guaranteed by the extreme unpopularity of Fish & Game's trophy hunting decision, meant we would probably be asked to pay way beyond the insignificant discomfort of women's suffrage. These are the risks that many women have taken.

Our main chant, both in front of the Fish and Game building where we demonstrated and in the conference room where we civefully disputed, was: "You can't stop me, I'll fight for the Cougar all the way until the day they say the last, 'fight to for the Union.'" We have scheduled 2:30 appoint- ment with Harrol Cribbs, executive secretary of the Fish and Game Com- mission. That day we may have a chance to demonstrate the "demonstrators' entry into the building."

The commission, wherever it is related to the media downtown: 1. perma- nent monument on trophy hunting of California Cougars; 2. compensation for replacing wildlife management; 3. re- placement of the pro-hunting commis- sioners by strong environmentalists.

We gathered on the 12th floor outside the F & G office where Rus was rudely rebuffed in his audience with Cribbs and none of the rest of us could maintain eyes. Eight of us, with Michael Robinson and Sequoia wearing Cougar suits, linked ourselves in a circle in the hall and refused to move, despite warnings to disperse or be arrested for unlawful assembly. In front of us, Albert Schweitzer and Joe Streetvers the police removed the 

Mountain Lion Campaign Continues

by Karen Pickett

With the approval of a Cougar trophy hunt (see Beltao issue) our campaign has changed lanes and drawn more widespread attention. Besides civil disobedience in Sacramento as reported in our last issue, our group was also involved in contacting our local政协 for hunting permits and buy the "lion's share" of tags has received widespread public and media support. Some environmentalists have already taken the hunters safety training course necessary to obtain a hunting license, and many others are registering now to enter the lottery by the July 7 deadline. California Earth Firsters should have received our lion lottery fact sheet with instructions on how to enter. If you didn't receive one, con- tact us now! We've received pledges from people to buy the $75 tags won in the lottery by those intending to use them in defense of the lions (i.e., not use them). If you can help buy these permits, please let us know! Also, all EF! members are encouraged to enter the lottery. These are the only permits being sold, and we feel we can assure a more restorative management of the state's land.

**USUAL DISGUSTING PLEA FOR MONEY**

The Earth First! movement runs on your financial support. We don't need as much as other groups since we are a small pressure group and have low overhead. Moreover, you don't have to choose between supporting us and getting your money. Don't send your contribu- tions to this newspaper, send them to: Earth First! Foundation, POB 50681, Tucson, AZ 85709 (contributions to the Foundation are deductible.)

*Nomadic Action Group (Mike Roselle),* POB 82, Canyon, CA 93548

*Colorado Earth First,* PO Box 106, Boulder, CO 80306

*Arianna Earth First!,* POB 5741, Tucson, AZ 85703

*Texas Earth First!,* POB 7292, Uni- versity Station, Austin, TX 78713

*Oregon Earth First!,* POB 605, Roseburg, OR 97470

*Montana Earth First!,* Box 6511, Bozeman, MT 59715

*Arizona Earth First!,* PO Box 83, Canyon, CA 93546

*Washington Earth First!,* PO Box 9429, Seattle, WA 98108

*Santa Cruz Earth First!,* PO Box 314, Santa Cruz, CA 95060

*New Mexico Earth First!,* Box 3957, Westview, Las Cruces, NM 88005

*Los Angeles Earth First!,* PO Box 212, Williams, OR 97544

*San Francisco Earth First!,* PO Box 9480, Boston, MA 02111

*Arianna Earth First!,* POB 5741, Tucson, AZ 85703

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*Washington Earth First!,* PO Box 9429, Seattle, WA 98108

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Page 8 Earth First! June 21, 1987
San Diego EF! Entertained in Wilson's Office
by Del Mar Man
On May 22, inhabitants of the California desert (Owl, Desert Tortoise, Bighorn Sheep, Band-tailed Pigeon, Coyote and their San Diego Earth First! sympathizers) journeyed from their rapidly shrinking habitat to discuss with US Senator Pete Wilson (R-CA) why he had voted to support Interior Cranston's (D-CA) California Desert Protection Act, Senate bill 1059.
Cranston's bill, although considered radical by those with shallow environmental views, is quite radical, as it has no road closures or restrictions on mining claims. Affecting only 10.5 million acres of the 25 million acres of the California Desert Conservation Area, this area is far less comprehensive than the 17.5 million acre Earth First! California Desert Wilderness Area (the subject of this issue).
May 22: We met at the Federal building at 2:30 just to find that Wilson has moved. The eggs were still at the BLM finished its study of the area — in 1991!
This tactic would allow four more years of rape and screw, drill and spill in our habitat, thus decreasing the area eligible for Wilderness designation.
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Moments before a court hearing where the Bighorn Sheep, conservationists who have sympathizers journeyed from their home near San Diego EF! to Wilson's office to deliver their concern. The chiefs of the Bighorn Sheep, conservationists who have
decided his position on the bill, and had received form letters stating that he would vote no. This is like voting to kill the BLM finished its study of the area — in 1991!
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Roadbuilders Halted on Burr Trail

by Fred Swanson

Four Utah conservation groups have temporarily halted a southern Utah county's attempt to "improve" the Burr Trail, a scenic dirt road through the Escalante canyon country. The Sierra Club, National Parks and Conservation Association, Wildlands International, and Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance brought suit in federal district court in Salt Lake City last week to block Garfield County's planned expansion of the Burr Trail into a paved tourist highway. On Monday, with the county commissioners in session, the case was granted preliminary injunctive relief, and the Burr Trail into a major tourist highway. The case is now being appealed to a higher court.

The groups went to court after the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) refused to seek public input or to consider the environmental impact of the road work. The Burr Trail is located just east of the county seat of Boulder City, on the shore of Lake Powell. The committee opposed the Burr Trail expansion as a "Test Case Against the Game, Fish, and Parks Act," BPFWA has filed suit against the Burr Trail project. The Burr Trail will be immediately expanded to a road that will be wide enough for a vehicle to pass if the road is paved. The Burr Trail will be a scenic dirt road through the Escalante canyon country. The Sierra Club, National Parks and Conservation Association, Wildlands International, and Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance brought suit in federal district court in Salt Lake City last week to block Garfield County's planned expansion of the Burr Trail into a paved tourist highway. On Monday, with the county commissioners in session, the case was granted preliminary injunctive relief, and the Burr Trail into a major tourist highway. The case is now being appealed to a higher court.

The Burr Trail traverses two BLM units and three county lands proposed for Wilderness designation by the Utah Wilderness Coalition. This land is part of the Escalante National Monument. The Burr Trail itself is a scenic dirt road through the Escalante canyon country. The Sierra Club, National Parks and Conservation Association, Wildlands International, and Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance brought suit in federal district court in Salt Lake City last week to block Garfield County's planned expansion of the Burr Trail into a paved tourist highway. On Monday, with the county commissioners in session, the case was granted preliminary injunctive relief, and the Burr Trail into a major tourist highway. The case is now being appealed to a higher court.

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The Earth First! Directory

The Earth First! Directory lists more than 300 groups in the United States, 300 groups in the United States, and international contacts; 2) Active EF! Chapters or Groups, wherever you see them.

Tucson, AZ 85703
(602)776-1335
Mike Roselle
POB 5597
POB 83
Austra lia
57( 415)397-6880(W)
C laude Mathis
18-11
Valley. AZ 86001
551 Lois Circle
83
Grandburg, TX 76048
505)579-4305
Kathy Chaney
POB 689
San Diego, CA 92138
13110
15061

International EF! Groups

Australia
John Neil
Earth First! Information Centre
POB 32, LanesPoint
New South Wales 2000

Jain
609 Wisconsin ave, Redfield
Suptbby, SD, 570590

Mexico
Luis Mendez
Appaloosa
San Miguel de Allende
Mexico

Scotland
Graeme, Susan
1 Nespolo Rd.
Boulogne Billancort
92109 France

Local Groups

Arizona Earth First!
Neil Pusok
1801 E. St. Mark's Pl.
Tucson, AZ 85704

British Columbia
Paul W. Paulat
1200 12th Ave.
Vancouver, BC

California Earth First!
Mike Podgurski
636 Gordon St.
Pt. Pleasant, NJ 08744

Erie County Earth First!
John Seeling
206 College St.
Lackawanna, NY 14218

Grass Valley Earth First!
Dakota McClintic
1345 St. Mary's St.
Oxford, MS 38655

Hawaii Earth First!
Kayoko Moriyama
2776 10th St.
Honolulu, HI 96826

North Dakota Earth First!
Theresa Hanson
530 4th St.
Grand Forks, ND 58201

Pennsylvania Earth First!
Robert M. Graber
1918 Oddfellows
Staatsburg, NY 12579

South Dakota Earth First!
Bob Kaspar
192 Fourth St.
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494

Tennessee Earth First!
David Helm
330 18th Ave.
Ozark, AR 72901

Virginia Earth First!
Darryl Cherney
5211 E. 6th St.
Charlottesville, VA 22903

Wisconsin Earth First!
Gary Lawless
1010 Morgan St.
Madison, WI 53704

Wyoming Earth First!
Bob Coats
503 Lincoln St.
Cheyenne, WY 82001

California Earth First!
Mike Podgurski
636 Gordon St.
Pt. Pleasant, NJ 08744

Special Events for Earth Firsters

KALMOSPIRE CONCERT. At sunset on July 24, EF!er John Sirkis and at least one other fine musician will offer a free performance on behalf of the Kalomo. The concert will be at Oak Flat, outside Agness, OR, on the north edge of the Kalmomoski Wilderness. The gathering will continue into Sunday. The concert will be devoted to workshops and networking. The third day, Saturday, will be the first of two days of actual bioregional congress, and will also feature a regional EF! First gathering in the morning. The concert will attempt to create a bioregional "platform," working for the health of the region. Hopefully, this will reflect a strong Earth First! viewpoint. The congress and gathering will continue into Sunday. There will be cultural events in the evening, such as good food, and plenty of time for informal talking, swimming, etc. Registration money (donations) will help greatly. Please tell us if you are coming: Gulf of Alaska, St. Mike Brue, 84931-2908, Send $5 for four days, meals and lodging included; or $39 per day, meals and personal sleeping bags, towels, etc. Please leave pets at home. Tell us if you have special dietary or physical needs, and if you will be volunteer to time kitchen, childcare, etc.

EF! GRIZZLIE BEAR TASK FORCE-HIKE-A-THON FOR THE BEAR! The event, in conjunction with the Campaign for Yellowstone's Bear, plans this event for August 26-30. We will cycle from Grant Village in Yellowstone to Fishing Bridge, on to Park Headquarters at Mammoth, then north through Paradise Valley to Livingston and over Boise Pass to Bozeman. Demonstrations and street theatre will occur at Grant, Fishing Bridge, and Mammoth, and possibly at Gallatin NF HQ in Bozeman. There will be leaflets to hand out and a press packet for the media. We'll camp at Bridge Bay, Indian Creek, and Pine Creek in the Absaroka Range. This is a good opportunity to meet some EF!ers, meet Green supporters and help assure the survival of the Great Bear. For more info, call Phil Knight, POB 635, Bozeman, MT 59715 (406-387-3320).
120 at Earth First!
Appalachian Rendezvous
by Martha Slover

"Unbelievable," "Astounding," I kept hearing these words at the First Annual Central Appalachian Rendezvous. Held alongside the Glady Fork in the Mountain Aspen National Forest in West Virginia, May 15-17, the Rendezvous was immensely successful. On Saturday we counted 120 Earth First’ers, from seven states and the District of Columbia. States represented were Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, and (hopefully soon-to-be) New Columbia.

By dark on Friday we had many tents on both sides of Glady Fork. Credit goes to Rendezvous organizer Roland Knapp for getting us together Saturday morning for workshops, despite late-night revelry. Bob Mueller started the workshops with one on the Shenandoah Wilderness (a proposal to close it to cutting). This was followed by discussions on local issues in and around our National Forests. Other critics were exploring the lush forest of central West Virginia, looking to a stand of virgin hemlock and Red Spruce, eating ramps—a wild leek and local delicacy, and Ramp—

As a result of our discussions we reached the following decisions: To develop an Eastern Earth First! to meet the needs of the East based on PALS (Preserve All Wilderness Areas) but including many non-wilderness issues. To act in defense of our land; DC EFPs on May 18 successfully protested at the Arlington (Virginia) courthouse. To organize an Exchange Commission on behalf of the redwoods MAXXAM is clearcutting.

To hold another regional Rendezvous in the fall. Earth First! is rising in Virginia! Martha Slover is the editor of the Central Appalachian EF! newsletter. She works long hours as EF! coordinator due to lack of a permanent address.

Colorado Rendezvous
by Luke and Kathy

The Moabites had the easy ride to the rendezvous. The Corinne, Colorado, site was chosen, sponsored (but of course not organized) by Colorado Earth First! The Denver Earth First! group is just across the hill (the La Sal Mountains) from the city of the brain—damaged uranium miners. Colorado Front Line, New Mexico Earth First, and an Arizonan had long journeys to speak to us about living on the edge of the Colorado Plateau.

We camped on the edge of the BLM’s Delores River Wilderness Study Area. The canyon winds down between spectacular sandstone cliffs, featuring lovely side valleys and rapids which are popular with river rats. This area is just across the border than the Nevada WSAs in the Resource Area, which have not been recommended for Wilderness by the agencies.

The rendezvous site was chosen partly because of a remarkable feature of the industrial photography which greets visitors. A Bureau of Reclamation experiment in the Virgin River well is being sunk on the river bank, treating hikers to tortured metallic shreds which re-vegetate against cliffs. Luke and I wrote or read an essay is a result of a salinity control treat we did in a lava to abate salt loading in the Colorado. Brine which enters the river from massive salt layers below the Paradox Valley is being pumped through tremendous pressure into seeps more than 14,000 feet underground. Some results would lead to further such intrusions in the area.

A national BLM tour ranger informed us that the drill rig was hung up at 10,000 feet and had lost equipment due to unexpected movement of the rock layers at that depth. Later, around our campfire, a helicopter flew over our proposed new Wilderness Areas.

Colorado Earth First! members are now forming chapter from Fort Collins to Cortez. Late summer and fall events will include weekly field trips to our proposed new Wilderness Areas, action against Two Forks dam, action against the regional government for its complicity with corporate polluters, and the Campaign for Yellow—

John Seed, Photo by Angela Gentilo.

JOHN SEED ROAD SHOW
by Roger Featherstone

The Midwest John Seed Road Show is soon to begin an extensive tour in the Midwest and near West. It is too early to know where in each city we will be, so contact the number for your area from the schedule below. The show will feature the fantastic Australian rainforest movie “Earth First!” which John Seed co-produced. John will do a deep ecology rave including poems and music. His son and another youngster will also perform music, Mike Roselle and Barbara Dugelby will talk about rainforest defense. Roger Featherstone will be MC and road manager, Cecilia Ostrow will join the show starting in Albuquerque. Other notable people may be part of the show, so check with your nearest show contact.

Admission prices will be $2 for most shows. By the time you read this, we will have toured the Northwest. The following is our tentative schedule of shows and contacts:

July 15; Albuquerque; Dan Moore, 1416D Vassar NE, Alb., NM 87106 (505-262-7990). Show will be in Dixie Dance Bldg 020, U of CO, 7:30.

July 19; Minneapolis; Chuck Varani, 325 Bates, St. Paul, MN 55108 (612-771-7920)

July 20; Boulder; Roz McClellan, U of CO, Campus Box 207, Boulder, CO 80309 (303-492-9309). Show will be in DUe Physics Bldg 020, U of CO, 7:30.

July 21; Seattle; Sue Skidmore, 1364 S Plaza, Springfield, MO 65104 (417-294-0471). Show will be in Small Hall Auditorium II, Southwest Missouri State U, 7:30

July 22; Madison; Bob Kaspar, 305 N Sixth St, Madison, WI 53708 (608-241-9426). Show will be at State Historical Society Auditorium, State St., 6:30.

July 23; Milwaukee; Prashant Naya, 5416 N Shaasta, Milwaukee, WI 53209 (414-161-8541). Show will be in UW Union Space Station Auditorium, 11:00.

July 24; Chicago; Rich Hultte, 21 W 602 Woodview Dr, Itasca, IL 60143 (303-293-3317). Room 350 will be in Chicago Academy of Sciences, 2001 N Clark St, 8PM; 52.

July 25; Springfield; Sue Skidmore, 1364 S Plaza, Springfield, MO 65104 (417-294-0471). Show will be in Small Hall Auditorium II, Southwest Missouri State U, 7:30.

July 28; Houston; Dorie Varani, POB 7292, University Station, Austin, TX 78712 (512-448-0470).

July 29; Austin; Barb Dugelby

July 31; Tucson; Ned Powell, POB 5671, Tucson, AZ (602-252-1871)

Council of All Beings
by John Seed

A Council of All Beings was held for three days and nights over the summer solstice by the Evans River in northern New South Wales. Five adults and 12 children participated in a series of rituals aimed at creating empathy with non-human nature, realizing our kinship with all life, and reducing the sense the one human and the others feel.

Assembling to feel ourselves to be separate egos, our actions on behalf of nature, stemming from a sense of altruism or more directly lack power and conviction. Once we realize the illusoriness of that separation, when our "self" begins to function in favour of the other, the action. The motivation for this is not to give us some power other than our innermost being, then our actions in defense of nature will be on the urgency and authenticity of self-deification.

Professor Arne Naess, the Norwegian philosopher who coined the term deep ecology, recently pointed out: "Altruism implies the idea that all humans are equals. The imperative need of affecting moralising within environmentalism has given rise to our conviction that we primarily ask them to sacrifice for show more responsibility, more concern for the other. We see the imbalance of species of joy, the need, the need for a sense of the reality and diversity of life.

"Some of the joy stems from the consciousness of our intimate relation to something bigger than our ego, something which has endured for millions of years. How is this to be brought about? It most often is an act of community therapy than community science: healing our relations to the commonwealth, that of all living beings.

The Council of All Beings and other rituals being developed by the Rainforest Information Centre of Australia were to answer this question. The Council of All Beings is derived from discussions between Dr. John Macy and the author on the need for a synthesis between deep ecology and the extensive moralising within environmentalism has given rise to our conviction that we primarily ask them to sacrifice for show more responsibility, more concern for the other. We see the imbalance of species of joy, the need, the need for a sense of the reality and diversity of life.

The central ritual is based on Dr. Macy’s despair ritual. The assembled beings sit and sob out about what is happening to our planet. Many participants report that increased clarity, empathy and commitment follow their involvement.

Anyone wishing to participate in a Council of All Beings, or to convene such a workshop in their area, is invited to write to the Council of All Beings, POB 368, Lismore 2480, NSW, Australia.

John Seed coordinates the Rainforest Information Centre and EF! Australia. He is presently part of an EF! roadshow touring the Midwest, and will attend the RHC, where we hope he and Joanna Macy will lead a Council.

Page 18 Earth First! June 21, 1987
Tropical Timber

A Friends of the Earth International/World Wildlife Fund report, "A Hard World for Everyone: Europe, the EEC and the Tropical Timber Trade," published 16 March, calls for immediate action by the European tropical timber trade and member states of the European Economic Community (EEC) to prevent discriminatory trade and aid policies which encourage the destruction of tropical nature. The report recommends that the EEC: 1) establishes a register of timber companies which facilitate illegal trade; 2) implements measures which prevent the supply and demand of illegal timber products; and 3) the activities of European loggers and timber traders and consumers to support the sustainable management and protection of these forests.

The report shows that: 1) European demand and domestic purposes, 2) EEC tariffs on tropical hardwood imports, and 3) the activities of European logging companies all contribute to the degradation of tropical forests in Central Africa and Southeast Asia — the two regions most badly affected by European and Japanese (a) The report shows what can be done by European governments, timber buyers and consumers to support the sustainable management and protection of these forests.

"A Hard Wood Story" provides clear evidence that:
- Commercial logging is the second largest cause of tropical deforestation, causing the loss of 12.5 million acres (3.5 million hectares) annually.
- Europe uses 40% of the global trade in timber. Europe is the second largest consumer in the world (ranking close to Japan's 48%).
- The forests of 4 of the EEC's 5 main timber suppliers of tropical hardwoods (Brazil, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Ivory Coast and Gabon) are classified by the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) as "endangered".
- For every 10 trees logged only 1 is replanted.
- Even trial plots with more regular seedlings and faster growing varieties like red beech have received only 120 inches of rain; much less than the 250 inches of rain received by the Southern Cross forests. These hardwoods cannot be grown in Europe.
- The EEC and Japan exert a disproportionate influence on the management of tropical forests through their economic policies and the activities of their logging and packaging companies. The main impact is on West African forests, where France, Germany and Dutch companies are heavily involved.

The European Commission recently accepted that a Code of Conduct for timber traders and active support for the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) are essential steps, both long held objectives of the European Community.

Recommendations for European governments and the timber trade include:
- Immediate action and licensing system, to ensure that all tropical timber imports originate from ecologically sound sources.
- List tree species endangered by commercial logging and replace them with species of mahogany) under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to regulate and prohibit trade.
- Support a Tropical Forest Fund for reforestation in degraded forest areas; for demarcating and protecting threatened forests of high biological importance; and for developing sustainable timber operations. Governments, the timber industry and development aid institutions in Europe and the North would become the main beneficiaries.
- Help develop the environmental provisions of the ITTO and Lome Conventions.

Penne warriers. Photo by Andy Prome.

SAVE THE PENAN

by John Seed

Madeleine Dumpy's article in World Rainforest Report #9 (in Hobart 87) describes the struggle for life of the Penan tribe of Sarawak on the island of Borneo. The Penan are the last viable aboriginal hunter-gatherers in Southeast Asia. They are fighting desperately for their forests and culture and their very lives.

For the last two months, several hundred Penan have been engaged in a series of logging operations that threaten the last of their forests. Due to the unprecedented international public attention, there have as yet been no repressive reprisals from the government. However, there are hundreds of millions of dollars at stake. Malaysia is the largest exporter of tropical hardwoods in the world. The corrupt state government hands out logging concessions to politicians and wealthy businessmen. The indigenous owners are not even consulted. The Penan and the NGOs know that something is happening when they hear the loggers.

"The blockades are made in the form of human barricades which comprise men, women and children and also by wooden barricades by putting up fences and or logs across the roads." (Sahabat Alam Malaysia)

The Rainforest Information Centre has sent hundreds of petitions to Malaysian authorities and, as a result of this and letters from around the world, the Penan in Sarawak are particularly aware of the protection they have. Despite the legality of this action, this blockade must succeed! Send letters and petitions — opposing logging — to the Malaysian government, the Penan leaders and more specifically the Prime Minister's office in Putrajaya to the following: 1. Yang Amat Berhormat Datuk Baji Bukjan Nor, Prime Minister's Dept., Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia. 2. Yang Amat Berhormat Datuk Patringaji, Haji Abdul Taib Mahmood, Chief Minister of Sarawak, Petaling Jaya, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia. 3. Yang Amat Berhormat Datuk Amar Baji Bukjan Nor, Prime Minister's Dept. and Lome, Prime Minister's Minister's Dept., Kina Lumpur, Malaysia. 4. Yang Amat Berhormat Datuk Patringaji, Haji Abdul Taib Mahmood, Chief Minister of Sarawak, Petaling Jaya, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

We are looking for people to invest in the film to help complete it.

New Zealand Trashes Beech Forests

Thanks to our Labour government, most people know that New Zealand is "Nuclear Weapon Free." While it may seem to you like a turning point in a government's attitude toward the global environment, it seems to one living in Aotearoa like political sleight of hand. The knowledge that all nuclear weapons are banned, but that the government is still trading in the nuclear power plant is "security agreement."

We are a friends of the earth movement in Scotland. The native forest in those areas allocated for management is predominantly hardwood. The newly created department of conservation is condemning 70,000-80,000 hectares of beech. Management has never been successful for hardwood due to unpredictable seed shedding characteristics, slow growth and therefore long rotation periods. Even trial plots with more regular seeders and faster growing varieties like red or silver beech have proven unsuccessful. For once we agree with the New Zealand Freedies — who have expressed doubt about the economic viability of the scheme!

Any logging of the beech will lead to the destruction of those ecosystems, and later to disastrous floods — New Zealand receives 220 inches of rain annually! New Zealand native virgin forest is clipped (not turned into high quality timber, a process which does at least create jobs), sent to Japan, turned into paper, and finally burned in one of Tokyo's dumps. Ten years of employment for 250 people will destroy forest which could earn much money and create more jobs as a wilderness area for eternity.

So come "down under" and spend the summer in Aotearoa helping us save "the land under the white cloud" from industrialisation.
Driftnet Destruction in the North Pacific

by Scott Trimingham

One of the most significant marine ecological disasters of our time is happening now in the North Pacific. Every summer, nearly 1,200 fishing boats (most Japanese, some Taiwanese and Korean) each lay down at least one monofilament plastic driftnet per day and retrieve it the following day. The nets are 9 to 30 miles long and about 30 feet deep. The US government estimates that the fleet sets 21,000 miles of net per day — nearly enough to circle the globe.

The driftnets are used to catch salmon, squid, and billfish, but they catch much more. They catch anything that comes in contact with the net, including sea birds attracted to the fish struggling in the nets. One million sea birds are drowned in the nets each year as well as 50,000 Dall's Porpoises and 90,000 Northern Fur Seals. Mortality due to entanglement is suspected of being the chief cause of the continuing decline of the Fur Seal population. At the present rate of decline, the current population would be reduced by 50% within the next decades. Many believe that even these estimates are low.

Eighteen of the 21 species of birds being killed in the driftnets are covered by an agreement between the US and Japan, the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds in Danger of Extinction and Their Environment. The Japanese are clearly violating this agreement.

The entangled Walrus, whales, seals, and birds are all considered an "incidental kill" and are discarded by the fishermen. In addition, many fish are caught and killed in the nets only to fall out and sink to the bottom. Although driftnet fishing is a relatively inexpensive way to fish, it is also extremely wasteful. It is so destructive that Japan has outlawed it in its own waters.

Lost or discarded driftnets are called "ghost nets." The US Commission on Commerce, Science and Transportation estimates that 600 miles of net are left to float in the North Pacific each year. US government personnel in surveillance aircraft have observed the abandonment of entire driftnets by fleeing vessels that had been fishing illegally in restricted waters. The nets with floats and weights intact but identifying markers and radio beacons removed, are left to fish relentlessly.

Canada recently announced that they secretly tested driftnet fishing in waters off British Columbia last year. During the experiment, using only three vessels, they caught six whales, 23 Dall's Porpoises, 432 sea birds, 4238 Blue Sharks, 978 Salmon Sharks and 925 Pomfret (a large bland headed fish). These were all considered an "incidental kill.

Something must be done to halt this destruction. Senator Bill 3111, which would have required monitoring of the effects of the nets and provided protective measures, was recently defeated. Another bill similar to SB3911 is now being put up for a vote. We at Sea Shepherd have announced our intentions to protest the use of the nets this year at the site of the killing. We will rescue any animals still alive by pulling up the nets, and document evidence of the destruction for presentation to Congress. The North Pacific ecosystem cannot sustain these devastating nets.

Tucson Demonstrates for Rainforest

by Millipede

On May 12 at noon, 40 impassioned Earth Firsters and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) demonstrated at one of Tucson's busiest Burger King outlets. We chained, dispurred a mirror, passed out flyers, and waved aloft a four-foot-wide paper-mache hamburger filled with foliage and (stuffed) rainforest critters. Costumes were out in force: trees, a toucan, gorilla, frog, rainforest critters. We also had Whopper beef. We also have Whopper beef. We also have Whopper beef.

We gained the attention of many passersby — and the manager, who immediately called the police. Two Greek-geek UA students heckled us, but couldn't match our passion. (I awoke the next morning with no voice.) We attempted to speak our way through to the manager, but he wouldn't listen. The manager fumed as we left. The next day, we sent letters to your editor and the manager.

Millipede is a Tucson artist, who led and dramatized our protest with shouts heard round the world, by creating a burl hamburger ever hoisted by Ed Abbey.

Whopper Stopper Month Strikes Again — and Continues . . .

by Karen Pickett

The article in the Beltane issue and letters sent by Bay Area Earth Firsters brought enthusiastic responses from EF!ers throughout the US and beyond. We know of Whopper Stopper month demos in several states, and Burger King headquarters has heard via letters from many people opposed to rainforest destruction. The flood of letters is being aided by the Rainforest Action Network's recent mailing with postcards included. This round of BK demonstrations is gaining good media coverage, and along with the letters is keeping BK on its toes. Indeed, a spokesperson for the Burger King Corporation told the press that the company has formed a task force to study the relationship between beef imported from Central America and the clearing of tropical rainforests there. (BK uses 350 million pounds of beef annually at over 5000 outlets in 29 countries.) In your letters to BK headquarters, ask about this "study" and ask to be informed (as an interested consumer) of its conclusions.

If you participated in Whopper Stopper month in any way, please let Bay Area EF! know. We will report on the demos in the next issue. (See story on Arizona EF! demo, this issue.) Send reports of activities and plans, and feedback, and pictures to RAEF!

If you can contribute to our Burger King boycott, contact us. We can send you a petition and rainforest beef connection fact sheet, and other materials. Distribute this petition wherever you can! We will circulate it for at least the next year, or until BK stops using rainforest beef. We also have Whopper Stopper Bumper King bumper stickers for groups working on the issue to use as a fundraiser. In quantity 250 or more, we can sell them to EF! groups for 40 cents each plus postage of $1.25 per 20. You can sell them for a dollar or more and distribute them however you wish. For single copies, send $1 to RAEF!

WHERE TO WRITE: Burger King Public Relations, POB 529785, Miami, FL 33152.

BAY AREA EF!, POB 81, Canyon, CA 94016. Please send donations. Our efforts are volunteer and we print and pay postage with donations.

Page 9 Earth First! June 22, 1987

Whopper Stopper demo in Chico, CA. Photo by Brad Richards.
Aussie Ecoterrorist Active

Recently, an ecoterrorist caused $90,000 in damage to logging machinery in Australia’s Otways Forests. One contrast to the usual errors during an evacuation drill was the presence of petrol in front of crowds by a match. His startling self-immolation, described to the tragedy of animal abuse, doused but one newspaper. To the attention he is drawing to the devastation of his native forests.

Killer i n.animation of Wildlife Protection Agency., himself with petrol in front of crowds by a match. His startling self-immolation, described to the tragedy of animal abuse, doused but one newspaper. To the attention he is drawing to the devastation of his native forests.

Rangers Kill Poachers

Four poachers in Zimbabwe’s Zambezi Valley wild animal sanctuary recently lost their lives in a confrontation with a “paramilitary” group of rangers. In trying to save the Black Rhinos, Zimbabwe rangers have killed 22 poachers.

Saguaros

Smashed Her Like A Bug

But Barhar Haider lived. After being run over by a Saguaros in Tucson, was treated for a broken jaw, leg and pelvic injuries, and was discovered to be pregnant. The bizarre details of the accident remain satisfyingly unexplained. Saguars are rare in Tucson; however, it is still a surprise that Haider had been in a suburban following, and was driven home by her husband. The pickup knocked a Saguaros atop the suburban. As the woman extricated herself, the vehicle rolled away. Saguaros slid on top of her. Does that sound premeditated or what!?” (Arttions Dark, Dec. 3-4/87)

French Nukes Malfunction

In April, two accidents at French nuclear facilities raised doubts among nuclear researchers about the French program of improving living conditions for their captive animals. One of the more important labs, the Lincoln Laboratory Animal Resources at Duke University Medical Center, provides an interesting example of how captive animals are being taken overly on behalf of the animals. To quote a Duke veterinarian, Duke “has an interest in improving the conditions of its laboratory animals.”

Experiments Give Primates TV's

With the increasing effectiveness of animal attacks in the United States, the US Congress, of the animal welfare legislation, Animal Care and Control, has now been estab·lished at experimentation institutions throughout the US. Such committees and laboratories are at risk of interfering to silence protests against lab· animal experiments by non·activists. The media, in fact, is only interested in animal experiments by non·activists.

The biggest mainstream conservation organization in the state is the new “Trust for NH Lands.” Conservationists are now seeking funding in the state legislature to acquire new lands for protection from development. Although (this is true) that Haider has been run over by a Saguaros in Tucson, it is still a surprise that Haider had been in a suburban following. The pickup knocked a Saguaros atop the suburban. As the woman extricated herself, the vehicle rolled away. Saguaros slid on top of her. Does that sound premeditated or what!?” (Arttions Dark, Dec. 3-4/87)

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"The preserved forest" that provides fertile spawning grounds for herring and other marine life along a 13,105-mile coastline from Norway to the Soviet Union is dying rapidly. The impending ecological disaster has already killed about half of the seaweed between the town of Alesund in Central Norway and America's Arctic border with the Soviets, according to the Ministry for the Environment.

Experts are pointing to hydroelectric power dams along Norway's rivers. They say reduction of fresh water flow by the dams has led to significant increases in salinity in salt content of the coastal waters, killing the seaweed and destroying huge areas on the spawning grounds.

Norwegian people along the seaweed, who depend on the fishing industry, find their livelihood threatened. A further three, four, or more seaweed power dams from North Sea pollution, according to Sissel Ronbeck, Environment Minister of Norway.

Write to Close Fishing Bridge

The following is from the newsletter of Campaign for Yellowstone's (POB 268, Yellow Stone, WY 82190) efforts to close Fishing Bridge, Yellowstone National Park. This is the most likely source of increased impact statement (DBIS) on the development is scheduled to be released. Grizzly Bear supporters should write in mid-July to the superintendent of Yellowstone Park (POB 268, Yellowstone NP, WY 82190) to request the following: 1) the Park Service removes facilities from the Fishing Bridge area (2) the area be fully restored to its natural condition: 3) no new developments be allowed in Yellowstone Park, 4) the Park Service phase out development at Lake and Bridge Bay. Request that your comment be made part of the official DBIS record on Fishing Bridge.

ALF Liberty Thousan ds

The following pieces are condensed from International Rescue, the newsletter of the Animal Liberation Front Supporters Group. They give an indication of the scope of the Animal Liberation Front. ALF now has decentralized groups in several West European nations, Australia, Canada, and the US. They are perhaps strongest in England, where their raids have resulted in the liberation of thousands of animals and the closing major research facilities and other institutional facilities (e.g. departmental stores ceasing to sell fur after seeing their fur coats sabotaged and elegants painted over throughout their stores).

The Supporters Group is for people who... do not wish to take part in direct action but who also support the help given to the forests and the forests' inhabitants.
Earth First! proposes a 17 million acre California Desert National Park. This extremely diverse area would contain the highest ranked ecosystems of the White Mountains and the lowest depressions of Death Valley. (Incorporating in the Park 48 state parks and preserving for the public the shee­ ature that has nurtured the Chemehuevi peoples. The once plen­ ronomed the rich, riparian canyons, com­ structure that has evolved in the world survives from the same root in the Mojave, the oldest living thing in the world. The Turtle Mountains. The wind swept in the Nopahs, peaks of the White Mountains harbor the oldest living thing in the world. Here, three distinct desert ecosystems are found within only a few hundred miles of each other: the mighty peaks and deep, dry troughs of the Great Basin; the long valleys and granite boulders of the Mojave; and the sands and Elephant Trees of the Sonoran/Sonoran Desert. Among the California deserts' many attractions are Death Valley National Monument, Joshua Tree National Monument, the East Mojave National Scenic Area, and many remote places including the Last Chance Range, Saline Valley, Hunter Mountain, the Panamints, New Yorks, and Turtle Mountains. The wind swept peaks of the White Mountains harbor the Bristlecone Pines, the world's oldest living trees. Two hundred miles south in the Mojave, the oldest living thing in the world survives from the same root structure that has nurtured this Cress­ from the time of the Cave Lion and the Mastodon. The Jaguar once roamed the desert, riparian corridors com­ peting with the Cahuilla, Mohave, and the Chemehuevi peoples. The once plentiful Bighorn sheep, food and clothing for these people, as did the de­ ser't's reptiles, rodents, and plants. The region contains the world's largest col­ lection of ancient Indian art works and artifacts, and with some very ancient picto­ graph sites dating back 9,800 years.

CRANSTON'S BILL: These re­ mument deserts have become the play­ ground of a balking southern California population. In order to maintain some semblance of the natural desert, Sena­ tor Alan Cranston has introduced the California Desert Protection Act, Se­ nate Bill 7; while Representative Mel Levine from Los Angeles has intro­ duced the companion bill, HRGT. They have asked that large areas be set aside as National Parks and as Wilderness Areas managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Senator Cranston has led the way in many environmental battles, but being a politician he has gone out of his way to placerl the elite few who can afford off-road-vehicles (ORVs) — the elite who make losing investments in ranches or bogus mining operations for the tax breaks they offer. Cranston's bill would leave nearly 30,000 miles of "road" open to vehicles. It would allow areas to re­ main as sacrifice areas for all-terrain-ve­ hicles (ATVs), and would allow mining to continue. The bill would not close areas that can be revitalized as wilder­ ness. It ignores the fact that the 1972 Mining Act is outdated and should be repealed. It ignores the destruction of vast areas of the desert by livestock overgrazing. It does not propose reim­ troduction of extirpated species. (BLM has only made a few pitiful attempts.) In short, Cranston's Desert Protection Act would not protect the land in any visionary sense.

Earth First! feels its Desert Protec­ tion Act is a beginning. However, no more compromise is suitable for the California deserts. The area has been in a compromise situation for over a cen­ tury, and the land, wildlife and native people have lost at every turn.

Whereas Cranston has made major but retracable mistakes, the BLM De­ sert Plan is a truesty. We feel it is our duty as citizens to assist in the planning for the management of the California deserts.

EARTH FIRST! PROPOSAL: Earth First! offers an alternative to the Cranston bill — our version of the California Desert Protection Act. While not 100% in management does it offer vision. We will later improve the plans for adequately covered or unpro­ tected areas within this proposal.

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Nevertheless, in most cases, the pro­posed Wildernesses are within or next to each other. The reasons are the California Desert (CADE) and the Desert (CDA) of the California Desert (CDA). The CDA includes a variety of protected areas within itself, and, as is the case with all BLM lands, the BLM has proved itself inpet at manage­ment. Where Cranston's "Failure in the Desert," chronicles more than 250 incidents of illegal de­velopment and abuse (违法行为) with the BLM designated "wilderness study areas" (WSAs). The WSAs have been proposed from the time when the mine operator left twenty 50­ gallon drums of cyanide laced with cyanide to lea ch gold from a mining site in the Inyo Mountains WSA. This most recentcyanide incident occurred 40 miles from the mine operator left twenty 50­ gallon drums of cyanide laced with cyanide to lea ch gold from a mining site in the Inyo Mountains WSA. This most recentcyanide incident occurred 40 miles north of the Barstow to Las Vegas motorcycle race to go through its WSA in 1983 and 1984 — after the race had been banned for nearly a decade due to its environmen­ tal collapse. None of these hundred incidents caused, according to BLM, significant environmental damage.

CALIFORNIA DESERT NATIONAL PARK: Due to BLM's pen­ dant corner of the Desert, Earth First! proposes that all land within the boundaries of the EF! "California Desert Wildernesses" be adminis­ tered by the National Park Service as the California Deserts National Park. Lands now under the jurisdiction of the state, such as Rod Rock and Ana­ boroa State Parks, would be managed as National Parks under state guidance, but would be managed as Wilderness where borders are necessary. Lands which are not forests. Forest Service lands also would be under present jurisdiction but protected as Wilderness.

WILDERNESS RECOVERY: Areas proposed to be protected as Wilderness will, perforce, incorporate areas that fail to meet the definition of Wilderness provided by the 1964 Wilder­ ness Act. These areas will be designated Wildernesses by an act of Congress or by the BLM, and, as is the case with all BLM lands, the BLM has proved itself inpet at manage­ment. Where Cranston's "Failure in the Desert," chronicles more than 250 incidents of illegal de­velopment and abuse (违法行为) with the BLM designated "wilderness study areas" (WSAs). The WSAs have been proposed from the time when the mine operator left twenty 50­ gallon drums of cyanide laced with cyanide to lea ch gold from a mining site in the Inyo Mountains WSA. This most recentcyanide incident occurred 40 miles north of the Barstow to Las Vegas motorcycle race to go through its WSA in 1983 and 1984 — after the race had been banned for nearly a decade due to its environmen­ nal collapse. None of these hundred incidents caused, according to BLM, significant environmental damage.

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REINTRODUCTION OF EXTIRPATED SPECIES: Creatures of the desert, the BLM does not ask that large areas be set aside as National Parks and as Wilderness Areas managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

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In the midst of the CDCA, grazing is the most environmentally detrimental activity taking place on the land. The BLM’s allotment plan calls for an increase of 479,089 acres of public land for use as perennial, ephemeral, or perennial/ephemeral range. This would make 40% of the public land within the park of some type of grazing allotment. Range improvements planned include 427 miles of fence, 226 miles of water pipeline, 61 wells, 58 spring developments, 26 catchments, and 85 ponds.

These improvements would benefit 67 ranchers. Few, if any, of these ranchers depend upon the remaining acreage as their only source of income. No Savory places or reductions in numbers will help these arid desert areas. The only solution to this is the elimination of all domestic grazing within the park. Additionally, this will allow for the expansion of native wildlife in the California deserts.

ROADS, POWER CORRIDORS, AND MINING ALCALDE F! demands that the federal government allow all visual, noise, and olfactory pollution be eliminated. All old (not as part of the living history program. Mining industry has left an in-

unsuspecting civilians. Military 50 caliber bullets have been found in Death Valley, within half a mile of a public campground. Pilots have repeatedly broken windows and caused emotional stress in desert communities. Rumor suggests that military personnel have landed helicopters at historic mining towns in the Inyo Mountains and auctioned them of all valuable artifacts. Many of these sites are located in such rugged terrain that removal of the artifacts can only be accomplished by helicopter.

These activities must be stopped. The military would be restricted to air space above the three million acres already set aside for them. This would save million of US taxpayers’ dollars in fuel costs alone. (Boeing spends seven thousand dollars worth of fuel per hour.)

Civilian aircraft also invade the desert. These planes land on fragile dry lake beds causing damage to unique formations such as the Race Track in Death Valley. Many opponents of the Cranston bill who want more roads point out, as a justification for roads, that— because of their remoteness — dry lakes are used for landing and transfer points by smugglers. To avoid problems now prevalent at Grand Canyon and Yosemite National Parks, the Earth First! proposal would require all military aircraft to disassemble roads, the contractor would issue big money bonds to be returned upon the complete destruction of the roads. The roads would be re- turned to as nearly a natural condition as is possible.

The California desert is one of the most highly prized places on Earth. Although mineral potential is often cited as a reason against Wilder- ness, this potential is rarely developed. If indeed that potential were real, these mines would be booming. People believe that there is unlimited money to be gained below the desert surface delude themselves. Radon mining industry has left an in-

intersting history on the land. To meet the challenge in capturing the historical mining equipment, F! pro- poses that the federal government purchase the deserted town of Eagle Mountain. This town could be the range on one allotment for one second in Wilderness potential of all On no place one can go without experienc- ing increasingly rare Desert Bighorn, is so habitat. The East Mojave, home to the BLM has used helicopters to try to given to all native forms of life. The Park tional Park, equal priority would be

California

nearly

eral Patton’s practice tank raids are still with scars from the brodie-makers en- sert and you will see BLM closure signs through mitigation measures such as roads are now found throughout the CBP. Incorporation of them with the major roads would serve to make them cheaper to maintain, and would lessen the chance of these falling prey to vandals.

MINDING AND MINERAL EXPLO- RATION: All mining within the National Park would be phased out. Several of the large producing mines (12 are producing) would be excluded from the Park. This would occur with the stipu- lation that all visual, non-, and ole- farson, and 253 troughs. We recommend that this be

RAIL
Color the Grand Canyon Threatened
by Dan Daggett

After the last round of demands and arrests at Grand Canyon National Park, more people than ever know about the uranium mining issue. But the Grand Canyon and the remote lands surrounding it. All over the US, people have read about the issue in publications from Earth First! to The New York Times. So where’s the action? The BLM and the Kaibab National Forest are turning the Canyon region over to the nuke miners while refusing to look at the environmental issues. The National Park Service, which at one time expressed the same concerns as Earth First!, has become quiet due to orders from higher up.

Along the polluted banks of the Potomac, the uranium mining issue has not caught fire as has another controversy that currently bruises over what legislators and bureaucrats call “the Flagship of America's national park system.” While Congress and the federal bureaucracies move toward doing least something minimal about the aircraft noise that plagues the Canyon, they still turn a deaf ear to the uproar over the mines.

The collision of two aircraft over Canyonlands National Park in July 2007 killed 25 passengers aboard, no doubt contributed to the amount of attention paid to the area. Events like this have become a reoccurring theme in national headlines and supplied the impetus needed for a Congress that likes to work in the spotlight.

Yet a coalition headed by Representative Tony Coelho (D, CA) and then-Representative John McCain (R, AZ) was well on the way to solving the noise problem off the airplane.

It’s not surprising that McCain and many others think the attention the issue is getting is better than they do, work, no matter what the scripts of those articles say, their message is hopelessly diluted by the contradiction posed by these deceptive little maps. What the hell are all these people yelling about? A few little dots in an area that big? Well, I know there’s more to it than that. We need a way to show what we know, with pictures instead of just words—a map that shows what's happening, a map which shows the 59,000 claims that have been filed on almost 1.25 million acres of land. Potting together such a map would be no small chore. Not surprisingly, the federal agencies in charge of the lands where the noise mining boom is in progress have no such map available (if they did, they might make something intelligentlyDecisions). But in response to requests from environmentalists, they did whip together a couple of rough versions.

The map with this article is a composite of those maps. We used it was supplied by BLM officials at St. George, Utah, Chris Reichardt and Holly Roberts, and a planner from the Supervisor’s Office of the Kaibab National Forest in Williams, Arizona.

The threatening gray stain looming just outside the protective boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Grand Canyon Game Preserve (identical with the north portion of the Kaibab National Forest), and the Havasupai and Havasupai Indian Reservations, represents the areas of concentrated uranium claims on federal lands. According to Rob Roudabush, Area Manager for the Arizona Strip District of the BLM, between 2005 and 2007, six mines operating near the Grand Canyon were turned over to the BLM land and are within this stain.

So, one look at this map needs a magnifying glass to see the threat uranium mining poses to the Grand Canyon ecosystem. Those who say the huge area of claims concentrations is not an accurate measure of threat, because it does not indicate how many mines will actually open, should consider a few points. The map on this page has already devoured 670,000 acres of roadless area that were considered for Wilderness protection. It would have also gobbled up the northern portion of the Cranston bill. The BLM (Grand Canyon Game Preserve) was not for the effort, the Arizona Strip District, the Forest and the Forest Service (why aren’t they doing such a good job on the southern Strip area?), so we want to continue to keep mining out. That stain would also have spread over 700,000 acres. Lake Mead National Recreation Area were not for a law suit by the Desert Club Land Company. And it would have spread over several thousand acres of land belonging to the State of Arizona if those lands had not been made off limits to uranium mining by former Governor Bruce Babbitt’s Land Management Act.

Rather than exaggerating the threat, this map presents a realistic representation of the situation. When asked how much of the land on the Arizona strip was claimed that was not protected within a Park or Wilderness or some such designated area, or wasn’t too deep, or didn’t have the geology, Holly Roberts of the BLM said, “All of it.” Rob Roudabush said the main area’s weren’t included within the claims concentration boundaries was that those areas just weren’t suitable for uranium prospecting. In such areas, either the rock strata that contains the uranium has eroded away or it is covered with lava or other deposits that make it impossible to delineate the collapsed caves that hold the uranium.

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California Desert

Continued from page 29

lands, and will extend north to include the Kingston Mountains. These 640,000 acres (located in the proposed Wilderness section #12) would be closed to all human entry for at least 50 years. It is time we let Mother Nature do her own work. The land surrounding this enclosure would be managed as Wilderness, thereby creating a buffer zone to protect the integrity of the Exclosure.

We recognize the special challenges that an area like this would pose. How­ever, many land managers within the Park system would enjoy such challenges. Land-use design guidelines would deal with provoking problems, instead of being reduced to political machinations for mining, grazing, recreation or any other interests. The National Park Service was once the vanguard standard bearer for land management agencies. Recognizing that there are priorities higher than concessions, motor homes, and political pandering would help the NPS regain some of its authority.

STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS: All lands now under the jurisdiction of the State of California would remain so. This would include Picacho State Park, Red Rock Canyon, Aza-Borrego, and Providence Mountain State Parks. Private lands within the borders of the Na­tional Park would be acquired by trade or purchase. Lands now controlled by the federal government that are close to the Park are also bid to be traded to the State Parks to be managed as State Park Wilderness Areas. This would add vital land to the California State Park system.

ALABAMA HILLS: Although not close to other State Parks, the Alabama Hills area is a good example of lands needing more protection. These hills, mismanaged by the BLM, are located just west of Lone Pine. They cover less than 10,000 acres, but the bajadas areas that connect them to the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada should be protected as well. These connecting bajadas provide migration routes and habitat for local wildlife, and Elk (not native to this area, but due to habitat decimation in the San Joaquin Valley they were translocated to the Owens Valley in the 1930’s to save them from extinction). These areas should be eliminated.

The plant community within the area of claims concentrations is not an accurate measure of threat, because it does not indicate how many mines will actually open, should the BLM land and are within this stain. Rather than exaggerating the threat, this map presents a realistic representation of the situation. When asked how much of the land on the Arizona strip was claimed that was not protected within a Park or Wilderness or some such designated area, or wasn’t too deep, or didn’t have the geology, Holly Roberts of the BLM said, “All of it.” Rob Roudabush said the main area’s weren’t included within the claims concentration boundaries was that those areas just weren’t suitable for uranium prospecting. In such areas, either the rock strata that contains the uranium has eroded away or it is covered with lava or other deposits that make it impossible to delineate the collapsed caves that hold the uranium.

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With the above points in mind, we can speculate about the South Rim. There we see almost no gray stain, but that does not mean the land is safe. It merely means that, for the South Rim, information is even harder to obtain than it was for the North Rim. Because most of the land on the South Rim is owned by someone other than the federal government, the public doesn't have access to information about its status. Private landowners need not post claims, to inform the public, on mineral deposits that they own. The State of Arizona, which owns much of the land just south of the Havasupai Reservation, has no easily accessible alternative to the claiming process; and Indian tribes don't have to tell environmentalists what they intend to do with their lands. Almost our only source of information regarding the lands south of the Canyon are observations like those of Roubidoux. Using those observations, we can figure that if there's a chance a piece of South Rim land has uranium on it and there's a way to find that uranium, then someone is probably interested in it and it ought to be stained gray. That rule applies to nearly all the land from west of Highway 89 to the Grand Wash Cliffs, from north of the volcanic fields that stretch along I-90 to the Havasu Reservation boundary. With the exception of the lands of the Havasupai, who are fighting this mining to save their religion, you can color much of the land along the South Rim with that same malign gray stain. Keep this map handy, to update as new information comes in.

So, I view that we can skip 1000 words that were a jumble of confusing statistics anyway, and use a simple picture to map the point that uranium mining is a real threat to the Grand Canyon; I expect we'll hear far fewer people say, "But it's only a few mines." And if the map is not enough, a slide show is available (see article this issue) that makes the point even more obvious — the Grand Canyon is under siege, and only we can help it.

Dan Dagget is an environmental researcher and writer, and author of Canyon Under Siege.

### Letters...

Continued from page 29

I said, "You're rotten. You're a thief!"
"He said, "Oh, don't be angry," Let's be friends. I've changed for the better.
"I asked, "Will she be fat?"
"No," he said.

All this talk confused me. I almost did not want to jump on him anymore and fight. Suddenly, he threw off his face and fer ax. It was my wife! "Wolverine sent me! Ha!" she said.

Then she ran back into the woods forever.

So, EF! Friends, as you follow that trail with your beans and prunes, think of our friend, Wolverine. Here's to the day he returns to Pennsylvania.

G. Invera bars in the Northwoods of New Hampshire, where he is, rumor suggests, self-employed in the art of transforming trampolines into campfires.

Dear Dave:

Clear up! Our opponents in the fight to preserve the earth often provide us with exquisite humor in the form of con­ victed rationalizations. For example, Hank Deth, spokesperson for the National Forest (Du) Service, defended the Colorado National Forest Timber Program (averaged losses for each year, 1979 to 1984: $14.9 million) in the following manner: "We're not going to deny that the losses exist, but there are positives to the program, like habitat improvement, inest and disease control and, in some places, aesthetics are benefitted." (Denver Post-Standard, May 12, 1987, emphasis mine).

Imagine that! Logging operations and their aftereffects are to be aesthetically appreciated! So the commodity decade, with a 75% increase in logging for Colorado National Forests, promises a virtual explosion of aesthetics! Come summer, our opponents are to be impressed with the improved grace that only bulldozers, chainsaws, and logging trucks can achieve — for the expense! Our forests are to be re­ done this year with clean lines as the overriding motif.

But these great plans could be undone by a few unappreciative, self-appointed critics who hold unwholesome ideas of natural art in their heads and 32-inch nails in their backpacks.

—Society for Forest (Forced) Aesthetics

Page 21 Earth First! June 21, 1987
by Steve Marlatt

The proposed reintroduction of the Mexican Wolf in the Southwest has generated considerable controversy and misunderstanding. Native Americans, who will eat them out of business, mothers who fear that the Wolf will kill their children, and hunters foresee losing hunting privileges. Are these opinions based on biological fact or on misinformation?

The Mexican Wolf (Canis lupus baileyi), also known as the Buffalo Wolf, has been reintroduced into the wild in Mexico. David Brown (1963) suggests that the primary native prey species of the wolf in the Southwest is the White-tailed Deer, Mule Deer, Pronghorn, and Rigbee. Leopold et al. (1948) list Bighorn Sheep, rabbits, many rodents, and occasionally berries and fruits. All these species, living under the protection of the United States, enabled the arrival of Europeans in the Southwest. Wolves readily adapted to cattle, sharing the same range as domestic livestock. The belief that Wolves always pursue the big game only to extirpate them is not always true. In the desert, the large, poorly guarded livestock herds are seen as more benign as well.

The amount of food a Wolf needs varies with the region, type and availability of prey, and season. Wolves commonly go without food for three or four days and then pores eating, as much as 18 pounds of food in one sitting. No foraging habits have been defined for Mexican Wolves in the wild, but captive Wolves data indicate that two to three pounds of food is consumed in a day. An important inference, though, should be noted in a study done on Island Foxes. While in captivity, these Wolves were estimated to have two to four times the amount of food eaten.

What type of habitat do they need? Mexican Wolves have been generally described as adaptable, opportunistic foragers. They may live in the desert with access to domestic livestock and, consequently, some of the behavior they reported may be adaptations to interactions with these most likely potential biases in mind, though, we can still proceed. Thehabitat is thought of as what the “natural” life for the Mexican Wolf is like. This knowledge allows us to discern the selective questions about the Wolf.

What, and how much, do they eat? The Wolf’s diet is relatively constant. Depending on their hunting strategy of a group of question that the Mexican the study, this is type of question that the Mexican Wolf Team focused in attempting to "introduction" into the wild.

What is their range? Little is known about Mexican Wolf territories. One report described southwestern territories from the chapparal-desert scrub country, up through grasslands, and into the sparsely populated desert. Wolves in the desert area are rare of Wolves in desert scrub below 3000 feet in elevation. 

In the southwestern strategy of running large ungulates to the ground, including small prey, many animals and woodland species from large human population centers. Livestock grazing has been eliminated from the state in good to above average vegetation conditions, that the Wolf can survive to the wild. This is the type of question that the Mexican Wolf Recovery Team focused in attempting to "introduction" into the wild.

How big are they? Male Mexican Wolves range from 40 to 70 pounds, with an average weight of 55 pounds. Females range from 30 to 50 pounds, with an average weight of 40 pounds. Average size of a wolf varies with the region, type and availability of prey, and season. Wolves commonly go without food for three or four days and then pores eating, as much as 18 pounds of food in one sitting. No foraging habits have been defined for Mexican Wolves in the wild, but captive Wolves data indicate that two to four times the amount of food eaten.

What is their habitat? The Wolf has inhabited the Southwestern United States for thousands of years. The area easily meets the size requirements, and many Mexican Wolf territories are found suitable. White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico, as an example to see what factors - ecological, economic, and political - will be considered in the surveying suitability.

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Return of the Wolf: The Dark Side
by Dave Foreman

In the Northern Rockies, North Cascades, and Southwest, conservationists have been lately cheered by the natural reestablishment of the wolf population, a lower 48 because this was not an isolated population but was directly connected to an unbroken nation of Grey Wolves stretching to the Atlantic. Today, however, those wild nations to the mysterious north and south are no more. Thern wildernesses of the United States, they have been turned against the big open spaces of Brazil, the Jaugr and Ocelot have slipped further south to their last stronghold in the disappearing rainforests of Brazil and Amazon. And not just the tropical rainforests, perhaps nowhere else is the war against the natural being waged so totally as in the states of British Columbia. Last summer, I spent a week with a wolf pack at a fishing camp, more than two hundred miles north of the US border. Twenty years ago, it was a remarkable wilderness area but was surrounded by old growth forests unending to the north. The Griz may be gone; the Lobos are still very much a part of the country.

That is why there is a Wolf pack in the North Cascades, it is now split between the sparsely settled Animas and Playas, and the bootheel of northeastern New Mexico, the range provides a corridor to the Animas NWR in Texas where once it was back howling with us again. The North Cascades is considered the most unreduced wilderness area in the US, the area is impressive; proof that a Wolf can be controlled. The North Cascades in Washington held a small population of Griz, as did the Selikoks, Cabinets, Kootenai, and Idaho-Peay. The same reason; as good as the good ol' days got one in their sites, another would slip in from the wild north country across the line. The future of the Lobo and the Boundary Waters lasted until today because Griz, was not, wasn't an isolated population but were directly connected to an unbroken nation of Grey Wolves stretching to the Atlantic. Today, however, those wild nations to the mysterious north and south are no more.

The political mechanics for acquiring the area are available through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, an account funded by excise taxes on energy and minerals established specifically for the acquisition of wildlife habitat. While there would be the loss of income from the mineral rights, an account funded by excise taxes on energy and minerals established specifically for the acquisition of wildlife habitat. While there would be the loss of income from the mineral rights, the area would be dedicated to wildlife conservation. This is why there is a Wolf pack in the North Cascades, it is now split between the sparsely settled Animas and Playas, and the bootheel of northeastern New Mexico, the range provides a corridor to the Animas NWR in Texas where once it was back howling with us again. The North Cascades is considered the most unreduced wilderness area in the US, the area is impressive; proof that a Wolf can be controlled. The North Cascades in Washington held a small population of Griz, as did the Selikoks, Cabinets, Kootenai, and Idaho-Peay. The same reason; as good as the good ol' days got one in their sites, another would slip in from the wild north country across the line. The future of the Lobo and the Boundary Waters lasted until today because Griz, was not, wasn't an isolated population but were directly connected to an unbroken nation of Grey Wolves stretching to the Atlantic. Today, however, those wild nations to the mysterious north and south are no more.

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Tropical forests, covering only 7% of the earth's surface, are home to more than half of all living species on Earth and are the planet's oldest and most biologically diverse and productive reservoirs of natural resources. Many of these resources have been exploited by marketers and consumers in search of new medicines, food, and other products. Most importantly, however, tropical forests play a vital role in regulating global climate patterns by removing carbon dioxide and recycling nutrients, generating soils, maintaining the quality of the atmosphere, and of fresh waters, controlling floods, and confounding various potential catastrophes.

The planet stands to lose nearly all of these forests in the next 50-100 years due to human materialistic greed. Such destruction is already causing a mass extermination of plant and animal species. Most of Earth's tropical forests are located in developing countries where land-grabbing, deforestation, and debt and exploitation by multinational corporations are common. The governments of these countries, often at the behest of the developed countries, are encouraged to sacrifice their valuable reservoirs for new medicines, food, and other products. It is clear that if any of these areas are to be saved, it will require a unique effort to protect their natural resources and, consequently, their culture, and action, too. The Kuna, working with scientists and technical advisors from national and international organizations, are the first to realize that the Kuna way of life is valuable, not only to the Kuna but also to the planet. The Kuna reservation, the de San Blas, is an isolated stretch of tropical jungle, an isolated stretch of tropical jungle, an isolated stretch of tropical jungle.

For several years now, the Kuna have watched the peasants from the interior of Panama slash and burn their way toward the coast. They are cultivating cash crops - producing cheap, lean beef — is the main force behind the migration of peasant farmers on foot and on horseback into the forests of Panama and farm it for a few years until the land is exhausted. These changes have starved the local habitats of nutrients that it cannot support crops. Big ranchers then buy the land for cattle grazing. With the conversion of forests to agricultural use and the eroded, sun-baked land will not even support cattle. Without the opportunity to raise crops for cash and move on, farmers could be forced to stay, thus threatening the land in a more economically and ecologically sound manner.

The invasion of encroachment into the Kuna reservation were suddenly compounded by the Panamanian government’s decision in the early 1970s to build a road to link the coast of San Blas to the mainland. To visit a study of The road, an offshoot of the Pan-American Highway, would be funded by USAID. The Kuna were at first ambivalent about the idea of a road. More and more young Kuna began traveling to Panama City to study and work. Yet transportation to and from Panama City, provided only on weekends, was insufficient to支撑 their busy lives. In addition, many community leaders saw the road as an opportunity to gain more economic access to the Comarca was seen as a possible solution to these problems.

On the other hand, some Kuna opposed the road, some argued that the road would be the beginning of an unwanted cultural, economic, and environmental penetration, would be traffic not control. The Kuna’s main concern had been that swayed the Kuna government of the idea of a road. It would be traffic not control.

They realized that their first step should be to establish a presence at the reservations.

Initially, the Kuna attempted to establish a road, but the road broke into the reservation. This effort was led virtually single-handedly by Barbara Dugelby, a woman who had received training at the agricultural school at Madison, Panama. Ar- chibald worked with other Kuna political leaders to farm the land on a small scale at a spot called Uribarri. However, after several years the Kuna had little to show for their labor. Their hope of achieving a positive local and external influence on the social and environmental consequences of the road was conducted by forestry techni- cians from CATIE, Centro Agronomico de Investigacion y Ensenanza (Center for Agricultural and Technological Education). The study informed AID of Kuna attitudes and actions at Uribarri, and raised the issue of the road’s impact on a fragile area of virgin rain forest. The study’s conclusions were that cultivation of forests and soils of the region were unsuitable for agriculture, particularly livestock. The study’s conclusions were that cultivation of forests and soils of the region were unsuitable for agriculture, particularly livestock. The study’s conclusions were that cultivation of forests and soils of the region were unsuitable for agriculture, particularly livestock. The study’s conclusions were that cultivation of forests and soils of the region were unsuitable for agriculture, particularly livestock.

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This will serve as an educational tool not only for the scientists and ecological tourists, but also for young Kuna from the islands. Each of the paths is given a Kuna name, relating it to a special feature of the natural phenomena that it passes. An example is Sebordol-Wedar, or path of the wild hogs, for which this portion of the Corazon is well known.

The park will be open for scientific use—mainly surveys, species identification and labeling—as early as fall 1987. After another year or so, the Kuna hope to prepare the park for wider public use, including students and the larger Kuna population. Advertising for environmental tourists is not expected before 1989 or so, since such visitors would require a level of comfort beyond what is now offered. The Kuna intend to establish a shuttle service to transport visitors between the park and Panama City.

It is hoped that scientists studying in the forest will be accompanied by Kuna Indians. New discoveries would list the Kuna as co-investigators, since the Kuna have supplied information to the scientists and in many cases classified the new plants long before modern scientists.

While the initial focus of the park is on the area immediately surrounding the road, plans are being developed to demarcate the entire reservation border, a distance of more than 250 kilometers, the precise demarcation to be under whole reservation, but if Biosphere Reserve status is gained, this might include the entire reservation. Current forest rangers are being trained to maintain the park and patrol the demarcated border.

Perhaps the most important step in this project will be the acquisition of an international recognition for the project and hopefully the entire reservation. Some months ago, the Kuna submitted a "legal" token for "necessary minimum adequate protection." Presently, the only category of protected area that seems appropriate to this project is Biosphere Reserve. A concept which surfaced in 1970 at UNESCO's 16th General Conference session, the Biosphere Reserve provides a basic framework for integrating wild- lands management and indigenous peoples. The goal of the programme is to promote a balanced relationship between humans and the natural environment and thus to serve human needs by promoting sustainable, ecologically sound development.

The Biosphere Reserve Programme has been described as "the leading strategy for the establishment of national parks and protected areas and the lands and |tradiational or customary communities. This programme recognizes the need to evaluate the shortcomings of existing models and to move toward local, participatory, and longer-term solutions to natural resources issues.

In one important respect, the Kuna project differs from other Biosphere Re­ serves in Central America— the Kuna are much more than participants; they are in charge. The Biosphere Reserve should such a designation be given, will be managed, maintained, and integrated into the local society by the Kuna themselves. Interestingly, the concept of Biosphere Reserve, which seeks to preserve representative portions of Earth, coincides with the concept of Kuna Yasí (land or territory) being a part of Abík Yolí (Mother Earth)—a concept with providing cultural and spiritual reasons for the conservation of the natural environment.

The PEMASKY project presently employs 25 people, most of whom are Kuna. Volunteers from the Kuna assist in construction and boundary demarcation. In their search for funds, Kuna have turned primarily to agencies that will give money with few or no strings attached—grants that aid self-determination.

For Central America, and other areas containing indigenous populations struggling to retain their homelands, indigenous involvement and support seen more and more as a potential alternative to state-run parks. In their efforts to keep foreign intrusion at bay, the Kuna have utilized both internal and external forces to protect their autonomy.

As one of the Kuna chiefs described their methods at a symposium before the National Congress: "We are learning things from the foreigners that will enable us to protect San Blas from them." (Chapter 1895)

Barb Dugelby, EF: "Texas contact, studied in Punta Norte with great help from the Earth First! Foundation. Barb will soon move to New Providence to join the staff of the Environmental Project on Central America, while continuing her EF work."

Clearcutting and grazing on the edge of the Preserve.

Letters

Confined from page 1

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Nobody objects to having to fight hard to win wilderness designations for areas that serve the course. On the other hand, in this case, some of us might doubt the political wisdom of seeking to establish popular and well-protected areas.

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...the whole grandiose structure is self-destructive: by enhancing the profit motive (power) as our guiding ideal, we generate intensive and accelerating consumption of land, air, water—the natural world—on which the structure depends for its continued existence. A house built on greed cannot last long ever. ... And so on. Read with some care, lad.

Incidentally, I am still waiting for Mr. Schmookler to reply to my response to his critique of "anarchy" and anarchist theory. The one reply he made does not touch on the principal points in my little essay.

—Edward Abbey, Oracle, AZ

P.S. Hope to see you all at the North Rim Rendezvous.

[ed. note: Andrevn Schmookler has sent us a lengthy reply, which we hope to publish in the Melon issue.]

Dear SFB

Earth First! devoted space in three successive editions to the issue of prescribed burning in our National Parks and natural areas. So far, much more space has been given to advocates of burning in Kings Canyon, Yosemite, and Sequoia National Parks than to those who question frequent burning in plant communities where we do not have scientific evidence of the natural fire frequency, nor of the composition of plants under un inhibited lightning fire regimes.

I agree with Edward Fritz's article on historical tree rings and pollen studies.

One questionable technique that the prescribed burners use is back firing. In the Marotta-Janecke article promoting prescribing burning (Nov. 96 issue) there is a photo of a fire back down a slope in Yosemite National Park. Back fires maintain heat for a long time and with hot temperatures occurring close to the ground. Head fires move up mountain ridges or reach their destinations at temperatures at higher levels.

Any remaining open land is worth fighting for. In the open land surrounding Yosemite there are still deer, bobcats, and mountain lions. The developers are an evil just as bad, if not worse, than any Federal agents. There are ways to stop them. Many small developers work on a tight budget and delays mean a lot to them. Too many people say, "Why try to protect it?" They say it doesn't work. In the city, there is no hope, it is not true wilderness. To them I say BULL SHIT. Any remaining open land is worth fighting for. In the open land surrounding Tucson there are still deer, bobcats, and mountain lions. The developers are an evil just as bad, if not worse, than any Federal agents. There are ways to stop them. Many small developers work on a tight budget and delays mean a lot of money to them. Some go bankrupt. Push them, delay them (ANY way possible), give them hell. If you have a piece of land that you treasure and it belongs to a developer, make it your land to defend. The lands and animals that have the misfortune to live near a city have as much right to be defended, if continued on page 21

DEFEED THE WILDERNESS!

Since Earth First! was founded in 1980, Earth First! activists have traveled to remote wilderness areas to put their beliefs into action. Facing difficult odds and taking great risks, Earth First! has been involved in nonviolent campaigns to protect endangered wilderness in the United States and abroad. These campaigns have given Earth First! its hard-earned reputation for uncompromising activism.

In 1981 Earth First! formed its first S.W.A.T. Team (Save Wilderness At Any Time), and went on the road to recruit new supporters in the struggle to defend the wilderness. Now calls the Nomadic Action Group, or (NAG), we are still working on behalf of the wilderness. NAG volunteers are working around the country to keep the exclamation point on Earth First! by putting their bodies on the line in defense of wild nature.

Like, the rest of the Earth First! movement, NAG has no paid staff or main office. And, like the rest of the Earth First! movement, we depend on Earth Firsters like yourself who believe the wilderness needs more defenders.

If you are interested in being a part of the Nomadic Action Group, drop us a card or use the information provided here.

If you are interested in supporting Earth First! Direct Actions, and would like to receive NAG action alerts...

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Thank You

Mike Roselle

Earth First!

PAGE 26 Earth First! June 21, 1987

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The Wolverine: An Earth First! Role Model

by Garia Immer

Recently I've come to the conclusion that no animal surpasses the Wolverine as an Earth, First! role model. Unfortunately, this secretive, rare critter has suffered from a bad press over the centuries. Even contemporary Earth First! has overlooked him. [The generic 'him' and 'himself,' used in this account, exist in consistency with the poem which follows.]

Consider the evidence:

The Wolverine's wildness.

He is mean and is the closest animal to the Quitter we call natural. His real crimes were his sense of cleverness.

We know little of him, rotten things, except for a few names.

Then I shut up and talk with you.

'I tried to figure out a way.

So, I started saying bad things about him, rotten things, all lies.

I said, "Wolverine shuts out whole life.""

The next day my house was covered.

Gray Wolves have known of this wildness.

I wanted to meet him, tricky one, clever one.

But every one said, "He'll never come and talk with you."

I tried to figure out a way.

Orin picked up the purse of his digging, scraping the pile of earth with his hands like a dog digging after a gopher. The evening's fading light was making it hard to see in the shadows beneath the low rock overhang and he didn't have a flash light.

That'll teach me to come poking around here without bringin' the right gear, he mumbled to himself. "I should have figured I'd run onto somethin' like this. I been diggin' up old Indians long enough to know that this is just the kind of place to find a grave nobody's messed with."

Orin had already uncovered most of the remains of a medium-size man, here for over half a millennium. Those dusty bones he had tossed roughly out of the way, all except for the sorcerer's skull. That ancient skull he had placed on a ledge just above his excavation. His vacant eyes watched as he unearthed the odd collection of fetishes, tools and weapons which marked this as the grave of someone with powers that transcended the realm we call natural.

Orin removed two circular stone carvings from the hole, a bear and a Mountain Lion. Then, as he reached for a yawning hummock in a snake shaped like a lightning bolt, he noticed the side of a huge clay pot peeking out of the dust. Covered with intricate designs, the pot promised a rich reward for a short night's work. Orin sucked in his breath and he himself straight up.

"Goin' to take some serious diggin' to relieve you of this, old man," he muttered to the silent companion that watched from the ledge. Then, out of the corner of his eye he noticed a long thin shape lying next to the pile of miniatures of Azeval corn, dirt, and bones he had scavenged from the grave.

"Medicine man, I'll dig your grave with your own damn leg bone," he chuckled as he reached for the gruesome tool, his eyes still riveted to the pot. But as Orin's fingers clutched at the bone, an exorcising pain shot through his hand and up his arm. His ears filled with a loud roar. He threw his tooled mound into the cave. It landed in a pile of dust where it began to twist and writhe like a piece of plastic rope he had once seen self-destruct in a d窑ing fire. As Orin watched, the bone twirled itself into a series of neatly stacked coils; he could hear the rattle now, amplified by the shape of the cave. It was an odor sound like the wheezing cackle of a shriveled old man in the realm we call natural. As he reached for a near-sighted hummock in a snake shaped like a lightning bolt, he noticed the side of his hand throbbed and was already beginning to swell.

BONES

by Dan Dagget

When I got home my wife was gone. Then I shut up because everything I said about him turned true. Well, one day he showed up. We spoke at each other.

continued on page 31
by Ronnie Z. Hawkins

The Green movement, a newly emerg­
ing political movement that is both global in scope and firmly anchored to each local region at the grassroots level, is destined to be of great import to those concerned with the status of nonhuman animals in our society. Closely allied with deep ecology and bioregionalism, Green thinking embodies an alteration in our perception of the human or­ganism: no longer seen as separate from and superior to all the other compo­nents of the ecosystem, our species is placed in context as one among many interdependent forms of life, with the attainment of a sustainable balance among all life forms being the goal in designing our human activities. Trans­

Green political organizations are spr­
ing up around the globe, but the West German Greens, the Greens, are the best known and have a platform that provides a helpful model for exam­
ingen Green policies and its ramifica­tions for animal issues. The policies of the Greens are based on four fundamen­tal principles: ecology, social responsi­bility, grassroots democracy, and non­violence. The principle of ecology en­

forms of militarism; end the oppression of both personal and institutional vio­

ory democracy, with most decision-mak­

sponsibility has been defined as of human-centered concern.

Green thinking embodies an alteration that forms the philosophic backdrop of the Green movement; it is now being characterized by green consumerism, environmental feminism in policy-making; and anti-nuclear, appreciating the unity of all living things. These are the core principles necessarily inter­

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ory democracy, with most decision-mak­

sponsibility has been defined as of human-centered concern.

Green thinking embodies an alteration that forms the philosophic backdrop of the Green movement; it is now being characterized by green consumerism, environmental feminism in policy-making; and anti-nuclear, appreciating the unity of all living things. These are the core principles necessarily inter­

ocal principles: ecology, social responsi­bility, grassroots democracy, and non­violence. The principle of ecology en­

Green political organizations are spr­

mal political movement that is both
global in scope and firmly anchored to

perhaps in landscape preservation or energy conservation activities. A min­
itive who cares enough is to be estab­
lished to correct present habitat degra­
dation. Pollution emissions are to be re­
duced immediately: emphasis is to be put upon recycling as well as minimizing and detoxifying waste.

To be closely scrutinized as to its effects on the ecosys­
tem. "As far as dealing with the environment goes, agriculture can now com­
pete with industry. "The supreme aim in agricultural policy must be the health­
iness of the population," which pre­
supposes healthful food pro­
duced through an ecological model of production. Economic policies which have favored large, industrialized and chemically dependent methods of ag­
riculture must be reversed. Monocul­
tures and intensive livestock produc­tion are to be replaced by mixed farming, with on-site interchanges of fertilizer, feed, and energy. Chemical pesticides will eventually be supplanted by appro­
ciate cropping, biological controls and soil health-enhancing measures; and during the readjustment strict limits will be imposed on pesticides.

In forestry, there is to be a shift away from over-exploitation to mixed foliage of native types and differing age com­
position. Selective felling is to be trans­
sferred from the ministry of agriculture to a ministry of the environment. While this platform may not go far enough in the eyes of some animal rights activists, it clearly pro­
vides a framework within which many improvements in the status and con­
dition of animals can be made. Since the green program attempts to define an optimal scheme for human activities, what constitutes an ideal position for domestic animals must be reexamined. Some advocate the elimination of all human-animal dependence, including the phasing out of all farm and compan­
ion animals, allowing them to revert over generations back to autonomous wild beings. Others consider the small farm on which the animals are accorded a pleasant livelihood "farming for the rare" that remains "products," which might or might not include flesh, to be a mutually ben­
ficial compromise.

The application of an ecological analysis to our companion animals is overdue: we must assume responsibility for correcting an overabundance of domesticated creatures, the excess of which is not supportable by the ecosystem; and individuals of which, having awakened survival skills and disrupted social patterns, are doomed to suffering and starvation when not in the care of humans. An accounting must also be made of the meat being fed to them which may be contributing to a toll on marine mammals and other diminishing wildlife. Trade in wild-caught tropical birds, coral reef fish and exotic reptiles for the "pet" trade should be curtailed; and a total ban on removal of any wild species from its native habitat, except perhaps for the most pressing scientific community, is not un­
thinkable. The far trade likewise limits, and their relationship to so-called "pet" species.

The shift to emphasis upon a holistic understanding of the entire complex of animal interactions and the reduction of animal organi­

dization as we recognize the inherent limita­
tions of the mechanistic "animal model": neither the importance of the total field of inter-acting in the pursuit of health, can be addressed adequately by studying caged crea­
as. Under the new model, much scien­

tific progress can be anticipated in the area of interspecies communication, through noninvasive exploration of the language structure and social organiza­
tion of species in question — meet­
ing on the animal's terms.

The West German greens make no mention of vegetarianism in the plat­

tage for the Green movement, other US traditions are in its favor, from a historical beginning artists and intellectuals, roots democracy, to recent activism in the peace and feminist movements and environmental education. The Green political activity will most likely take place at the local and bioregional level, with a strong presence in the arts. An awareness of some providing framework for initiating ecological poli­
cies. The Office for Community Organizations (OACC), which has convened five parties and groups and promotes committees deal­

Page 29 Earth First! June 21, 1987
MARK HATFIELD: The Senator for Oregon

by Jack Pine

The following is a look at one of the most powerful men in America. As ranking Republican on the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senator Mark Hatfield represents one of the most profound wilderness destruction – roads, timber sales, grazing subsidies, dams and all that – in the world. How can an Oregon Senator be so out of touch with the sentiment of the people he represents? No one in Congress has so consistently voted for domestic and foreign aid that would devastate the wilderness. Why? The responses to these questions are force fed to the voters by the media and the environmentalists. He has good points, but none have to do with the environment. Like it or not, his intense lobbying is involved in Oregon conservation politics. This is a senator for Oregon, and the author would like to see the piece place its credibility in question, but feels that the story should be told.

Except for time in the Navy, Senator Mark Hatfield has spent his life in Oregon. He is not a native, but most Oregonians would say he is. Hatfield was born in 1915 in St. Louis, Missouri, but the Hatfield name has been Oregon for about 100 years. He moved to Oregon in 1918. Like most of Oregon’s senators before him, Hatfield won as usual.

Hatfield freaked. As a believer in the creationist view of wilderness, he looked at the nearly 400,000 acres of Kalmiopsis Wilderness. He proposed to protect this area as wilderness. It was clear to Hatfield that regardless how much wilderness he could acquire, if it were not preserved for the people with no place to defecate, it would be over near.

Hatfield’s obsession against wilderness sprawl, however, is not his only problem. He has also proposed to save the IS-33 road, which was to run through the Coos-Weaver area. Hatfield stated, “The IS-33 road is a major problem. We have seven miles of road that is unneeded, but that can be used for recreation facilities (read ‘outhouses’).

Hatfield didn’t believe that wilderness was critical, but felt that if he didn’t do something about it, the remaining areas would be lost. He proposed to save the Kalmiopsis Wilderness. He proposed that protection be extended to approximately 500,000 acres.

In 1977, Representative Jim Weaver looked at the nearly 750,000 acres of Willamette National Forest, the Kalmiopsis and the Siskiyou areas as the Kalmiopsis Country and was that only the Coos-Weaver area was designated the Kalmiopsis. Hatfield proposed that protection be extended to include another 250,000 acres.

Hatfield, as a believer in the creationist view of wilderness, proposed more than doubling the “Wilderness” designated by another Senator. Hatfield proposes more than doubling the area of wilderness designated by Senator Weaver over four and a half times as much wilderness was too extreme. Weaver and Hatfield are two of Oregon’s most powerful men in America. As ranking Republican on the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senator Mark Hatfield represents one of the most profound wilderness destruction – roads, timber sales, grazing subsidies, dams and all that – in the world. How can an Oregon Senator be so out of touch with the sentiment of the people he represents? No one in Congress has so consistently voted for domestic and foreign aid that would devastate the wilderness. Why? The responses to these questions are force fed to the voters by the media and the environmentalists. He has good points, but none have to do with the environment. Like it or not, his intense lobbying is involved in Oregon conservation politics. This is a senator for Oregon, and the author would like to see the piece place its credibility in question, but feels that the story should be told. Do you believe it? That’s up to you.

In apublic complaint about those who criticized him for nearly four years (but still continue to support the notion of dams), Senator Mark Hatfield was speaking of the Eel River. He said that 17% of the nation’s salmon runs will be destroyed. Hatfield said that those who had opposed the dams on the Columbia River a generation ago, Packwood noted at about the same time, “Don’t think the Columbia wasn’t a such a good idea after all.”

Hatfield has said, “if we saved all the wilderness that’s left, in 30 years it won’t be half enough.” Packwood fought for French Pete and beat Hatfield. Packwood saved Hells Canyon from dams and recently worked for re-formation to protect the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. With Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield, the pro-Wilderness and the anti-Wilderness are at odds creating an interesting contrast. It’s fortunate for Oregon conservationists that the two will never run for the same Senate seat. However, if What should be a choice between a guy who wants us to save the wilderness and another who would have us enjoy the wilderness before we blow up.

Jackpine has long battled Oregon’s senior senator, and is able to continue to be one of the legislators that he will outlast the bill.

Reviews...

Continued from page 33
The military has controlled the testing site since the first. The World War II project to create a bomb was not even introduced into the world by the Atomic Energy Corps of Engineers, which established the Manhattan Engineering District to work on the project. The question of R. Groves, the “construction engineer whose greatest responsibility for the building of the Pentagon” (p.7) was put in charge of all army activities of the program, and by 1945 of the dog’s position as the “complete control” of the “Manhattan Project.” After the World War Groves remained in the position of a year and a half, as the Atomic Energy Act did not go into effect until 1947. During this period he was instrumental in setting up the two atmospheric tests on the Nevada test site.

The Atomic Energy Act stated that the “paramount objective” of the Area. Packwood’s efforts to date have been frustrated by Hatfield, who has said he’d pass a bill on Hells Canyon as soon as the conservationists, timber industry, and Wallace County agree. The author believes that Boise-Cascade Corporation wants an all-stump Hells Canyon National Recreation Area.

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for example, how much of the
until the last days
ment to the Defense Authorization Bill
of 1984 made the veterans' suits more
medical care for radiation injuries, but
the VA has the final authority in each
of Congress to pass legislation in their favor.
Results have not been encouraging.
that says that the government is
not liable for
argue that the statute of limitations
satisfaction and/or publicize the dangers of
explaining that nuclear weapons were
future to protect us against
1950s
depriva
tion and anti-Communist sentiment,
utility to the use of the atom for civilian
purposes, like blasting tunnels; and by
forward into the blast zone 'immediately
The government created support for
aquatic programs, which is behind the Soviet
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and a civilian nuclear program would
reaches the air and water. Her emphasis
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bureaucracy named Jim Watt delivered
it all off with heavy drinking and
And his emphasis is on the evils of military control begs the
victims.
However, overall, her book is
reviewed in the atmosphere
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The Mission Being no expert on the history of South America, I cannot vouch for its historical accuracy, but the motion picture The Mission is a superb adaptation of the filmmaker's art and a metaphor without peer for Western colonialism and the immorality of its perpetrators.

Briefly, the movie takes place in the mid 1700s along the border between Portuguese Brazil and the Spanish Viceroyalty of Peru (later Paraguay). At considerable risk of life, a saintly Jesuit, Father Gabriel, has entered and occupied a wild and savage land of Indians. A swashbuckling mercenary, Mendoza, has been hired and employed by the Jesuits, and he and his men are ordered to arm and fight the Indians to pacify them and bring them under Catholic domination.

Catherine, the Jesuit's wife, is also a character of considerable significance, as is the Jesuit order's Indian mission. The mission is a building a large mission, clearing the jungle to make it bloom with agriculture and industry, clearing the land and expanding the community of the Jesuits and the Indians. Catherine, the Jesuit's wife, is also a character of considerable significance, as is the Jesuit order's Indian mission. The mission is a thriving and bountiful civilization. Into this comes a Papal emissary to mediate a treaty between the Indians and Portuguese. The Jesuit mission is in the disputed territory. Spain has outposts there and is constantly pushing the Indians out of their territory. The Christianized Indians are no more free than the natives, and the Portuguese, having been brought to the land by the Jesuits, are not free either. They are to be enslaved for the plantations. Catherine is secretly supportive of giving the land to Portugal, so that he can more easily engage in the lucrative slave trade. The Papal emissary, however, is given the mission by the papal authorities, and he is, in turn, given the task of converting the natives to Christianity. He is given the task of convincing them to give up their traditional way of life and to accept the European religion. He is given the task of convincing them to give up their traditional way of life and to accept the European religion. He is given the task of convincing them to give up their traditional way of life and to accept the European religion. He is given the task of convincing them to give up their traditional way of life and to accept the European religion. He is given the task of convincing them to give up their traditional way of life and to accept the European religion.

The movie, as I said, is a metaphor for Western Civilization, by demonstrating the archetypes of evil. The Papal emissary is the weak-willed political pragmatist who is trying to bring the facility to the fazenda, and the European body, get, and have a heart attack). Together they represent the weak side and the strong side of evil. The soldiers, of course, are merely the good dirt following their orders - the banality of evil.

We are not, however, finished with the tale yet. The next chapter is to be told in the future. There is another chapter in the future. There is another chapter in the future. There is another chapter in the future. There is another chapter in the future.

The consequences of evil are not only local, but global. There are consequences of evil that are not only local, but global. There are consequences of evil that are not only local, but global. There are consequences of evil that are not only local, but global. There are consequences of evil that are not only local, but global. There are consequences of evil that are not only local, but global. There are consequences of evil that are not only local, but global. There are consequences of evil that are not only local, but global. There are consequences of evil that are not only local, but global.

In summary, the movie is a stunning and moving depiction of the consequences of evil. It is a portrayal of the consequences of evil. It is a portrayal of the consequences of evil. It is a portrayal of the consequences of evil. It is a portrayal of the consequences of evil. It is a portrayal of the consequences of evil. It is a portrayal of the consequences of evil. It is a portrayal of the consequences of evil.
THE BEACHES ARE MOVING: The Drowning of America's Shoreline:  "A book with a message that needs to be heard. It is urgent and calls for action."

Authors: Bruce A. Costandina Titus and Michael J. Ladd

The beaches are moving. The shores are retreating. The ocean is encroaching. This is not just a natural process; it is a human-made disaster.

Kaufman and Pilkey argue that the widespread erosion of America's coastline is not just a natural phenomenon but the result of human activities. They claim that the U.S. government has been complicit in destroying the coastline by insisting on certain constructions that interfere with the natural processes at work. They cite several examples of projects that have led to the destruction of beaches and shorelines, such as the construction of jetties and groin complexes.

The authors also highlight the role of the oil and gas industry in the erosion of the coastlines. They argue that the extraction of fossil fuels has led to the destruction of coastal systems and the loss of wildlife habitats. They urge for a more sustainable approach to energy production that does not harm the environment.

The endnotes of the text are

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The book "The Beaches Are Moving" is a call to action, urging readers to consider the impact of human activities on the coastal environment and to demand change to protect our beaches and shorelines.

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The text is a call to action, urging readers to consider the impact of human activities on the coastal environment and to demand change to protect our beaches and shorelines.

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Dear Ned,

Hunts for Grizzlies, Moose, Mountain Goats, Highlux, Grizzly, and Montana have drawings. People wanting fewer such wildlives hunts should get information from the fish and wildlife services in their state [e.g. Arizona Department of Game and Fish; Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks]. Some drawings are open to out of state hunters. Apply for a license issued through a drawing. If you draw a hunt, buy the license, but don't do the hunting.

Dear Ned,

I noticed in a recent Jack Anderson column something that sounds like it has potential for mass destruction. He was quoting from a GSS Weapon catalogue: a classified, manual published in 1984, during the current World War. The item I quoted was taken from an article by the Earth First!ers. It said: "The device was dropped into an engine crankcase. 'A'NB! engine oil is automatically injected..." In the manual, explained, "the hot oil will deteriorate the rubber seal and free the contents into the engine parts..." When circulated through the system, the compound fuses and melts the moving internal parts of the machinery. Slipped into a truck, the Carcrobe takes effect. 'The truth is...in the hands of the driver. It can do the work of a small army. Also, in an instant...In the hands of the driver..." We, at Earth First! have been lobbying Department of Interior, Department of the Interior, and Department of the Interior. We have been lobbying Department of the Interior, Department of the Interior, and Department of the Interior. We were lobbying Department of the Interior, Department of the Interior, and Department of the Interior. We have been lobbying Department of the Interior, Department of the Interior, and Department of the Interior. We have been lobbying Department of the Interior, Department of the Interior, and Department of the Interior.

Have fun. Keep score as in bowling.

-Ned Woopie

Dear Ned,

Recently a new product has become commercially available. It is similar to the pneumatic nailers, but requires no compressed air or hoses. It runs on a self-contained fuel cell and is designed to operate at the point of exposing the injury of its worker to its own operating capabilities. The device was aimed at the Fall's 300%. It is expensive (about $2000) but with it, one can do the work of a small army. Also, the noise is much less noisy that powered actuated tools. You can obtain the location of a distributor in your area by calling 1-800-334-5210.

-Carpenter turned ecoterrorist

Dear Ned,

Instead of worrying about asphalt shoddy, I am now worrying whether to get a flat toothpick? Use this process. stick one inside halfway into a lock, before attempting to remove the lock by twisting a piece of wire or another toothpick. Repeat several times. If the lock still does not budge, the picked lock is going to be thrown out. This is as effective as hardwood shoddy; since the typical person will not be justified in breaking a key or lock of picklock or pair of bolt cutters must be used.

Also, don't hate all those small and mid-sized signs along rural roads announcing announciments! Here's something to do about it from the comfort of your smallmodel: get several large rocks from a dream bed. Drive past the offending sign at night and hit it. Really launch the rocks out the passenger window as you pass. Results will be best when the sign is close enough to the road to be easily hit, and the car speed is high. Sharp edges on the rock help penetrate metal signs. Remember the signs are there to help a driver navigate. One rock traveling 55 mph is dangerous. Many drivers are not要注意ing people, animals, or trees. Make sure that the rock will not ricochet off the side of the road. The safest place for the rock is to the left of the road. The rock will create a large noise. 3. Other security measures: leave no flat toothpicks lying around. Some suspicious rocks sitting in your car. Or consider using a rock with a small primary target (machinery... that might be close enough to the road to hit. For a quick fix, use a steering wheel on signs instead of rocks.

Have fun. Keep score as in bowling.

-Ned Woopie

- the mad one

**Ned's Public Service Announcements**

The following are public service announcements, courtesy of Ned Ludd. Ned benevolently extracted them from numerous announcements. First, from Georgia-Pacific:

**Read The Book, See The Movie, Call Ted**

Read the book, see the movie, or call Ted. We're all excited about what we have to do in the near future. I am excited about our own course that we think it deserves its own TV program. That's why we're offering a 20-minute video version of our annual report. It's colorful way to depict a lot of hard facts (like our 50% increase in net income last year, for instance). Plus you can get all these facts in black and white in our printed version of the annual report. You'll discover a lot of evidence of our Financial Savings in both. So order your free copy simply by calling the number above. Or write: Director of Financial Communications, Georgia-Pacific Corporation, 1-800-334-5065, Atlanta, GA 30348-5090.

Second, from Weyerhaeuser:

If you think of Weyerhaeuser as a giant timber company, you're right. But that's only part of the picture. Today, we provide products and services in a wide range of related categories. For instance, we're the largest supplier of private label disposable diapers in the world. In addition, we're the largest manufacturer of private label disposable diapers in the world. Also, we're leading the way in paper. Weyerhaeuser is also one of the world's leading producers and marketers of kindling, wood, building products, and as a major force in real estate and financial services.

Or call 1-800-334-4046. We're wowing you with 1-800-334-4046. We're wowing you with 1-800-334-4046. We're wowing you with 1-800-334-4046. We're wowing you with 1-800-334-4046. We're wowing you with 1-800-334-4046. We're wowing you with 1-800-334-4046. We're wowing you with 1-800-334-4046. We're wowing you with 1-800-334-4046. We're wowing you with 1-800-334-4046. We're wowing you with 1-800-334-4046. We're wowing you with 1-800-334-4046. We're wowing you with 1-800-334-4046. We're wowing you with 1-800-334-4046.
the target. Within a mile, we see one of our opponents, pulled over by a police car. Fear is driving them trying not to nonlinear. To ascertain if our friends were actually being busted, we go up to the car; they're the usual 20

continue on page 2

the potato Liberation Front

by Spud Buster

We proudly claim responsibility for the sabotage in May of the Tulelake ice-minus experiment. Having exhausted all legal avenues to the test, we were left no choice but to take direct action in defense of ourselves and Mother Earth.

By laboriously surveying thousands of potato plants at night, most of which were targeted for open-air spraying with the genetically altered bacteria, we have halted for this year, at least, the plans of the biotechnology industry to rush their little-understood product onto the market.

The determination of UC scientists in Tulelake (like their AGS brethren in Brentwood before them) to proceed with the spraying despite the sabotage clearly illustrates that they are more concerned in acting out a grandiose "good cop" role (who doesn't "patch together" the scientific method, and any test results at that) than they are in listening to their scientists' assertions to the contrary.

Almost nothing is known about the effects of ice-minus on humans or the environment. Closely related strains are known to cause disease in a variety of plants, and reputedly affect the human immune system, though no studies have been done to confirm this. One female lab technician who worked with ice-minus in Brentwood has been hospitalised with serious sinus problems. Farm workers will become human guinea pigs if ice-minus products are ever used commercially.

Plant pathogens like ice-minus can cause hundreds of millions of dollars in damage each year, so the danger is real. To do otherwise would be ridiculous, predictable and nonsense. The world looks beautiful!

We were then directed to a rendezvous point. Suddenly, two police cars arrive and pin us in. The whole deal is a fiasco. It's 3 AM and everyone is tired. The honeymaker phone is reputed to be bugged he was, we see the 

Frostburn text spraying

by David Cross

The honest, non-fictional thrust of this story is that one foolish attempt to stop the reckless forward march of dangerous science could have been a real success with a little political pressure. A few days later, in Tulelake, almost the same experiment took place, involving the same type of "RAPE". Well armed and with a binoculars' view of knowing that fact won't follow fiction. This we were doing. To stop even the most wayward

SILASH Attack

by David Helm

On a rainy morning in March, five environmental activists set out for a large clearing on steep terrain just off Interstate 5 south of Bellingham, Washington. They intended to re- create the debris left by the infamous "Brown's Island" blast (so-called "slish" attack). No compromise in defense of Mother Earth!

We plan to do a candlelight vigil at the gate to the field. Anything we are to achieve this, we need to do it in strong light, for AGS has scheduled their abatement date for tomorrow.

We reach an agreed-upon rendezvous site only to find it empty of accomplishers. However, we learn that the police car was parked nearby on the highway, and in the parking lot where we are. We wait. When none of us, we leave for

Or write us at Box 11582, Dept. 23, Tacoma, WA 98411.

(Official caption)

The potato Liberation Front

by Spud Buster

We proudly claim responsibility for the sabotage in May of the Tulelake ice-minus experiment. Having exhausted all legal avenues to the test, we were left no choice but to take direct action in defense of ourselves and Mother Earth.

By laboriously surveying thousands of potato plants at night, most of which were targeted for open-air spraying with the genetically altered bacteria, we have halted for this year, at least, the plans of the biotechnology industry to rush their little-understood product onto the market.

We were then directed to a rendezvous point. Suddenly, two police cars arrive and pin us in. The whole deal is a fiasco. It's 3 AM and everyone is tired. The honeymaker phone is reputed to be bugged he was, we see the 

Frostburn text spraying

by David Cross

The honest, non-fictional thrust of this story is that one foolish attempt to stop the reckless forward march of dangerous science could have been a real success with a little political pressure. A few days later, in Tulelake, almost the same experiment took place, involving the same type of "RAPE". Well armed and with a binoculars' view of knowing that fact won't follow fiction. This we were doing. To stop even the most wayward

SILASH Attack

by David Helm

On a rainy morning in March, five environmental activists set out for a large clearing on steep terrain just off Interstate 5 south of Bellingham, Washington. They intended to re- create the debris left by the infamous "Brown's Island" blast (so-called "slish" attack). No compromise in defense of Mother Earth!

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(Official caption)
ACID RAIN

Acid rain, heavenly scene of high lakes
fishes with drops and flakes
as old as ever
but never before like this.
I am ordering.

Feathers for shrouds.
Belly up they read:
GROOZER McALEX-SLUTTER
as his sad procession
of limp fish funerals
find each
their eddy
to sink in.

THE ORIOLE

You were almost overlooked,
orange and black, and white
stuck fluttering near the centerline.
We stopped and backed up to see you closely.
Your body in fragile, still whole,
feathers bent and brilliant
your chest mangled
your head sharp and black.
Sperring to me
through my hands which cradled you
through my eyes which had only a few moments
to take in your broken beauty.
You were someone I didn’t know but knew about
your death a shock
reminding me point blank
of a wild insanity I struggle to claim for myself
beyond the edge of this
ignorant
murderous blade.
that slices through hills and forests
sacrilging a thousand times daily
the winged, four-footed, feathered, woolly, scaled, bright-eyed
aspects of ourselves
so that we may have our quick and easy
way in the world.

I set your limp body gently in the tangled grasses
and as we drove away
through the relentless roar of the truck,
slapping innocently into gear,
I hear
birds singing in the fields
and I see you
abacle.

ART WORLD

100 acre magic emerald forest gone this minute
cow pasture pattiis
ranchers on welfare

monley Foose-Werle & Eric Holle

SKIRTS

Femininity is
Splitting 50 lb. oak rounds
Wearing a full skirt
Over baggy pants

Swinging the maul
As breath turns to vapor
Drifts away into
Winter woods

Crack of oak
Explores pungent grain
Not force
But true aim
Encourages cracks
Straight back to the source

What was once too large to lift
Soon is gathered into arms
Some work finds form
In gentle hands

Lauren Davis
San Juan Ridge

POEMS

I am God
I am the Universe
It is taboo for me to say this
because so are You

CHURCH AND STATE

from A Few for Few

CHINOSERIE

Reading the Chinese poets,
proverbial petals quit the steps.
Madame drags a weary hand
along the banister.
The moon for sure hangs somewhere.

Bill Deemer
Junction City

Telluride
How do you
Kill a condo
Don’t water it

Judy Conner
Trenchard

to be good must be
clear as cut glass
& just as dangerous

Art Goodtimes
Cloud Ace

Please send all poetry submissions to Art Goodtimes, Poetry Editor, EF! Journal, POB 808, Telluride, CO 81435 (303)728-4301, and not to the Tucson address.

Page 36 Earth First! June 21, 1987
DAYBREAK
The world news media needs a point of view that is:
• older than East/West theory,
• respectful of the earth,
• respectful of the right of the smaller cultures to exist,
• understanding that there is a spiritual path, planning for generations to come.

DAYBREAK is here now.
DAYBREAK lays out a news format that does not preach and does not lean left or right. DAYBREAK promises responsible journalism - a straight news paper that throws no curves, our intent is clear, we report world news as though the world is our future.

DAYBREAK is published monthly by Eagle Eye Communications Group, a Native American collective. Funds raised through this publication will be redistributed by Eagle Eye to developmental programs and self-help groups that best address local issues of environment, health, subsistence, and cultural enrichment.

TO SUBSCRIBE send $12 for 1 year or $23.50 for 2 years to: DAYBREAK, P.O. Box 98, Highland, MD 20777.

EARTH FRIENDS: NOW OFFERING ECOLOGICALLY-ORIENTED SINGLES MEET through the Concerned Singles Newsletter. Free Sample: Box 555, Stockbridge, MA 01262.

RAINBOW INFORMATION CENTRE "Nightkeep" An outstanding 19th century Far West movie is the Nightkeep DVD available for $9 postpaid. See photo.

Cecelia Ostrow "All Life Is Equal" Cecelia has one of the most beautiful voices in music today. The lyrics and music to songs she has composed are inspired by nature, including Tiger Island; Charm! (with the Austin Linden Lizards); and Rio Grande Valley. Also includes Muir Power: To You; Better Things To Do; Get Along Litter Dogies (with Jeff Jerry Walker); Pine Away Fine Bark; Redline Evergreen (by Glen Waldek); When I Look Into The Sky; and more. $8 postpaid.

Kaya Ledbetter "I Feel The Forest" My respect to Lone Wolf.

Forest Spine and launch a howl in your heart. Includes: All Along the Great Divide; Lone Wild Things; I Feel The Forest; Time in the Forest; and more. $6.50 postpaid.

Rainforest Information Centre "Nightkeep" An outstanding 19th century Far West movie is the Nightkeep DVD available for $9 postpaid. See photo.

Dana Lyons "Our State is a Dumpster" A short but powerful cassette by Washington State environmental singer/songwriter Dana Lyons. Includes: The Company's Been Good To Me, The Stars Will Always Move, and Drying Tears. $6 postpaid.

Sisters" The Ballad of Alferd Packer; and more.

Katie Lee "I Feel Three Fenced" Twelve songs reminiscent of the old-time songs we should try to keep from slipping away. Includes: Wreck-The-Nation Bureau Song; Bert Loper; Ridin' Down The Canyon; and others. 60 minute cassette, $7.50 postpaid.

Katie Lee "Ten Thousand Goddess Cats" 28 spirited songs about an older and disappearing West. Includes: A Cowboy's Fringe; Old Delaware; The Last Wagon; Duke Bill; John Casyer; Empty Cot in the Bunkhouse; The Ballad of Allder Fudler; and more. 90 minute cassette. $14 postpaid.

Katy Lee "Love's Little Cattle" 17 heart-tugging, poignant, yet tasteful ballads about the souls, lives and loves of women who made the West and its men. Includes: House of the Rising Sun; The Sisters of the Cross of Shame; The Hooker (written by Tom Paxton); Casey's Last Ride (written by Kris Kristofferson); The Flower of Virginia City Fire Company; and more. 12" postpaid.

Firebox Records, PO Box 98, Highland, MD 20777.

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Reach thousands of committed friends with your slick Madison Avenue message in our high-toned, sophisticated publication. Rates are as follows:

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Columns are 1/4 inch wide. There will be a minimum $20 extra charge for any ads that are not camera-ready. Ads that are not the proper width will be returned or will be scaled to fit for an additional $2 charge. Classified ads are available at 20 cents a word ($2.50 minimum).

KAYAK, PADDLE, OR RAFT THE GRAND CANYON, the other

Earth First! May 1985
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Here's $3 or more for a one year subscription to Earth First! Here's $45 or $25/foreign/first class) to resubscribe to Earth First! Here's an extra $10. Send Earth First! Here's $25 (US funds only). Send Earth First! to me First Class in Canada or Mexico or surface mail elsewhere outside the USA. Here's $49 (US funds only). Send Earth First! First Class mail. Here's $300 or more for a life subscription to Earth First! Please send a gift subscription to the person below. Here's $15 or more. I'm broke. Please send me a subscription for $ .

Please change my address. My old zip code was .

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**MAY 1984**


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Unless otherwise indicated, our bumperstickers are green lettering on long-lasting white vinyl and are $1 postpaid. Starred bumperstickers are multi-colored with designs and are $1.25 postpaid.

**AMERICAN WILDERNESS**

LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE

**ANOTHER MORMON ON DRUGS**

BOYCOTT COORS "BEER"

**DAMN THE CORPS NOT RIVERS**

DREAM BACK THE BISON SING BACK THE SWAN

**EARTH FIRST!**

ESCHEW SURPLUSAGE

**GET LIVESTOCK OFF OUR PUBLIC LANDS**

(redd on white — free with SASE)

**HAYDUKE LIVES**

HUNT COWS - NOT BEARS

HUNTERS: Did a cow get your elk?

I WOULD BE MONKEYWRENCHING

**MALTHUS WAS RIGHT**

MUIR POWER TO YOU*

(white and black on brown with face of Muir)

**NATIVE**

(Blue words with blue, green & white globe)

**NATURE BATS LAST**

NO SCOPES!

SAVE MT. GRAHAM

(with no scopes logo)

**OIL AND BEARS DON'T MIX**

REDNECKS FOR RAINFOREST

**REDNECKS FOR WILDERNESS**

RESCUE THE RAINFOREST

RESIST MUCIL. OBER LITTLE

**SILENT AGITATORS**

Fun to stick anywhere — bar bathrooms, Freddie offices, trail registres . . . wherever the evil ones need to know that we are about and watching.

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Green EF! fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No compromise in defense of Mother Earth." in red ink. 1½ inch diameter circles. 30 for $1.25 postpaid.

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Spread the word on these villains. Black words on green stickers. 2 x 3 inch rectangles. 10 for $1.25 postpaid.

Coors is Anti-Earth

Coors is Anti-Women

Coors is Anti-Labour

AND IT TASTES AWFUL!

BOYCOTT COORS

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**DEFEND THE WILDERNESS**

The monkeywrencher's shirt. Art by Bill Turk. Silver design on black 100% cotton Beefy-T for night work or black design on white 100% cotton. $9 postpaid.

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Jim Stiles' infamous masterpiece. Keep on praying for that one little precision earthquake! Black design on blue or tan heather 75/25 blend. $9 postpaid.

**HAYDUKE LIVES EMBROIDERED PATCHES**

These are black 3 inch diameter round embroidered patches with a red monkeywrench and the words HAYDUKE LIVES in red. $3.50 postpaid.

**THE CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN**

Page 29 Earth First! June 21, 1987

**MOTHER GRIZZLY AND CUB**

Finally, we have a pretty shirt! A lovely full-color mother grizzly and cub against the rising sun on a light blue shirt. 100% cotton available in short ($11 postpaid) or long sleeve ($13 postpaid) or 50-50 french cut ($11 postpaid). "American Wilderness - Love It Or Leave It Alone" slogan. Art by Susan Van Hooy.

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LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE

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**EARTH FIRST!**

MOTHER GRIZZLY AND CUB

**SAVE THE YELLOWSTONE GRIZZLY**

(red & brown with bear & no ski area design)

**SAVE THE WILD**

(red on white — free with SASE)

**STOP THE FOREST SERVICE**

SAVE OUR WILD COUNTRY

**STOP CLEARCUTTING**

SUBVERT THE DOMINANT PARADIGM

THINK GLOBALLY — ACT LOCALLY

VOTE GREEN

**BUYERS REMORSE**

We now have a non-camouflage cap -

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