Secretary of the Interior Don Hodel joins Earth First! at Hetch Hetchy.

Don Hodel Joins Earth First!

by Michele Miller

Dianne Feinstein, mayor of San Francisco, smiled and gritted her teeth. Don Hodel, Secretary of the Interior, grinned and called his wife over. Secret service agents twirled the press into the entrance as Earth First! saluted Hodel's proposal to tear down O'Shaughnessy Dam. The October 13 action, honoring Don Hodel as a visionary environmentalist, allowed EF's a chance to present their dream. The San-Area Y-Proposal year advanced the dam that broke John Muir's heart.

Situated inside Yosemite National Park, the O'Shaughnessy Dam floods the Hetch Hetchy Valley, often compared to Yosemite Valley with its towering granite walls. The Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne River, before the Tuolumne flows into the reservoir, sparkles with jewels. Watersheet Falls, Muir Grove, wild water slides and deep emerald pools. Pate Valley, just above Hetch Hetchy, abounds with Black Bears in its thick woods. The Tuolumne River, its upper section now designated Wild and Scenic, was damned in 1933 by an act of Congress (the Banneker Act) which granted water rights to the city of San Francisco.

The Hetch Hetchy System actually includes three large dams (O'Shaughnessy, Cherry, and Eleanor), 150 miles of pipelines, 77 miles of tunnels, three powerhouses, and three small diversion dams (Hittle, Priest, and Moonstone) working together to provide water for more than two million people from San Francisco to San-Jose. It also supplies hydro-electric power to Modesto and Turlock irrigation districts, as well as “serving several important State facilities and Federal military installations,” according to Mayor Di Fi.

This past August, Don Hodel let drop his proposal to dismantle the system, and created a furious uproar in cities known for their arid living conditions. Camp Matier, just outside Yosemite National Park in the Stanislaus National Forest, was to be the site of the S-A Earth First! Rendezvous. Postponed once due to forest fires, our new date at the original site was appropriated by these visiting dignitaries. A National Park Service ranger and criminal investigator told us that they “didn’t want, there to be any embarrassment.” Visiting our second site in the Eastern Sierra Nevada, to ascertain our plans for a demonstration, the fed told us how to obtain a permit to “parade” from the Park Service. The seeds for an action were planted.

On Sunday afternoon, a small group chatted over the delicious possibilities of a meeting with Don and Dianne. An idea to float a raft with a box labeled “TNT” toward the dam apparently was. we would later learn, construed as a death threat to Hodel by an infiltrator in the circle. We finally decided to present Don with an Earth First! t-shirt in honor of his visionary proposal to tear down the dam and another to Dianne for her efforts to ban offshore oil drilling, as well as presenting our demands opposing any trade-offs.

On Monday afternoon, the affability continued on page 4.

Don Hodel Joins Earth First!

by Michele Miller

Freddie Gestapo in Texas

by George Russell

An iron curtain descended on the proposed Four-Notch Wilderness Area in Sam Houston National Forest in East Texas this past summer. For over a decade, Four-Notch had been the focal point of the US Forest Service’s war of attrition against Texas wilderness and their forest-wide efforts to destroy native diversity through clearcutting and associated practices on National Forests in the biologically crossroads of North America.

Roads leading into the area were closed and an armed paramilitary force was sent on patrol to make certain there would be no witnesses to the continued gene-ocide being carried out by a 92-ton tree crusher pulverizing all life in its path. The Forest Service (FS) even closed the air space above Four-Notch.

The continued FS abuse of our public lands is a grave threat to the people’s Constitutional guarantees of free speech and a free press. My efforts to inform the media about the crushing and projected nanaiming of Four-Notch had resulted in an article in Newsweek, which was read by Texas Attorney General Jim Mattox who in turn filed suit against the Forest Service. The lawsuit delayed the final destruction of Four-Notch by a year and Forest Supervisor Mike Lanman told me that he held me personally accountable for the suit and resulting delay in converting the area into a single-species, single-age pine plantation.

The Forest Service apparently perceived my position as Wilderness & Forest Practices Chairman, Lone Star Chapter Sierra Club, and the report I had with the media based on years of reporting on environmental issues, as a threat. Thus began a FS campaign of harassment, threats, and defamation of character which was apparently designed to destroy my standing with the media and the Sierra Club, or failing that, frighten me into submission. But I was not willing to let them prevent me from informing the media.

Armed with press releases, I arrived at the District Ranger Station in New Waverly on August 30, 1987, to attend a FS “public information” presentation and demonstration of “nanaiming” techniques at Four-Notch. I had represented environmental organizations at every similar event since 1977, distributing press releases and interpreting FS euphemisms for the media and public.

When I arrived at the site of the orientation segment of the tour, I was met by four armed men who ordered me not to enter the guarded compound in which the press had been sequestered. I was shocked! I couldn’t imagine why four armed men had been assigned to prevent the lone representative of the 12,000 member Lone Star Sierra Club Chapter from hearing their presentation and being available to answer questions from the media.

Within the hour, I was physically assaulted by a FS official (Billy Ball, who, during a hearing in New Waverly in November, 1986, forcefully seized a media packet from George -- in front of the judge) for telling a news team my name, when asked, and handing out a press release. My assailant then ordered two armed associates to issue me a Federal Citation for “interfering with a Roadblock,” a charge which the ticket writers could not explain.

Meanwhile, the media caravan was led into a sealed-off Four-Notch to witness the helicopter and napalm assault against Texas wilderness and our natural heritage, we must convince Congress to let them prevent the Forest Service and other federal agencies from continuing the wholesale destruction of native diversity on our public lands through clearcutting and associated forest practices.

The following material is drawn from the files of George Russell, and represents the changes he has recorded on paper during which he was harassed by Forest Service officials. Such harassment has also been leveled against Texas Earth First! for their efforts opposing Billy Ball and James Jackson. Indeed, the notorious Billy Ball cut down the tree in which James was perched during the famous TXEF! Four-Notch protest in October 1986, seriously injuring James’ legs. While the FS in Texas is continued on page 5
Happy New Year!
The rationalist, number-oriented modern world, where 'Earth First! is business, is infatuated with the base-
ten number system. 100 cents to the dollar; the metric measure system; centuries and decades of time. Because of the base-ten system, ten year anniver-
saries are celebrated regularly by periodicals and organizations. The 100th anniversary of the Sierra Club in five years promises to be a real whis-
king affair, for around the campfire.

Nevertheless, base-ten does not hold omnipotent sway. In many "primitive" cultures, other numbers such as Four achieved great significance. One number important for anniversaries is Seven, which carries various mystic connotations as well. Some argue that seven years is a special period in human lives, after which change occurs. The "Seven-year itch" is a good example of this.

Since this newspaper lays no claim to total rationalism, seven years seems like a good milestone to acknowledge. This issue represents the seventh an-
iversary of the first Earth First! News-
letter; we thus begin a new volume with the Samhain (Nov. 1) issue. which par-
tially explains the "Happy New Year!" at the beginning of this column. (It is a bar-
racket."

In seven years this newspaper, not to mention the Earth First! movement, has undergone great change. For a year it was a xerox-distributed newsletter edited by Susan Morgan with great style but limited substance (the style was due to Susan -- who has lots of style, but not the lack of substance, that was because the EF movement was pretty much talk and little action at those days); then it became a newspaper under Pete Dustrud's editor-
sship in Salt Lake City. Pete left with rather sad feelings in the summer of 1982 over the issue of the "Dear Ned Ludd" column and Bart Koehler and I became editors.

"In Around the Campfire" in the Sep-
tember, 1982, issue, soon after I became editor, I discussed the three vacant journal-
istic niches in conservation and how we hoped to fill them. They were to report on and discuss the militant, non-compro-
mise environmental movement (both in and out of the Sierra Club); the promo-
tion of visionary wilderness proposals; to provide a forum for analysis, cri-
cisms and debates over strategy, tac-
tics and goals of the conservation move-
mant; and to articulate, discuss and explore the philosophical bases for preser-
vation.

Looking back over the EF! Journal during the intervening years, I think we have achieved those goals and have done a good job of doing so. In the process this newspaper has become an articulate, provocative, and creative medium for wilderness preservation and deep ecology. That accomplishment is due to the fine writers, thinkers, art-
ists and other contributors who have offered their best to this publication.

It is also due to the heart and spirit of Earth First! activists throughout the world who have given us something on which to report, who have taken ideas and made them action.

On this auspicious anniversary for our newspaper, I want to thank all of those involved with the writing, art, editing and production of it. John Davis deserves high praise for his editorial skills. Every word in this newspaper runs through his sinewy fingers on the keyboard and through his facile and grammatical brain. Both those who write and those who read EF! owe John a word of thanks for the clarity in news and essays alike. Let me also thank Art Goodtimes for his unsung hands down. The bad taste of our loyal effort, which I have been derelict.

It is also due to the heart and spirit of Earth First! activists throughout the world who have given us something on which to report, who have taken ideas and made them action.

On this auspicious anniversary for our newspaper, I want to thank all of those involved with the writing, art, editing and production of it. John Davis deserves high praise for his editorial skills. Every word in this newspaper runs through his sinewy fingers on the keyboard and through his facile and grammatical brain. Both those who write and those who read EF! owe John a word of thanks for the clarity in news and essays alike. Let me also thank Art Goodtimes for his unsung effort, which I have been derelict.

It is also due to the heart and spirit of Earth First! activists throughout the world who have given us something on which to report, who have taken ideas and made them action.

On this auspicious anniversary for our newspaper, I want to thank all of those involved with the writing, art, editing and production of it. John Davis deserves high praise for his editorial skills. Every word in this newspaper runs through his sinewy fingers on the keyboard and through his facile and grammatical brain. Both those who write and those who read EF! owe John a word of thanks for the clarity in news and essays alike. Let me also thank Art Goodtimes for his unsung effort, which I have been derelict.

It is also due to the heart and spirit of Earth First! activists throughout the world who have given us something on which to report, who have taken ideas and made them action.

On this auspicious anniversary for our newspaper, I want to thank all of those involved with the writing, art, editing and production of it. John Davis deserves high praise for his editorial skills. Every word in this newspaper runs through his sinewy fingers on the keyboard and through his facile and grammatical brain. Both those who write and those who read EF! owe John a word of thanks for the clarity in news and essays alike. Let me also thank Art Goodtimes for his unsung effort, which I have been derelict.
Dear Editors,

Recent articles and editorials that discuss the bioregional movement and its goals have been highly informative. I would like to suggest a few points that have been overlooked in these discussions.

First, it is important to recognize that the bioregional movement is not a static entity. It is constantly evolving and adapting to new challenges and opportunities. This dynamic nature of the movement means that its goals and strategies may need to be reassessed periodically.

Second, the bioregional movement must be inclusive and welcoming to people from diverse backgrounds and experiences. This means actively seeking out and welcoming voices that have been traditionally marginalized.

Third, the bioregional movement must prioritize self-sufficiency and sustainability. This means promoting practices and systems that are not only environmentally sound but also economically viable.

Finally, the bioregional movement must be proactive in addressing the root causes of environmental degradation. This means working to dismantle systems of domination and oppression, and to create just and equitable societies.

I hope these suggestions will be considered in future discussions of the bioregional movement.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
group met in Foresta, a small residential area within Yosemite Park. While Darryl and Don worked on media, we awaited the return of our reconnaissance crew for details on a banner site. As our circle tightened, fears of exposure became obvious. Sequoia twice confronted suspects who then turned tail and ran. Meanwhile, sheriff's deputies were searching for us. Tom Slicker was threatened with the hole-in-one job. The Forest Service should any "illegal event" occurs at the dam.

The team returned with a harrowing tale of police state injustice. Daniel, Craig, David, and Lorenzo were apprehended while hitchhiking near O'Shaughnessy Dam. They were questioned, searched, and detained several hours, though not arrested. As Parti service gossip boiled, Tom sorrowfully withdrew from plans.

Tuesday morning, Andy and I drove into Yosemite Valley to look for a site to hold a banner legally. NFS refused that request, as well as our plan for the day and itinerary. Undaunted, we filled a copy in the public interest. Back in Foresta, placards were painted and a banner prepared, reading "WHAT'S UP YOUR SLEEVE DON HODEL"

At the dam, accompanied by a coyote, spotted owl, cedar tree, and two junior EFFers, we met with the Toxics Director before driving to the media. As Dianne and her entourage arrived, we were attacked by a Muir Power song. Mickey and her son Dylan presented Dianne with a Dam on Earth First! poster. The words "NO DAMS, NO NUKES, COOL STUFF" shouted to a group of two official on an oil rig with the international circle and slash through it. Displayed with Hodel's proposal, a Sierra Fund banner did not thrill us, but kept the politician's smile and accepted her "I'm sorry before you will occur in the bowels of the dam, and we wondered if the two Hodels were outside in the rain.

At last, Don walked up to us with a swarm of media people and we hailed him in Xiaomi's direction. "He was struck by a bolt of lightning." He raised a few of the lyrics: "Now in this age of Ronald Reagan / Is a man named Don Hodel / He's hardly an exception in this age of Ronald Reagan / Is a man without a heart / Is a man who would not want to alter / His vision of nature's plight / But the Roundtable Discussion Dam was held for him—he could be good practice. Hell, we even offered to take down the dam's face.

"No, this'll be a real treat," I confess. They deposit us on a landing to be greeted by cops. The cops drive us down to their HQ-by-the-lake. After half an hour of sitting in an overheated Ford, a goon walking by decided to come over and start a great hue and cry. "Tell me where you stashed your ropes, bancroft, paint, and any other shit you had and I'll let you loose before your three friends over there. "We didn't bring anything with us and I tell him so.

Finally, two officials question me. "Fred," chief of law enforcement for the park, explains that Hodel and Feinstein will be visiting the dam tomorrow and that people of their lofty positions remain non-violent," I tell them. Claims Hodel has received a death threat. His job is to ensure that these dignitaries are protected from harm and embarrassment. It seems they are concerned not only about slugbearers, but about Earth First! dam-hanging embarrassing banners.

The know, the Hodels, we must have been the Retch Hetchy Rendezvous. I explain that we simply came to the area to explore and report back to the group planning the demonstration. Fred believes my story. He lets me go. We heard some lessons from this incident:

1. Do not discuss specifics of an action in large groups.
2. Avoid anything discussed will leak.
3. Assume anything discussed will leak.
4. Conduct recon, assume anything discussed will leak.
5. Assume anything discussed will leak.

Don Hodel never retreated from his Hetchy Hetchy wilderness (from the Sien-a clubbers poem) and federal marshalls reminded us to the truth as possible.

Fred believes my story. He lets me go. We learned some lessons from this incident:

1. Do not discuss specifics of an action in large groups.
2. Assume anything discussed will leak.
3. Conduct recon, assume anything discussed will leak.
4. Assume anything discussed will leak.
5. Assume anything discussed will leak.

At the Saturday night rally, a slide show was given on Creative Reclamation by The Wheat Paste Gang. Dakota Sid, Mokai, Hawks and Eagles, and Darryl Cherney also spoke. Also, by popular demand we were the Spinettes, featuring newest Spinet, Sally Sue. Thanks to Tom Slicker and Sally Miller for pulling this together.

Mickey, Francesca forcuses a smile and displays her EFF tee-shirt. Photo by Michele Miller.

87 California Rendezvous Happens

by Michele Miller

The weekend of October 15, over 800 Earth Firsters from California and surrounding states gathered among the Jeffrey Pines of the Eastern Sierra Nevada. Scattered around Dead Man's Creek at 6,500 feet, folk drifted California-style (late) into workshops and planning sessions for our action involving Don Hodel and Dianne Feinstein at Yosemite Park (see Hodel article this issue).

Being a land of diversity, and home for 25% of the Earth First! mailing list, California provided a wide variety of issues to discuss. Steve Evans and Jim Eaton led a workshop on POPPLAN and how to use the Forest Service planning process. Peter Braisher led a discussion on theoretical monkywrenching, which somehow became an overpopulated workshop. Participants developed the idea of a vaeux topea table at next year's ERE. Darryl Cherney and Mike Roselle led a media workshop and distributed a California press list, Karen Pickell led a workshop on rainforests.

The Burger King victory was celebrated and new possible targets discussed, including Carmel-by-the-Sea and fast food conglomerates. Rod Moritz discussed desert issues, including Alan Cranston's desert protection bill. (Contact San Diego EFF for info on desert issues, stop basing new research sites on the area, and stop using it in your texts.)

At Yosemite Park on October 25 in Sacramento will continue the fight to remove cattle from the area, a possible precedent setting move. Andy Cafrery gave an update on genetic engineering. In November the mutants may apply for a permit to conduct new test on Prionad. If so, there will be public comment period. (To receive "California Earth First! Calendar")

At the monthly meeting, Robert Andy at POR 2150, Berkeley, CA 94704.)

Darryl and Duff worked on media, we rehearse the words "NO Digos, NO NUKES, COOL STUFF," shouted to a group of two official on an oil rig with the international circle and slash through it. Displayed with Hodel's proposal, a Sierra Fund banner did not thrill us, but kept the politician's smile and accepted her "I'm sorry before you will occur in the bowels of the dam, and we wondered if the two Hodels were outside in the rain.

At last, Don walked up to us with a swarm of media people and we hailed him in Xiaomi's direction. "He was struck by a bolt of lightning." He raised a few of the lyrics: "Now in this age of Ronald Reagan / Is a man named Don Hodel / He's hardly an exception in this age of Ronald Reagan / Is a man without a heart / Is a man who would not want to alter / His vision of nature's plight / But the Roundtable Discussion Dam was held for him—he could be good practice. Hell, we even offered to take down the dam's face.

"No, this'll be a real treat," I confess. They deposit us on a landing to be greeted by cops. The cops drive us down to their HQ-by-the-lake. After half an hour of sitting in an overheated Ford, a goon walking by decided to come over and start a great hue and cry. "Tell me where you stashed your ropes, bancroft, paint, and any other shit you had and I'll let you loose before your three friends over there. "We didn't bring anything with us and I tell him so.

Finally, two officials question me. "Fred," chief of law enforcement for the park, explains that Hodel and Feinstein will be visiting the dam tomorrow and that people of their lofty positions remain non-violent," I tell them. Claims Hodel has received a death threat. His job is to ensure that these dignitaries are protected from harm and embarrassment. It seems they are concerned not only about slugbearers, but about Earth First! dam-hanging embarrassing banners.

The know, the Hodels, we must have been the Retch Hetchy Rendezvous. I explain that we simply came to the area to explore and report back to the group planning the demonstration. Fred believes my story. He lets me go. We learned some lessons from this incident:

1. Do not discuss specifics of an action in large groups.
2. Avoid anything discussed will leak.
3. Conduct recon, assume anything discussed will leak.
4. Assume anything discussed will leak.
5. Assume anything discussed will leak.

Don Hodel never retreated from his
“Some animals will be killed outright, others will have to fight for new territory to survive, and many will starve to death,” said George Russell of Sierra Club, referring to Forest Service burning of the Four-Notch area of Sam Houston National Forest. This burning is a small part of the FS plans to burn vast denuded areas of acres. Some of the most biologically diverse forests in North America are in pine plantations. In the Four-Notch area, the FS has already cut millions of board feet of healthy Lobolly pines. A most interesting fact: This burning is to break up Southern Pine Beetles. Far more pines were killed by the FS than by the beetles. The FS filed a complaint to the contractor to crush the remaining healthy forest of Chaparral, pines, and hardwoods, thus, trees up to 150 years old. Animals of many species were killed or maimed by the tree-crushing.

Despite the damage to the ecosystem, many of the 100 species of affected hardwood trees and shrubs attempted to regrow, along with up to 40,000 young pines per acre. The burning will wipe out many of the more fire intolerant hardwoods and millions of native pine seedlings and saplings.

Eleven den trees of Red-bodied Woodpeckers, an Endangered Species, have been harmed or destroyed by FS activities in the area. Those birds help keep the forest healthy by eating insects, including Southern Pine Beetles.

The destruction of their habitat by the Forest Service at Four-Notch and elsewhere in the Texas National Forests has caused a precipitous decline in their numbers in the last few years, (The Texas Committee on Natural Resources recently obtained a FS document citing Red-bodied Woodpecker population declines in several National Forests of the South of over 40% during the last few years.) The FS is continuing to clearcut and bulldoze right up to their nesting trees.

The Forest Service has already cleared around 25% of the total commercial acreage in our National Forests and the current plan carries this practice forward at least another 50 years,” Russell stated. Lone Star Chapter Sierra Club has asked the FS to return to single-tree selection as the predominant method of timber harvest. “Since the Forest Service refuses to mend their errant ways in spite of repeated citizen requests that they manage the forests in a responsible fashion, we have no choice but to ask Congress to pass legislation to curtail wholesale clearcutting and related activities such as the burning of Four-Notch,” Russell concluded.

“Forest fires are burning the forests of East Texas. A helicopter is dropping a napalm-like gasoline mixture over Four-Notch. It looks like a war zone. Four Notch smolders September 8 after Forest Service napalming. Over 800 species of trees and shrubs have grown here, providing habitat for several colonies of endangered Red-bodied Woodpeckers.” Photo by George Russell.

Four Notch smolders September 8 after Forest Service napalming. Over 800 species of trees and shrubs have grown here, providing habitat for several colonies of endangered Red-bodied Woodpeckers. Write complaints to Dale Robertson, Forest Service Chief, US Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, and to your Congresspersons (representative, House of Representatives, DC 20515; senators, Senate, DC 20510). Suggest that they outlaw timber cutting on National Forests to prevent ecological disasters such as that of the Four Notch. TFXE plans to have thousands of posters printed with scenes from the bombed fields of Four Notch. Write to us for carons. Donations to help cover costs are welcome.

The Earthlings are the three avenging Goddesses of Greek mythology. They cannot rehabilitate for crimes against Nature. They were revived by the flames of Four Notch.

Save The Chama

by The Chama

CRACK! CRACK! rose the chant as a dozen Earth Firsters fired the pronounced edge of the Abiquiu dam. Costumed as endangered birds and animals, the Army Corps of Engineers, NMEF made a visible statement that the Rio Chama should run free by dropping a 200-foot black plastic crack over the side of Abiquiu's earthen dam. The attack took place August 30, the day before a field hearing for the river. Bills in the Senate (S850) and House (HR1839) propose that a 32 mile stretch of the Rio Chama be designated as "wild and scenic," thereby protecting it from any further development and water storage. Present “emergency” storage projects are already threatening the nesting perches of Bald Eagles, Tree Swallows, Double-crested Cormorants, and thousands of songbirds.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Send or designate the Chama Wild and Scenic to: Senators Pete Domenici and Jeff Bingaman (US Senate, Washington, DC 20510) and Representatives Bill Richardson and Manuel Lujan (US House of Representatives, DC 20515). Refer to S850 when writing to the senators; HR1839 when writing to the representatives.

This week’s brief was drawn from the NMEF newsletter. To obtain this week’s newsletter and/or to become involved with NMEF, write Fred E. Fuller, c/o 2405 Meadow SW, Albuquerque, NM 87105, Page 8 Earth First! November 1, 1987
The Rogue Grizzly Sanctuary seeks to assume legal and moral responsibility.

**WHAT YOU CAN DO**

- Write letters opposing any flights over Glacier Park to: Lorraine Jonke, Regional Director, NPS, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, POB 25287, Denver, CO 80225.
- Promised to prosecute. Glacier Park's record on this issue is dismal. We'll soon see if they intend to redeem themselves.

**Clearcutting, Rain and Grizzlies**

by Great Bear Foundation

Timber cutting in the Pacific Northwest may reduce rainfall in inland states such as Montana. "The Rocky Mountain West is semi-arid country anyway," says Great Bear Foundation (GBF) president Lance Olson, and "extensive timber cutting can disrupt rainfall, because forests are rain-makers and shortage of rain could follow as forests are felled. It could spell disaster for bears."

Timber cutting in western Montana shuts off the cycle that carries moisture further inland, to eastern Montana. Forests make rain by taking up moisture through tree roots and returning it to the atmosphere where it is available for cloud formation. More specifically, forests catch rain; then hold it, by shading the ground and slowing snowmelt or snow pack and runoff through the snowpack. Then, they release it back to the air through pores in needles and leaves, thus increasing rainfall. Some of their rain from moisture evaporated from the seas, inland areas rely on released moisture for drainage and carried inland on the wind. The state of Montana, for example, is a rain forest and rainwater produced there is vital for agriculture. Clearcutting eliminates water-producing forest and the runoff that results from rainwater filtering through the forest is diminished. Rainfall for agricultural and forest growth is lessened by clearcutting, and forest fires are likely to occur more often. The Mountain West has had four exceptionally dry years in the past few decades, and the seriousness of this drought is already being felt in the form of decreased water supplies. The drought is a result of the removal of forest biomass, and this may reduce the amount of water that is available to the region.

For more information, contact Great Bear Foundation, POB 2009, Missoula, MT 59806 (406-721-9399).
Black Bear in the Southern Appalachians

by David Wheeler

The Black Bear is the loveliest spirit of the Katmai Biosphere Region. The spirit of the Black Bear is an integral part of the spirit of the land. Protecting the Black Bear in the Appalachian Region is a task worthy to roam means protecting large, old-age, mast-producing hardwood trees. The trees that allow Black Bear its food and winter shelter comprise the climax stage of the Appalachian forest ecosystem, and are the very foundation of the Appalachian mountain forest.

Concern for the Black Bear in the Southern Appalachian Region is everywhere. People to the University of North Carolina at Asheville on September 29 to help shift their habitat and perspectives on the bear and its habitat. The conference was the UNCA Environmental Studies Program, Southern Appalachian Black Bear Federation, Long Branch Environmental Education Center, and Kintash bioregionalists. Several are a North Carolina Bear Hunters Association representative, and a Cherokee Indian spoke about the bear.

The speakers agreed that Black Bears have survived intense pressures, but that the Black Bear is facing more difficult times in the near future, caused primarily by timber industry and development. Opinions differed widely as to the impact of these pressures; but the most logical explanation is to guarded optimism that if people of different persuasions could work together, problems facing the Black Bear could be averted.

As Richard Pelton, of the University of Tennessee Wildlife Department, said in his keynote address, "We are sufficiently endowed with the potential of the Black Bear in the Southeast." A prime example of this potential was the population that had, by its remarkable adaptability, survived the massive deforestation of the Appalachian region of the timber industry early this century and the destruction of the American Chestnut Tree, the bears' most stable and abundant food source.

Unfortunately, the media were absent, and our numbers did not send the Wyoming Congressional delegation into hiding. However, for the first time we were able to perceive the Yellowstone Grizzly as a "sexy" issue. Hopefully EFFs and other activists are not so fickle. Senator Simpson and Representative Cheney have our sentiments, but let us keep an eye on the other side of the fence by studdles (to barbecue temperatures).

Robert Zahner, Clemson University forestry professor, underscored the need to encourage the different oak species in the south. "We are showing signs of decline in different oak species, and we believe it is influenced by atmospheric pollution." Zahner also warned about the spruce/fir forest, which could lose its moose and bears. They are the insect prefer green oak leaves, and they will damage the mast-bearing trees. Zahner advocated extending the tree rotation age, implementing an oak regeneration program, and preserving the large blocks of oak habitat.

Laurey Millman, wildlife biologist for the US Forest Service, said that "population management is a second critical factor for the future of the black bear." She propounded that the Nantahala National Forest, she said, should be reduced to the maximum sustainable limit. Population in the Pisgah-Nantahala National Forest is probably not declining, but the population appears to be characterized by a preponderance of animals in very young age classes." This affects the availability of breeding females necessary to keep the reproduction rates up to the level of mortality. Shortening the bear hunting season or pushing it back later in the year tends to protect females, who den earlier than males.

Forest Service ranger William Lea talked about the poaching problem. He suggested mandatory fines for poaching violations as a deterrent, and said that hunters and non-hunters must work together to remedy the situation. He gave the "Wildlife Watch" number, 1-800-662-7317, which is available for citizens to report game law violations in North Carolina.

A bright spot in the conference was a report of a attempt to breed height resistant chestnut trees that one day might reestablish the range of the American Chestnut.

Wildlife Watch by Rich Ryan

Elk Mountain Timber Sale Suspended

by Rich Ryan

New Mexico Earth First! and the Elk Mountain Action Party (EMAP) won a temporary victory in September when the Forest Service suspended plans for the controversial "Creek Sale." The Forest Service suspended plans for the controversial "Creek Sale" on Elk Mountain in the Santa Fe National Forest. Good media coverage lead to a public outcry, and an appeal presented by EMAP caught the Forest Service off guard. The FSE admitted that a "legal technicality" in their 1975 Timber Management Plan (which was still in effect) forbade this logging of the spruce/fir forest. However, they vowed to go after the trees again when the new Santa Fe National Forest Plan goes into effect on October 5. The new Forest Plan increases timbering and allows experimental cable logging on steep slopes and logging expansion into the high altitude reaches of the spruce/fir area. Environmentalists are preparing an appeal. Representative Bill Richardson has requested that an environmental impact statement be prepared for the entire Elk Mountain area, something that is rarely done for any timber sale in a National Forest.

On October 4 in Santa Fe, a benefit dance was held for Elk Mountain. John McLeod and Rich Ryan presented a slide show contrasting cloves with old growth spruce. Over $300 was raised for the cause, and through sales of the new Elk Mountain T-shirt ("THINK LIKE A MOUNTAIN," available for $3 from NMEMP, 406 Amado St. SF, NM 87501).

YOU CAN DO: Send letters to Senators Pete Domenici and Jeff Bingaman, US Senate, Wash., DC 20500. Ask that all of the Elk Mountain be protected as Wilderness.
WORLD BANK BLOACKED

by Karen Pickett

In late September, as international bankers converged on Washington, DC, Earth First! and other environmental groups were sitting at the table with environmentalists and bankers at the World Bank—planning for two days later their action on the steps of the Bank.

The protest, organized by Earth First!, coincided with the annual meeting of World Bank finance ministers. Earth First! has played a major role in the environmental campaign for the past few years, and the World Bank, being the principal funder of rainforest destruction in the Third World, is a target for environmental action.

Despite our promise that we will come down short, they begin yanking us down by the ankles! Perhaps to display their manly authority, they then carry us out onto the floor. They twist our arms uncomfortably behind our backs and handcuff us. (With the EF!’s shirt, this pose makes for a great photo.)

With lights and sirens all the way to the jail, the two cops steam in the front seat, while in the back we recline over our victorious action. Again we have made a stand for those creatures who cannot fight for themselves.

Barb Dagely is a leader in the EF! rainforest campaign and a Texas EF! contact.

Rainforest Spirit Loose in LA

by Mark Williams

LOS ANGELES EARTH FIRST!

Rainforest Action Networks: Los Angeles Earth First!, which sprang into being during last year’s rainforest action, marked its first anniversary during World Rainforest Week with two events to impress upon the smog-added denizens of Angel City the urgency of the tropical rainforest crisis.

On September 9, LAFF!’s, with local arborheads, TreePeople, co-sponsored a two-hour educational event at the Natural History Museum, where its educational explorer, who has taken his family into tropical forests around the globe, encountering medicine men, limb-burrowing parasites, undiscovered flowers and the like.

The next day, LAFF!’s took to the streets in the trendy Westwood district, unfurling banners and passing out flyers along a block bookended by a Bank of America and a Carter’s Jr., to denounce the “beef and bank” connection in rainforest destruction. Two TV stations covered the event and later moved to do a special report on the rainforest action, even showing clips from John Seed’s mini-epic of Aussie ecocide, the eponymous “Earth First!”

Message of the Alternative LA. Weekly ran two articles on rainforest destruction in EF!’s newspaper, promoting a flurry of calls from pollutant EF!’ers and reporters, Defts of the hat to Congresswoman Connie Morella and to Jane Fonda for helping to make rainforest week a success here.

LAFF!’s is bringing rainforest consciousness to a coalition of Central Americans groups. By the time you read this, a march, under the rubric “Days of Decision” — denouncing everything from the type of military aid that enables Guatemalan generals to massacre indigenous peoples, to those lands, and set themselves up as cattle ranchers, to the continued harnassing of Nicaragua, which finds its environment...
Millennium: Did you take any of these opportunities to engage in conservation while you were working in Mexico?

Rattray: Yes, I visited rural communities and saw the work being done by environmental groups. I also spent time in the forests and on the coasts, observing the effects of deforestation and pollution. It was a rich learning experience.

Millennium: How do you see the future of conservation in Mexico? What are the biggest challenges and opportunities?

Rattray: The biggest challenge is the ongoing struggle against poverty and neglect. Conservation and development are often perceived as competing goals, and it's up to us to find ways to reconcile them. The opportunities are immense, with a growing awareness of the importance of protecting the environment. It's an exciting time to be working in conservation.

Millennium: What advice do you have for young conservationists entering the field today?

Rattray: My advice is to stay true to your values and to never lose sight of the bigger picture. Conservation is not just about protecting natural resources, but also about ensuring a sustainable future for all. It's a complex field, but one that is incredibly rewarding. Good luck!
Miners Eye Alpine Lakes Wilderness Washington EF! Occupies Office

by Mitch Freedman

The Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area (ALWA) is the center of Washington's Wilderness system, lying just south of the mountainous North Cascades and just north of the Mt. Rainier Complex. Encompassing both the wet, mossy Douglas Fir forests of the western slopes (Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest) and the dry, open Ponderosa Pine climax forests east of the divide (Wenatchee NF), the ALWA spans more than one-third of a million acres of the Cascades. The area is speckled with hundreds of pristine lakes and tarns, amidst icy peaks and jagged ridges. The dense old growth forest valleys make the ALWA as spectacular the high alpine areas.

The area became designated Wilderness with the signing of the Alpine Lakes Preservation Act of 1976. Although it was never designated as a Wild- rate area, the ALWA shares all with the Wilderness Areas of the contiguous 48 states the guidelines of the 1964 Wilderness Act. This Act, although a landmark a victory for wilderness preservation, is riddled with loopholes. Wilderness Areas are constantly degraded due to the pressure of such things as: the promotion of domestic grazing, "forest pest" man-agement, elsewhere the land and be harmed by spread of "pests," motor boat use and aircraft landing in areas where such practices were established prior to 1964, mining on valid claims even after 1984, Wilderness Areas are not inviolable; many are suffering in the grasp of private interest.

Landscapers are now reaching through the loopholes of the Wilderness Act and have sold off lands in such a group. Here, the problem in- volves a private property located in the Wilder ness Act authorised the Forest Service to acquire such private lands through purchase, lease or condemnation.

However, some landowners have stubbornly resisted.

The Cascades Development Company (CDC) of Seattle owns 37 acres near Don Burkhedel's desk in Yakima. CDC is actually a front name for eight extortocrats who hope to raise the 37 acres of their land by threatening to stripmine it. The FS sur-veyors of the ALWA have placed the line and surrounded by stumps and steep rocky spires, and found no indication of oil or gas. The ALWA has now filed suit in the US District Court asking that the FS con- demnation.

Somehow, however, landowners have stubbornly resisted.

The CDC stated plans include: an eight mile road through the Wilderness (the Wilderness Act assures "reasonable access" to inholdings), the removal of the gravel cap with 300,000 pounds of explosives in the ALWA, the building of a huge oil pipeline for crude oil, a massive granite cap, the ALWA says they'll be the last generation to live in a biolog-ical wilderness, under present economic patterns , the wilderness is not being developed for "jobs" and "more money", the military was not mentioned in the ALWA, the area was one of the most important.

The agencies have also entered the exploratory drilling and a massive granite cap. The '64 wilderness law, under which the ALWA is not being fully explored, the agencies have also entered the Exploratory Drilling and a massive granite cap.

The agencies have also entered the Exploratory Drilling and a massive granite cap.

Leslie Callies, a Yakima lawyer, said they'll file suit in the court.

The Media coverage in Seattle has been extensive and positive. We were the lead TV story, in front of Reagan's intestinal fauna. Now people in eastern Washington know about this guy and his business ethics.

While most of us were playing in Yakima, the EF!ers (Druffan and Callies) had been researching the ALWA. Their focus was on three TV stations. The story generated much excitement, several EF!ers, and in two days we had made 8-10 contacts and contacts.

Joe, of EF!er with skills in audio and video, said they would not resist another opportunity for action. This time we would not resist another opportunity for action. This time we would not resist another opportunity for action.

We then opened a map of the ALWA, in which all the EF!ers piled rocks upon the map to organize it. He suggested that we need a new environmental movement - the bioregional movement - that the organizers welcome participation. We replied that they ought to find out about the basic workings of their own businesses. However, through threat of group arrest, we agreed that most of the group should retreat to the corridor and discuss the issue with other holding tenants. Greg, however, could not resist another opportunity for arrest. The cops soon arrived, arrested us, and took us to jail. Greg and I, being occupants, could not resist another opportunity for arrest. The cops soon arrived, arrested us, and took us to jail. Greg and I, being occupants, could not resist another opportunity for arrest. The cops soon arrived, arrested us, and took us to jail. Greg and I, being occupants, could not resist another opportunity for arrest. The cops soon arrived, arrested us, and took us to jail. Greg and I, being occupants, could not resist another opportunity for arrest. The cops soon arrived, arrested us, and took us to jail. Greg and I, being occupants, could not resist another opportunity for arrest. The cops soon arrived, arrested us, and took us to jail. Greg and I, being occupants, could not resist another opportunity for arrest.

We then opened a map of the ALWA, in which all the EF!ers piled rocks upon the map to organize it. He suggested that we need a new environmental movement - the bioregional movement - that the organizers welcome participation. We replied that they ought to find out about the basic workings of their own businesses. However, through threat of group arrest, we agreed that most of the group should retreat to the corridor and discuss the issue with other holding tenants. Greg, however, could not resist another opportunity for arrest. The cops soon arrived, arrested us, and took us to jail. Greg and I, being occupants, could not resist another opportunity for arrest. The cops soon arrived, arrested us, and took us to jail. Greg and I, being occupants, could not resist another opportunity for arrest. The cops soon arrived, arrested us, and took us to jail. Greg and I, being occupants, could not resist another opportunity for arrest. The cops soon arrived, arrested us, and took us to jail. Greg and I, being occupants, could not resist another opportunity for arrest.
The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) mandates that all federal actions which may "significantly affect the quality of the human environment" be studied for environmental impact. Recent work on the National Environmental

Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environ­

mental Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen

tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­

environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­tal Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an

Environmen­
from a gas station and phone. There will be good grub and we will have native guides to make sure that urban types do not succumb to the rigors of the wild. We need to know now who is interested in going. Who can help organize the event? Who has hardware and materials to make the trip? We need snowshoes and people who like to snowshoe, cross-country skiers, tents, transportation. We want a band of interested people for with snowmobiles or four-wheeldrive. We need a plane or better yet, a helicopter; or better yet, both a chopper and a fixed wing; or better still, a few of both. And we can also use a bulldozer at the base camp, trek 100 miles into the wolf war zones, or supply the trekkers. People can skydive into the area. We are planning a dramatic, controversial, adventurous wolf encounter, as they say in New York, or as they say in Canada, human as they say in human relations.

It will be an adventure straight out of the pages of Robert Service or Jack London. The snow, combined with the crisp arctic night sky studded with a myriad of stars, the dancing eeriness of the Northern Lights, the howl of Gray Wolf, the sight of Moose in the bush.

A map with all relevant details will be published in the next issue of Earth First! If you'd like to attend the Wolf Rendezvous, or if you can support us financially or otherwise, we are soliciting support for the Wolf, POB 44446, Vancouver, BC, V7X 1A2, Canada.

Grey Wolf Clear Water is known to human Paul Povilitis, Director of the Endangered Species Coalition, to be one of nature despokers and leader of Steel Creek Environmental Society. Ken Shephard's boat, Divine Wind will be anchored in the bay at Santa Cruz, CA, this November. Pay a visit, and offer to help with the rendezvous.

by Tony Povilitis

Park Ranger Harry Anderson...has succeeded in finding what he believes to be the (unofficial) summer range...Anderson will... attempt to interact with as many of these predatory animals as possible... the work of controlling these animals must be vigorously prosecuted by the most effective means available whether or not this work is done with the approval of certain powerful conservationists...

—from the Superintendent's Report, Yellowstone National Park, 1942

Until about 30 years ago, from the time Europeans first arrived on this continent with tales of evil Old World wolves, the social norm was to shoot, wound, or poison every wolf seen. Government-sponsored bounty hunters and cattlemen killed perhaps 100,000 Gray Wolves from 1891-1930 in the Northern Rockies alone.

There has, of course, been a turnabout in attitudes toward the wolf in recent times, due to what ecology has told us about predator-prey relationships, and to what philosophy has told us about expanding the circle of concern for non-human life. Aldo Leopold said it best: "A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise." Today's different attitude toward the wolf is reflected in strong public support for bringing Canis lupus back to Yellowstone, 60 years after the elimination of viable wolf packs. Yet, despite the wolf's promise to restore a more natural predator-prey balance there, and despite the Endangered Species Act's directive to recover Endangered Species (which, in the case of the Gray Wolf, can only be accomplished by reintroductions), plans for bringing the wolf back are not currently in progress.

1. The US Fish & Wildlife Service proposes a Gray Wolf Recovery Plan, as required by the Endangered Species Act, which identifies Yellowstone as a wolf recovery area for a population of approximately 140 wolves.

2. The Recovery Plan proposes that ranchers be allowed to kill wolves that prey on livestock on private land, within one mile of any depredation site.

3. The Fish & Wildlife Service further assures the fear the livestock industry has of wolves by analyzing the coexistence of wolves and livestock elsewhere. For example, in Minnesota, where about 900 wolves live near 95,900 sheep and 254,000 cattle, annual livestock losses to wolves average only 1.6% for sheep and 0.65% for cattle. In the Riding Mountain National Park area of Manitoba, where about 200 wolves occupy a 1500 square mile wilderness surrounded by agricultural land, one confirmed and two unconfirmed cases of wolf depredation on cattle were reported over a four-year period.

Looking wolves out of Yellowstone is the mark of petty politics. More significantly, it is ecologically no different than exterminating them in the first place.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: 1. Write, call, telefax, or visit your representative in Congress (US House of Representatives, 202-225-3150), telling him/her to support the bill, HR 3375, introduced by Wayne Owens (D-UT) to return the Gray Wolf to Yellowstone. (This bill is extremely important because it will also alert Congress to the current did-tatorial power the Wyoming delegation has over Yellowstone Park.) 2. Target Rep. Owens, William Horn, and Dick Cheney for direct actions that expose their anti-wolf stance. 3. Write EPT (Endangered Predator Task Force, POB 44446, Vancouver, BC, V7X 1A2). Petition for support in the wolf's return to Yellowstone. 4. At the next full moon, gather a group to discuss wolves... and, as the moon rises, howl!
On September 26, a San Francisco county judge decided that the California Fish and Game trophy hunting season approved by the California Department of Fish and Game is illegal and cannot proceed as it now stands. The decision, following a series of legislative setbacks for the lion, represented the last chance to entirely stop the hunt this year.

The ruling by Judge Lucy McCabe held the Fish and Game’s lion hunting season to have violated the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in not considering the environmental effects that hunting might have on the Mountain lion population.

The Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation, the main plaintiff in the suit, had charged that the Department of Fish and Game’s lion hunting permits were issued in violation of CEQA by not considering the environmental effects that hunting might have on the Mountain lion population and by not making a full environmental impact report.

The hunting season was set to begin on October 15 and continue through December.

The Department of Fish and Game’s lion population figures are based on counting indicators, but not lions. A typical method involved counting lion tracks in selected areas, multiplying the sum by a track/lion ratio, and then extrapolating the results to apply to the entire California population. This method was augmented by other equally unimpressible methods. (It has been suggested that counting the pages of F & G documents and multiplying by a suitable sum might produce more accurate results.) The Department does need a trophy hunt on Sacramento basin.

The hunt was due to start on October 15 and continue through December. F & G was considering printing a very attractive Impact report to Judge McCabe on November 15, after taking more comments from the public. The Judge will then decide if the new document meets CEQA requirements. If it does, the county divided the issue of population and impact. The questionable science was simply published in the Impact report to follow the results through to a conclusion on cumulative impacts. So the hunt might be allowed to start, regardless of whether the Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation appeal its determination if necessary. Meanwhile, the lion is spared.

Other attempts to prevent the slaughter of the lion failed: the state legislature did not pass a moratorium on trophy hunting failed, as did the attempts to end the hunting. Environmentalists won only a few of the 90 lottery-issued lion hunting permits. The one lawsuit still left is the one to restructure the Fish and Game Commission (see page 80). The bill is being held until early 1988 while the Assembly looks at how other state’s Fish & Game Commissions are structured. The immediate prospects for ACA 44 look decent, but even if it passes through the legislature and by the governor’s desk, it still must pass state-wide referendum, where private interest money might play a dominant role.

The drive to reform F & G is gaining momentum due to revelations of impropriety in the Department and the Commission. Allegations have been made that the lottery system for deer hunting permits is rigged. Apparently, certain “well-connected” hunters, year after year, win the most coveted permits. The chance of winning is about 6% in any given year, yet some hunters have won permits seven years in a row.

It has also been revealed that a Fish & Game habitat protection program for game species has been removed without regard for age, gender, or seasonal limitations that normally apply for hunting. Only the worst-affected species have proved habitat might bring. F & G has not responded, and has not conducted a comprehensive environmental report.

The program has been a financial bonanza for the companies involved, which charge thousands of dollars for some hunts. Jack Farnell, the former director of F & G, was an officer of the California Cattlemen’s Association, which lobbied for the program and whose constituency has been its main beneficiary.

Furthermore, some is looking out that Fish & Game allows commercial fishing companies to regularly violate fishing laws. According to the reports, F & G officers are being instructed by their supervisors to ignore the laws concerning type and amount of fish catch.

F & G employees are complaining of a lack of initiative by the department in promulgating new regulations to deal with such issues as deforestation of private land and disintegration of fishery. There is a widespread perception among employees that political pressures have rendered them useless, but the department refused, until ordered by Judge McCabe, to release the results of an employee poll detailing frustration within the ranks.

F & G is now on everybody’s shit list in the state. Bank and file traditions, traditionally strong supporters of F & G, feel slighted in the deer lottery conducted by F & G. They are also mad that the hunting lottery is changing. Some members can endanger the vitality of the deer. Pronghorn and Elk populations through shrunken herds and cutting deer. Sport-fishers and small-scale commercial fishing are concerned about fish depletion, and are pressuring F & G to impose tighter restrictions on Gill nets along the California coast (an unlikely scenario). Even conservative Californians are bothered by the inclusion of illegal species such as coyote and feline.

The purely political aspect of these scandals has also received its due in the press, alongside the specific abuses in the Department. (See L. Richardson, a hunter, held a smoke filled barbeque at his ranch in the Sierra foothills, pocketing thousands of dollars from the California Sportsmen’s Lobby, a lobbyist from the National Wildlife Foundation (which fought for the lion slaughter), and others of their ilk rusted Elk and drank Coors. They pleaded the 99th F & G Executive Secretary Cribbs, who, although the best of the recent departmental Cougar decision, has apparently not gone far enough to satisfy the special interests of his.Even politicians are fighting back.Cribb is now known after being arrested for public squandering of the decision.

This gathering, publicized by a candidate for F & G director who was present, illustrates the root problem in the agency. The Commissioners are political appointees representing powerful special interests. They, and the interests they represent, are the beneficiaries of Governor Deukmejian’s gratitude. By helping him to reward their supporters in much the same way they were rewarded, with appointments, pay increases, and non-enforcement of laws which don’t suit them.

The legislature has formed a special investigative committee to look into the welfare of F & G, which is chaired by Jim Costa, the anti-environmental leader of the Assembly Wildlife Committee. Gary Condi, who exposed the deer lottery scandal and who is on the commission that will look at ACA 44, is also on the investigatory committee. The results of the investigation will be a large role in the fate of ACA 44, the F & G restructuring bill.

Write to members of the Elections, Reapportionment & Constitutional Amendments Committee and write the Earth First! alternative to ACA 44 (see Litt 87), which would mandate immediate replacement of the current Commission with a Commission featuring a more diverse representation. Members of the committee include Chairperson Peter Chacon (L.A) and Vice Chairperson Alfonso Condit (Arcadia). Write to Governor Deukmejian urging him to redeem his promise and appoint a non-rancher, not a hunter, and not a political vassal, not even the self-appointed Director of Fish & Game, and who is on the commission that will look at ACA 44, is also on the investigative committee. The results of the investigations will be a large role in the fate of ACA 44, the F & G restructuring bill.

Lou Gold... Continued from page 11

LOU GOLD

road, which has been shut down since the 1983 protests, because it was near salvageable timber. During a fire, people set aside pre­ judges and realized that they were not the profit-motive. There were problems, but people proved they could work with the timber industry and they would, their institutions would fol­ low. Now we face the challenge of not letting timber concerns and old ways get in between us and a new beginning. We shouldn’t expect easy solutions. Change is inevitable and the Forest Service’s job is to work just about to begin.

Lou Gold is now touring the US, lecturing and showing a stunning slide show documenting the many legal and political problems of a Siskiyou National Park. Lou will be in Seattle this week and then on to Portland, OR (POB 8970, Portland, OR 97221; 503 288-4469).

Siskiyou Plan Released

by the Captain

After years of stalling by the Forest Service, and repeated delays caused by the southern Oregon timber industry, the draft plan for Siskiyou National Forest was unveiled September 27. Knowing that in the new plan the Forest Service would have to admit that the forest is being overused, the local timber industry had used a variety of tactics to keep the plan from being released so they could protest the plan. Dr. Klamath Mountains under the guide­ lines of the old plan. Timber industry pressure had a number of reasons for having their views heard in the Siskiyou sales in the Siskiyou National Forest’s North Kalmiopsis Rainshadow. Area this summer, ending a moratorium on development. The old forest plan dic­ tates a 1100 foot timber board of foot of timber would be cut each year, mostly from old growth forest.

"Of the forest would be open to the mining industry. "Only 3% of the roads area on the forest would remain roadless. "The Bald Mountain and Silver Peak areas in the North Kalmiopsis would be completed." This "balance," as the Forest Service calls it, would destroy over 10,000 acres of roadless area, and would replace thousands of acres of the most diverse coniferous forest on Earth with monoculture tree farms. There are 12 alternatives offered in addition to the preferred; of these, alternative M is the closest to being balanced. Under this

California Mountain Lions Get Stay of Execution California Fish & Game Exposed As a Scam.
ATTENTION ALL CONTACTS

If you are not listed in the EF! Directory it is because you did not contact Bob Kaspar in time to keep from being purged. If you wish to be listed as a contact, please get in touch with Bob. The EF! Directory will undergo semi-annual purges and updates in order to list only active contacts with correct addresses. Please send any changes of address, status, etc. to Bob and not to the Tucson office.

Thank you.

NATIONAL EF!

LOCAL GROUPS

EARTH FIRST! JOURNAL
SUPPLEMENT & DIRECTORY
Earth First!
P.O.B. 50681
Tucson, AZ 85704
(602) 325-1271
EARTH FIRST! FOUNDATION
P.O.B. 940
Tucson, AZ 85704
(602) 749-5740
EARTH FIRST! ACTION
Bay Area Earth First!
P.O.B. 15
San Francisco, CA 94104
(415) 376-7329
CANYON, CALIFORNIA,
P.O.B. 344
Yosemite, CA 95389
(303) 442-5518
EARTH FIRST!
BIODIVERSITY TASK FORCE
Box 132
Vancouver, B.C. V7X 1A2 CANADA
(604) 669-5583
EARTH FIRST!
RAINFOREST ACTION
Skeele 6820 SW 2036
Bellingham, WA 98225
(360) 671-3380
THE BIODIVERSITY NETWORK
53 N. Sixth St.
Tucson, AZ 85719
(520) 777-5032
EARTH FIRST!
MIDWEST RECOGNITION EF!
231 Main St.
Montrose, CO 81401
(303) 442-5518
EARTH FIRST!
CHICAGO EARTH FIRST!
10328 N. Damen Ave.
Chicago, IL 60626
(312) 469-6820
EARTH FIRST!
NEAR MIDWEST EF!
651 Trumbull St.
Davenport, IA 52803
(319) 432-0528
EARTH FIRST!
EASTERN SIERRA EF!
Rt. 3, Box 232
 Bishop, CA 93514
(760) 647-6360
EARTH FIRST!
NEW MEXICO EF!
Broad Leaves
57 Parkersburg, WV 26101
(304) 462-3731
EARTH FIRST!
TANDEM EF!
Church Vernet
570 Taos, NM
Taos, NM 87571
(505) 758-2622
EARTH FIRST!
MONTANA EF!
Parkersburg, WV 26101
(304) 462-3731
EARTH FIRST!
BAY AREA EF!
P.O.B. 91
San Francisco, CA 94130
(415) 376-7329
EARTH FIRST!
NEW YORK EF!
Bart Hone
42 East 45th St.
New York, NY 10017
(212) 541-8626
EARTH FIRST!
MEXICO EF!
Eva to 1711-A E. Belleview Pl., Milwaukee, WI 53211.
EARTH FIRST!
ENGLAND
Fieldston College
2257 Hatton St., VA Beach, VA 23451
EARTH FIRST!
NEW MEXICO EF!
EF! Action Office
P.O.B. 344
Yosemite, CA 95389
(303) 442-5518
EARTH FIRST!
FLORIDA EF!
Rt. 3, Box 292
Rio, NM 87552
(505) 769-4050
EARTH FIRST!
ARKANSAS EF!
1, 1126 James Canyon Dr.
North Central WA EF!
P.O.B. 1950
Wenatchee, WA 98801
(509) 662-4354
EARTH FIRST!
WASHINGTON EF!
4011 6th Ave.乙
Seattle, WA 98112
(206) 775-0999
EARTH FIRST!
VERMONT EF!
Madeleine von Laue
15512036 SW Boardman
Portland, OR 97239
(503) 648-0933
EARTH FIRST!
COLORADO EF!
Bill Devall (707)822-8136
Darryl and Chris Laughton
(707)459-4715
POB 83
Palo Alto, CA 94303
(415) 374-5933
EARTH FIRST!
WASHINGTON EF!
Robert Reed
7227 25th St.
Seattle, WA 98122
(206) 784-6350
EARTH FIRST!
CALIFORNIA EF!
POB 33
San Francisco, CA 94130
(415) 322-1102
EARTH FIRST!
NEW YORK EF!
Joe Kane’s slide show of the first team to travel the length of the Mississippi River. Proceeds will go to EF! and to a conservation
of two environmental groups in Central America. For information, contact Bay Area EF! (address in Directory).

PONIEWAZ & ANTLER TOUR
Jeff Poeschel and Antler, two poets frequently visited by the muse of Deep Ecology, plan to hit the road in 1988. They will also arrange readings. They volunteer a portion of what
they receive for the Earth First! and rainforest causes.

THE WILDERNESS LEADERS CON­
ERENCE. The Colorado Environmental
Coalition (CEC) will hold the 11th annual Colorado Wilderness
ers Conference at Friendship Hall in Montrose, CO on August 24-25.
Registration fee will be $5. The meeting will feature three subjects: Saturday — Wild & Scenic Rivers, and BLM
Managers review; Sunday — National Forest wilderness bill for Colorado (which has been stalled in Congress since 1983
because of the Wilderness water rights controversy). For info, contact Dick Keapel at CEC’s offices, 393-4046, or write to CEC,
2289 E Colfax Ave, Denver, CO 80206.

EARTH FIRST! EVENTS

*NEW MEXICO EF! RENDEZVOUS. The next New Mexico EF! rendezvous will be held the first week of December, near Albuquerque. The exact time and place remain to be decided. Send us your local group's phone number to (505)373-6299 for specifics. The Rendezvous will co­

*EARTH FIRST! BIODIVERSITY PROJECT OFFICIALS: The Biodiversity Project continues to need information from wildlife biologists, other scientists and nature lovers. If you know of unprotected but unperturbed wildlife species in the continental U.S. Do you know of species on public lands that should be managed as "sensitive" or of "special concern" to prevent overpopulation decreases? Do you know of species which should be but are not protected under the Endangered Species Act, or whose listing is improperly delayed by the Reagan admin­
istration? This is an independent project to develop effective administrative, legal, and public education programs. Anony­mous offers of information will be kept confidential upon request. (See Lugganashug 51, p.9, for report from Biodiversity Project. New address in this issue's Directory.)
COWS Out of Mt. Diablo! by Mark Rhoades

Editor's note: In our Earth 91st issue, we featured an article by Abbey of the California Department of Parks recounting Operation Freddies' Raid at the Mt. Diablo State Park. The following is an update on the battle between ranchers and environmentalists over the issue of grazing in Mt. Diablo Park.

On September 22, another meeting was held at the Diablo State Park planning team to discuss the possible removal of a few acres of the park. Unlike the last meeting, where environmentalists were scarcely represented, 15 people attended the meeting. For the first time in a long time, the park, the ranchers, developers, and asso- ciate members had a heated debate between them.

For the sake of brevity I will mention only one couple arguments presented in the debate. I will debate ranchers' opinions with an "I" and our opinions with an "I" for intelligible.

1) M: It will cost taxpayers much money to reseed the mountain with native grasses.

I: However, taxpayers had to foot the bill to have the non-native Created White Grass, so why should the taxpayers pay for it? The state and nation would save money in the long run by ending welfare ranching.

2) M: It is unwise to allow the treading of the mountain by four acres of beef cattle.

I: In the wrong time of year, cattle also have been removed from areas like Lake Tahoe, Crystal Cove, and parts of Livermore. There are alternatives which help fire suppression have proven effective.

3) M: It is wrong to keep cattle from grazing on the mountain as it is very expensive.

I: The earth and the natural environment itself is 400 million years old and has been around in some form or fashion since then. It has been around longer than any man-made law that we have today.

Cattle eat grass, which reduces the need for fire suppression, and the早晚 they are not fired, they can destroy the vegetation and the environment. The Gopher Tortoise can cause so much damage to their habitat that it is not worth protecting the habitat from the Gopher Tortoise.

Gopher Tortoise in Florida. The tortoises are legally protected under the federal Endangered Species Act and state law.

Texas George Russell and Ned Fritz, and Deanna Rach of the Wilderness Society. Deanna provided an overview of the project, explaining how the FS is violating the National Forest Management Act — which requires that national forests protect our forests even if they are taken.

The Pow Wow ended with participants inspired to renew their struggles to protect their National Forests. Many left with the impression that positive change will soon be forced upon the Forest Service.

The New Earth! November 1, 1987
The Eastern Sierra is facing new threats needing our immediate attention. The threats include proposals for more ski areas and for geothermal projects.

**GEOTHERMAL DEVELOPMENT:** Four proposals for geothermal power plants are being reviewed in Mammoth Lakes, California. The projects would be in the same area as an existing geothermal plant near the junction of Highways 203 and 365. All of the proposed projects would have their own fluid transmission lines, power lines, access roads, production and re-injection wells, and an acre of electrical generating turbines and cooling towers. The electricity to be generated would be fed into Southern California Edison's grid.

**Skis & Steam Threaten Eastern Sierra** by Tenseya

The existing Mammoth Pacific II plant. The use permit for Mammoth Pacific II was approved by the Mono County Planning Commission. Sierra Club will appeal this decision. Mammoth Pacific III will probably be approved later.

The third project, PLESS I, is also held up in the Water Quality section. Mammoth Pacific I. PLESS I would be on Forest Service land and under BLM jurisdiction. BLM will undoubtedly approve this project. This project needs an Air Quality permit from the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District.

What you can do: Write to the Mono County Board of Supervisors, POB 715, Bridgeport, CA 93517, supporting the decision of the Board of Supervisors on Mammoth/Chance and the Sierra Club's appeal on Mammoth Pacific II. Write to the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District, 157 Short Street, Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546, asking them to deny the Air Quality permit to PLESS I. Write to the BLM, 871 N. Main St, Bishop, CA 93514, asking them to deny the use permit. For information, write to the Sierra Club, PO Box 22, Lee Vining, CA 93541.

**Maine EF! Focuses on Land Speculator** by Gary Lawless

During the Earth First! meeting at the Gulf of Maine Bioregional Congress in Maine, people from several states mentioned the Patten Corporation as a particularly prominent enemy of the environment. We are investigating 21 issue of the Maine Times for their Investigative report on Patten, the largest corporate land speculator in New England. We ask you to join us in actions against Patten, as a beginning issue for EF! in New England.

Three-fourths of Patten's customers come from the Boston area. Patten gives a slide show sales pitch to these people, which is advertised in Boston newspapers and on the radio. We suspect that Earth Firsters attend these events and either 1) watch the show and then ask hard questions; or 2) picket and leaflet outside the show, letting people know the real practices of the Patten organization. (The New York State attorney general's office charged Patten with false advertising, including making "incomplete statements" about costs and financing methods. In Vermont the consumer fraud division of the state attorney general's office is investigating Patten. Patten is guilty of failing to meet state and local environmental regulations; locating subdivisions in small New England towns, which lack strong zoning controls; using legal loopholes to avoid state environmental review; and buying some of New England's unique natural areas — especially waterfront properties — to subdivide. See Maine Times, 8-21.) If you know dates and locations, tell us so we can give information to others.

We hope to list and map Patten locations. We recently visited one of their sites, and found it to be completely deserted. It is except for some water treatment plants, a few buildings and other equipment. We urge you to visit these sites, perhaps having placards or other reminders of our displeasure with this destruction of pristine habitat for profit. Be creative. We will serve as an information center for site and presentation locations. We need people to write letters, leaflet, and generally generate publicity. We hope to list and map Patten locations. We recently visited one of their sites, and found it to be completely deserted. It is except for some water treatment plants, a few buildings and other equipment. We urge you to visit these sites, perhaps having placards or other reminders of our displeasure with this destruction of pristine habitat for profit. Be creative. We will serve as an information center for site and presentation locations. We need people to write letters, leaflet, and generally generate publicity.

**Gas King hanging 170 feet in the air to string the „Save The Old Growth” banner on MAXXAM land. Photo by Joe Cooper.**

**Update on the Tongass National Forest** by SEACC

Momentum is building for the campaign of the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC) to reform management of the Tongass National Forest (see Brigid 86). At latest count, 177 representatives and 13 senators have co-sponsored the Tongass Timber Reform Act (HR 1236 in the House ; S 706 in the Senate). The bill would help restrain the Freddies, who in effect, pay two Southeast Alaska pulp mills, one of which is Japan-oriented, to clear virgin old growth forest. The Forest Service currently loses 96 cents per dollar invested in Tongass timbering, for an average annual loss of $60 million. The Tongass Timber Reform Act (TTRA) would amend the Alaska Lands Act of 1980 by subjecting the present automatic Tongass subsidy of at least $40 million to an annual audit; would make illegal logging, clearcutting, and other reminders of our displeasure with the Tongass. Presently, Louisiana Pacific-Ketchikan and Alaska Pulp Company — the pulp mill owners — have unprecedented power to demand profits on the timber they purchase, no matter what the cost of the timber sale to the US taxpayers — this despite the fact that these companies have breached their contracts and defrauded the government. Ifkey habitat areas are not protected and the pulp mills are not divested. These proposals, Tongass high volume old growth will be liquidated in 20-40 years.

**What you can do:**

Send letters to your representative and senators asking them to co-sponsor HR 1236 and S 708 and support and transmittethese amendments. Write soon, as amendments will be added during mark-up, probably in New Jersey. Add even more, the representa­ tive, US House of Representatives, Wash., DC 20515; senators, US Senate, DC 20510. If you want more information, or would like to host a slide or video show, contact SEACC's temporary office: SEACC, c/o National Audubon Society, 805 Pennsylvania Ave, SE, DC 20003.

**SEACC, led by EF! co-founder Bert Koehler, has become one of the most effective regional wilderness groups in the US. (Donations can be sent to SEACC, POB 02890, Juneau, AK 99802.)**
It has been surprising to some of us that the Earth First! movement has come under so little criticism during the past seven years. We are, after all, turning our backs on the central themes of anti-capitalism, anti-authoritarianism, anti-racism, anti-racism, and anti-authoritarianism. And we are, after all, turning our backs on the central themes of anti-capitalism, anti-authoritarianism, anti-racism, and anti-authoritarianism.

In our newsletter "Alien-Nation," written by the editors of Fifth Estate, we occasionally publish critical essays about the Earth First! movement. In this issue, we present an essay by Prof. R. Wills Figgis, a University of Florida professor who specializes in political philosophy. The essay is based on a speech he delivered at this year's Rendezvous, and it is a response to some of the charges of racism and sexism that have been levied against Earth First!

The essay is titled "Dangerous Tendencies in Earth First!" and it includes an introduction and a detailed analysis of the movement. The introduction sets the stage for the essay by discussing the historical context of the Earth First! movement and the different perspectives that have emerged within it.

In the essay, Figgis argues that the Earth First! movement has been characterized by a number of dangerous tendencies, including racism, sexism, and anti-authoritarianism. He points out that some of the most vocal critics of the movement have been members of the Earth First! movement themselves, and that this has led to a self-censorship that has prevented a full and open discussion of these issues.

Figgis also notes that the Earth First! movement has been divided by different political and philosophical perspectives, and that this has made it difficult for the movement to speak with a unified voice. He argues that this division has contributed to the movement's problems, and that it is time for the Earth First! movement to come together and work towards a more unified and effective strategy.

In conclusion, Figgis calls for a reexamination of the Earth First! movement's goals and strategies, and he encourages the movement to take a more critical and self-reflective approach.

---

"Dangerous" Tendencies in Earth First!?

An Introduction

It has been surprising to some of us that the Earth First! movement has come under so little criticism during the past seven years. We are, after all, turning our backs on the central themes of anti-capitalism, anti-authoritarianism, anti-racism, and anti-authoritarianism. And we are, after all, turning our backs on the central themes of anti-capitalism, anti-authoritarianism, anti-racism, and anti-authoritarianism.

In our newsletter "Alien-Nation," written by the editors of Fifth Estate, we occasionally publish critical essays about the Earth First! movement. In this issue, we present an essay by Prof. R. Wills Figgis, a University of Florida professor who specializes in political philosophy. The essay is based on a speech he delivered at this year's Rendezvous, and it is a response to some of the charges of racism and sexism that have been levied against Earth First!

The essay is titled "Dangerous Tendencies in Earth First!" and it includes an introduction and a detailed analysis of the movement. The introduction sets the stage for the essay by discussing the historical context of the Earth First! movement and the different perspectives that have emerged within it.

In the essay, Figgis argues that the Earth First! movement has been characterized by a number of dangerous tendencies, including racism, sexism, and anti-authoritarianism. He points out that some of the most vocal critics of the movement have been members of the Earth First! movement themselves, and that this has led to a self-censorship that has prevented a full and open discussion of these issues.

Figgis also notes that the Earth First! movement has been divided by different political and philosophical perspectives, and that this has made it difficult for the movement to speak with a unified voice. He argues that this division has contributed to the movement's problems, and that it is time for the Earth First! movement to come together and work towards a more unified and effective strategy.

In conclusion, Figgis calls for a reexamination of the Earth First! movement's goals and strategies, and he encourages the movement to take a more critical and self-reflective approach.

---

"Dangerous" Tendencies in Earth First!?

An Introduction

It has been surprising to some of us that the Earth First! movement has come under so little criticism during the past seven years. We are, after all, turning our backs on the central themes of anti-capitalism, anti-authoritarianism, anti-racism, and anti-authoritarianism. And we are, after all, turning our backs on the central themes of anti-capitalism, anti-authoritarianism, anti-racism, and anti-authoritarianism.

In our newsletter "Alien-Nation," written by the editors of Fifth Estate, we occasionally publish critical essays about the Earth First! movement. In this issue, we present an essay by Prof. R. Wills Figgis, a University of Florida professor who specializes in political philosophy. The essay is based on a speech he delivered at this year's Rendezvous, and it is a response to some of the charges of racism and sexism that have been levied against Earth First!

The essay is titled "Dangerous Tendencies in Earth First!" and it includes an introduction and a detailed analysis of the movement. The introduction sets the stage for the essay by discussing the historical context of the Earth First! movement and the different perspectives that have emerged within it.

In the essay, Figgis argues that the Earth First! movement has been characterized by a number of dangerous tendencies, including racism, sexism, and anti-authoritarianism. He points out that some of the most vocal critics of the movement have been members of the Earth First! movement themselves, and that this has led to a self-censorship that has prevented a full and open discussion of these issues.

Figgis also notes that the Earth First! movement has been divided by different political and philosophical perspectives, and that this has made it difficult for the movement to speak with a unified voice. He argues that this division has contributed to the movement's problems, and that it is time for the Earth First! movement to come together and work towards a more unified and effective strategy.

In conclusion, Figgis calls for a reexamination of the Earth First! movement's goals and strategies, and he encourages the movement to take a more critical and self-reflective approach.

---

"Dangerous" Tendencies in Earth First!?

An Introduction

It has been surprising to some of us that the Earth First! movement has come under so little criticism during the past seven years. We are, after all, turning our backs on the central themes of anti-capitalism, anti-authoritarianism, anti-racism, and anti-authoritarianism. And we are, after all, turning our backs on the central themes of anti-capitalism, anti-authoritarianism, anti-racism, and anti-authoritarianism.

In our newsletter "Alien-Nation," written by the editors of Fifth Estate, we occasionally publish critical essays about the Earth First! movement. In this issue, we present an essay by Prof. R. Wills Figgis, a University of Florida professor who specializes in political philosophy. The essay is based on a speech he delivered at this year's Rendezvous, and it is a response to some of the charges of racism and sexism that have been levied against Earth First!

The essay is titled "Dangerous Tendencies in Earth First!" and it includes an introduction and a detailed analysis of the movement. The introduction sets the stage for the essay by discussing the historical context of the Earth First! movement and the different perspectives that have emerged within it.

In the essay, Figgis argues that the Earth First! movement has been characterized by a number of dangerous tendencies, including racism, sexism, and anti-authoritarianism. He points out that some of the most vocal critics of the movement have been members of the Earth First! movement themselves, and that this has led to a self-censorship that has prevented a full and open discussion of these issues.

Figgis also notes that the Earth First! movement has been divided by different political and philosophical perspectives, and that this has made it difficult for the movement to speak with a unified voice. He argues that this division has contributed to the movement's problems, and that it is time for the Earth First! movement to come together and work towards a more unified and effective strategy.

In conclusion, Figgis calls for a reexamination of the Earth First! movement's goals and strategies, and he encourages the movement to take a more critical and self-reflective approach.
The deep ecology movement has in the term carries a twist from the original attention with amazing speed. With any movement, superior success craves criticism, and for this reason we can only mention a few of the many attacks has repeatedly been used in criticism of environmental movements, and the nature of mainstream environmentalism. The term "ecofascism" has in many ways been misunderstood and misused, but its essence is clear. It is the idea of transforming our relationships into non-human-centered ones. Deep ecology, or "ecofascism" is becoming human-hating and finally a racist ideal for advanced capitalist societies fending off what we call "rugged individualism." The whole concept has been vivified some of its shock value by reciting parts of Philip Roth's novel *Portnoy's Complaint*.

In recent years the term "ecofascism" has come into widespread use, often in a pejorative way, as if it were a synonym for "fascism." The term was first used by Murray Bookchin in 1969 in his book *Towards a New Civilization*. Bookchin defined "ecofascism" as a political ideology that is based on a rejection of nature and its processes, and a replacement with a hierarchical, top-down approach to society. He argued that this ideology is a direct outgrowth of capitalist society, and that it is not limited to any particular political party or organization.

In his book *Against the Concept of Nature*, Bookchin further elaborated on the concept of "ecofascism". He argued that it is a form of anti-humanism, wherein human beings are seen as a threat to the natural order of things, and that it is a form of totalitarianism that seeks to control and dominate all aspects of society.

In his book *The Limits to Capital*, Bookchin also discussed the concept of "ecofascism" and its relationship to the capitalist system. He argued that the capitalist system is inherently eco-fascist, and that it seeks to control and dominate all aspects of society, including the natural world.

Despite the controversies surrounding the term, it has become increasingly common in discussions of environmental and political issues. It is a term that is often used to describe a variety of movements, from the far-right to the far-left, and it is a term that is often used to describe a variety of political and social phenomena.

In conclusion, "ecofascism" is a term that is often used to describe a variety of movements, from the far-right to the far-left, and it is a term that is often used to describe a variety of political and social phenomena. It is a term that is often used to describe a variety of political and social phenomena, and it is a term that is often used to describe a variety of political and social phenomena. It is a term that is often used to describe a variety of political and social phenomena, and it is a term that is often used to describe a variety of political and social phenomena.
The current, often-cited book on ecology is "Deep Ecology," by Paul Ehrlich and Anne Ehrlich. The book is a critique of the prevailing economic and political systems, which the authors believe are responsible for the destruction of the natural world. The book argues that the survival of the biosphere depends on a fundamental change in the way we think about nature and our place in it. The authors call for a new kind of radicalism, which they term "ecologism," that is characterized by a deep respect for life and a commitment to preserving the natural world for future generations. The book has been influential in shaping the development of the environmental movement, and it continues to be read and discussed by activists and scholars today. However, the book has also been criticized for its stark and sometimes sensationalist language, which some have argued detracts from the message of the book and makes it less accessible to a broad audience. Despite these criticisms, "Deep Ecology" remains an important work in the development of environmental thought and action.
A ballroom of Earth First! from its inception has been an acceptance of diversity within our movement. Just as a ballroom is designed, we have found that many of us have argued that a diverse social movement is stronger. Nonetheless, within the movement we still struggle to stabilize our tribe, too much diversity can fragment us. In an action-oriented group, there needs to be a basic agreement of certain matters of ideology, strategy, tactics, and style or any attempt to do anything degenerates into disagreement over fundamentals. For example, I don't think anyone could argue that proponents of deereating old-growth Grizzly Bears from Yellowston should be accepted in Earth First! Those issues have been decided within our tribe. We might discuss how to preserve old growth or Grizzlies but not whether we should. After seven years, I am proud of our diversity, our tribe. We have accomplished much (although much more remains to be done), and I believe we have made national issues out of Old Growth Forests and Tropical Rainforests, and harnessed the world press to the issues of Biodiversity and Wilderness Recovery, as well as to promote the Direct Action of the Rooftop, and the re-actively introduced non-violent direct action which was called the Earth First! Movement. We have acquired the right to leave with any other "eco-brutalists" (in Murray Bookchin's priceless term) and harbor us all. I simply do not want to go to my tribe's annual gathering and bear debates in workshops on whether there is or isn't a problem with overpopulation, or bear Ed Abbey (who says simply that to back the preservation of old-growth first and "facist") and I can tolerate and respect other viewpoints. I can cooperate with certain lies with those who hold divergent views from mine on other issues. I simply expect that same tolerance and respect.

Before I offer my ideas on the parameters that bind the Earth First!, I think it useful to consider briefly the genesis of Earth First! and our relationship to other alternative movements in modern society.

The primary thrust of, nor are we, the reform environmental movement, the animal rights movement, the women's movement, the peace movement, the social justice movement, the animal解放 movement, the Sierra Club, the Rainbow Tribe, the neo-pagan movement, the native rights movement, that we are either of Earth First! or the Left. We have varying degrees of affinity and overlap with all of these, but we are not entirely contained by any of them nor do we entirely contain any of them.
Yin g the decision-making. We are thwarting
But we are not crazy; we happen to be
Appearing on the evening news, on the
madmen destroying everything pure
tional magazine - all of these are
methods the establishment uses to en­
gained attention.
problems in the world, merely represent in­
ternecine squabbles between different
worn-out dogmas
factions of Humanism. Yes, multi­
middle-of-the-road. These doctrines,
not left or right; we are not even in
(from North America and northern
of responsibility for the mess we're in;
that upper and middle class consumers
mans on 'a pedestal and make them
portion of the world's
Earth First! should be backing up such
ration and development in the Arctic
war­ars against the natural world (and towards
private, not public, persons.)
be some individuals. This, too, is an impor­
tant litmus test, I believe. It tells us about the inner groups, our struggle to meet the specificity of being an Earth
Firster.

An effort to go beyond the tired, worn-out dogmas of left, right, and middle-of-the-road. These doctrines, whether blaming Capitalism, Commu­
ist Party, or for that matter, the rest of the world as the root of all evil, are

An unwillingness to accept any goal or program that
people on a pedestal and make them
immune from questioning. It's easy, of course, for ideologues to re­
from North America and northern Europe. Earth Firsters are not left or right; we are not even in front of the establishment. We
restoration and political struggle between humanists and non-humanists all.

The Earth First! movement, for example, has great affinity with native gràundkeepers. We are clearly in the most direct and respectful relationship with the world. Earth First! should be backing up such
groups in the common struggle whenever we can. Most EF!ers, for example, are supportive of the Dine (Navajo) of Big Mountain against
operation, there is no question that we should pretend that severe overgrazing by non-native sheep is not an issue on the Navajo Reservation. We may be supportive of subsistence lifestyles by na­
tive groups and projects that reflect them, but there is no Monday morning attitude about clearingcut of old growth forest in northwest Alaska. Native corpora­
ations, the efforts of the Eskimo Doyon Corporation to push for oil explo­
ditions to develop the natural resources of the Great Northern, National Wildlife Refuge, or about com­
mercial trapping by natives for the New

An awareness that we are animals. Human beings are primates, mammals, vertebrates, animals. EF!ers recognize their animalness; we are not devotees of some Teutonic Neo-Darwinist view that says we must transcend our base animal nature and take charge of our evolution in order to liberate our
moral beings. Instead, we believe we must be in touch with our core ani­
mal, to glory in our sweat, hormones, tears and blood. We are in a struggle against the hard-wired compul­sions that drive us: to

Sanctuary the Answer?•••••

by Dave Foreman

Borders between 20th Century nation states are not the same as the borders of all ecological "edge effect" much like the boundary between a meadow and a forest. The border between the United States and the Republic of Mexico is no exception, and many of us feel a compulsion to
and battle, the frenetic pace of international money chang­ing, and the squalid absence of life in the border cities: San Diego-Tijuana, Nogales-Nogales, Douglas-Aguas Prietas, El Paus­

Nevertheless, the border towns, often representing both the best and the worst of the human condition, are islands of urbanity in a border marked more frequently by empty distance, great silences, and surprising peace - the
largely uninhhabited, desolate Sonoran
and Chihehuacan Deserts. Two of the wildest and most remote temperate North American wildernesses are along the border of the United States and Mexico. These deserts present something of a sociological
and many of us are fam iliar with the

Let's listen to our critics, let's grow

Sanctuary the Answer?•••••

by Dave Foreman

Borders between 20th Century nation states are not the same as the borders of all ecological "edge effect" much like the boundary between a meadow and a forest. The border between the United States and the Republic of Mexico is no exception, and many of us feel a compulsion to
Sanctuary

Continued from page 21
side. We invited them to breakfast and they proceeded to narrate in halting Spanish how they had crossed the Rio Bravo del Norte to continue their journey north, where they hoped to join a rancher. Bowing to the other side of the river, I was impressed with the quiet courage of these people, bared out of their teens, and the exoneration of these murdered urban intellectuals uniting in disgust and effecting true reform in Mexico and Central America.

The longer we unstrung the allegro, the more evident it became that economically dispossessed seeking refuge in the United States were not going to remain on the outskirts. They, quite sensibly, want to be middle-class, they want to be something. Maybe they will, will be, at least by the standards of the land they left. They had set a higher standard of living in Los Angeles, they will have a greater impact on the natural world. More will come from Morelos. More carbon monoxide in the L.A. Basin. More need for more freeways. More threat to the air. More fishers who kill over 3 million dolphins a year. More harassment of the Klamath salmon. More adulteration in defense of the Pilgrim Whales of the Northeast Atlantic, and carries the bullet which killed the great matriarch. The Shepherd of the Sea is constantly in need of repairs.

In the Pacific, the ocean guardian is the Divine Wind, a former skipjack tuna-tuna, built in Japan in 1972. On its maiden voyage, Divine Wind ventured to the treacherous waters of the North Pacific to test the validity of the whaling. In 1974, the Japanese fleet was twice successful in the battle against the Divine Wind. Both vessels have proven effective in the fight for Mother Earth. Both have need funds to continue to operate the whale net. Dolphins continue to die in tuna nets. Harpoons will explode in the Antarctic and other oceans again, as Japan, Korea, and others continue to kill whales, now under the pretense of "scientific" whaling. (See next issue for update on whaling.)

To obtain Chicago EF's newsletter, write: Chicago EF, POB 87501, Tucson, AZ 85703. (contributions to the foundations are tax-deductible) Tucson, AZ 85703
*Earth First! Foundation, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703
*Area Earth First!, POB 83, Campus, CA 93425
*Biodiversity Task Force, Jasper St., Sherman Oaks, CA 91403
*Florida Earth First, 5620 SW 75th St., Gainesville, FL 32607
*Grazing Task Force, POB 7584, POB 7584
*Humboldt County Earth First, POB 31, Garberville, CA 95540
*Pacifica Kiowa Earth First, 1310 Bloomfield St, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403

The Earth First! movement runs on your financial support. We don't need as much as other groups, but we still have grassroots, volunteer, decentralized and bare low overhead. Moreover, you get to select where your hard-earned money goes. Don't send your contributions to this newsletter directly to one of these hard working groups:

"Illegal alien home with a rifle and a thousand rounds. Too often, fear, good-hearted liberal solutions only perpetuate the evils they seek to overcome.

Author's note: I expect that many Earth First!ers disagree with the point of view expressed in this essay, and whole-heartedly support the humanitarian aim of the movement. That is fine. This is not an issue of central importance to Earth First! and there is room for divergent opinions. I have no desire to enter into a debate on this issue in this newsletter. However, I have been branded as a "re­cist" and a "fascist," and have had my views on sanctuary and illegal immig­ration twisted by various knee-jerk left­ists. I am not concerned by these atta­tacks since I am not concerned with their perpetrators, but I do feel that the readers of Earth First! desire to know what I am thinking and decide for themselves if my point of view is that of a "recist" or a "fascist." That is my only reason for presenting this essay.

Sea Shepherd and Divine Wind Need Support

by Rod Coronado

Sea Shepherd Society's navy consists of 200 members, 131 belly in the Pacific. The vessel, Sea Shepherd, is a former North Atlantic cod trawler that was bought by the newly formed Sea Shepherd Society and the Bering Sea into Russian waters to document illegal whaling, and in the Gulf of Alaska to defend the halibut industry and other sea creatures from the greed of the Japanese drift net fleets. (See next issue for update on whaling.)

Sea Shepherd Society was twice successful in the battle against the Divine Wind. Both vessels have proven effective in the fight for Mother Earth. Both have need funds to continue to operate the whale net. Dolphins continue to die in tuna nets. Harpoons will explode in the Antarctic and other oceans again, as Japan, Korea, and others continue to kill whales, now under the pretense of "scientific" whaling. (See next issue for update on whaling.)

To obtain Chicago EF's newsletter, write: Chicago EF, POB 87501, Tucson, AZ 85703. (contributions to the foundations are tax-deductible)

Chicago Rainforests

by Hal of Chicago Earth First!

Chicago now has rainforests. Well, not a real D-Forest, actually a wild, -D, but hey, 2 out of 3 ain't bad. Gary Larson was the painter and organizer for the dedication of the mural on Friday and Saturday of December 1 and 2. To see the splendid mural visi­bility; dropping two of the struggles known as the Central Ecology Task Force, Jasper St., Sherman Oaks, CA 91403
*Earth First! Foundation, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703
*Area Earth First!, POB 83, Campus, CA 93425
*Biodiversity Task Force, Jasper St., Sherman Oaks, CA 91403
*Florida Earth First, 5620 SW 75th St., Gainesville, FL 32607
*Grazing Task Force, POB 7584, POB 7584
*Humboldt County Earth First, POB 31, Garberville, CA 95540
*Pacifica Kiowa Earth First, 1310 Bloomfield St, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403

Mountains, rivers and oceans of the region; those who have, like Burger King, invested in preservation and restoration of the wild lands of North America and the world. The same holds true for the Ecuadorean rainforests, the world's last true forest.

In the Pacific, the ocean guardian is the Divine Wind, a former skipjack tuna-tuna, built in Japan in 1972. On its maiden voyage, Divine Wind ventured to the treacherous waters of the North Pacific to test the validity of the whaling. In 1974, the Japanese fleet was twice successful in the battle against the Divine Wind. Both vessels have proven effective in the fight for Mother Earth. Both have need funds to continue to operate the whale net. Dolphins continue to die in tuna nets. Harpoons will explode in the Antarctic and other oceans again, as Japan, Korea, and others continue to kill whales, now under the pretense of "scientific" whaling. (See next issue for update on whaling.)

To obtain Chicago EF's newsletter, write: Chicago EF, POB 87501, Tucson, AZ 85703. (contributions to the foundations are tax-deductible)

Earth First! Foundation, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703
*Area Earth First!, POB 83, Campus, CA 93425
*Biodiversity Task Force, Jasper St., Sherman Oaks, CA 91403
*Florida Earth First, 5620 SW 75th St., Gainesville, FL 32607
*Grazing Task Force, POB 7584, POB 7584
*Humboldt County Earth First, POB 31, Garberville, CA 95540
*Pacifica Kiowa Earth First, 1310 Bloomfield St, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403

The same class of riots, of catteleros, the same oligarchy rules Mexico. The Revolution failed. The memory of Villa and Zapata lives on in the United States opening its doors to the dispos­sessed, hungry and fearful from Latin America, to the United States or within the United States.

Two broad groups of people come north— those fleeing political persecution from the right-wing junta of Central America, and seeking a better, more secure future for themselves. The economic future in Los Angeles or the Rio Grande go back further than my sister-in-law's father speaks only the Spanish names and I am home. I know. I trailed behind a couple of them water and some extra food; they quiet courage of the couple, barely out of their teens, and the exuberance of these murdered urban intellectuals uniting in disgust and effecting true reform in Mexico and Central America.

The longer we unstrung the allegro, the more evident it became that economically dispossessed seeking refuge in the United States were not going to remain on the outskirts. They, quite sensibly, want to be middle-class, they want to be something. Maybe they will, will be, at least by the standards of the land they left. They had set a higher standard of living in Los Angeles, they will have a greater impact on the natural world. More will come from Morelos. More carbon monoxide in the L.A. Basin. More need for more freeways. More threat to the air. More fishers who kill over 3 million dolphins a year. More harassment of the Klamath salmon. More adulteration in defense of the Pilgrim Whales of the Northeast Atlantic, and carries the bullet which killed the great matriarch. The Shepherd of the Sea is constantly in need of repairs.
Society for Conservation Biology

by Reed Noss

Review of the Society for Conservation Biology, and their journal, Conservation Biology, by David Ehrenfeld.

Not long ago, any scientist who spoke out in favor of protecting the Earth was scorned by most of his/her peers. A few biologists who were already well-established for their work were, if anything, lionized. Probably Paul Ehrlich, were able to speak on behalf of environmental preservation as far back as the late 1960s. But he had a slew of labels thrown at him. We don't want to know how many times he was able to plead the cause of preservation without provoking scorn, for he didn't dare speak of saving the Desert or a Sand County Almanac. The heathens stood there. The great outdoors was for survival purposes. Respectability and credibility are of utmost importance in the latterly com­掌声的works of aginy. Any scientist who publicly displays affection for living things or any hint of an ethical commitment of saving them will experience difficulty procuring grants and academic appointments. Even within the Society for the Protection of Nature (which ecology professor Paul Sears recently called a "subversive" subject), there was a strong tradition of keeping issues of conservation from interfering with the work of original research. Conservation is a political issue, and some college and university administrators have demanded that ecology professors or ecologists who speak out in the volatile arena of conservation, where they are so sorely needed.

Fortunately for Earth, this "profes­sional" philosophy of "free objectivity" is beginning to erode. During the last decade, more and more ecologists have become concerned, for a very poignant reason, that they are being destroyed. Some of these scientists realize that whereas free objectivity is an appropriate ideal for the process so long as the ideal of pure, value-free objectivity is still a haughty disdain among many scientists who are actually managing the land. Ehrenfeld welcomes "all other opinions and beliefs" if the success of Conservation Biology depends on the degree to which we can elucidate the distinction between readers and contributors.

I think that all this recent attention to conservation biology does not mean that western science has sud­denly abandoned its mechanistic and dualistic ways, and that scientists are rushing in to devote heads, hearts, and bodies to the battle to save Earth. There is still a haunted disdain among many conservation biologists for those who don't do "real science" (i.e., test hypotheses). Those who express too much emot­ional commitment to their work or who stooj to ethical arguments are still ostracized (i.e., I reduplicate respectively in my own work; one academic commentator at a recent talk I gave accused me of "trying to promote my careers, as religion"). An example of this arrogant rationalism is Dan Simberloff, one of the founders of SCB and a member of the national board of directors of The Nature Conservancy. Simberloff has spent the last decade arguing against the need for large reserves, against the "monumental" reserves that Simberloff wants for the tropics by many biologists, and lately, against habitat corridors and any major involvement of ethics in conservation biology. Yet despite its relatively short and cumbersome name, the Society for Conservation Biology has achieved enough prominence that many biologists are no longer afraid to speak of conservation biology.

I became concerned with extends from an ocean that is the tundra, a plains of open water and stretches of snow and ice that in sum­mertime are visible from the air. Speculation of the Arctic is in its prime. Reviewed by Australopithecus
Vermont's Northeast Kingdom
A New National Park?

by George Wuerthner

Editor's note: The following is a tentative proposal to be further refined and expanded. It is based on input from New England EER's concerning areas which should be added to the proposed protected area. We also encourage discussion on whether it is appropriate for EER to seek National Park status for the area or whether it would be wiser to seek some wilderness status, as is not to promote excessive tourism in the area.

Tucked up against Canada and northern New Hampshire and bounded by the Green Mountains to the west is Vermont’s outer wilderness — the Northeast Kingdom, where the roads end and the big trees begin. Reportedly, the region's name originated with US Senator George Allen, who said in a 1949 speech, “this is such beautiful country up here, it ought to be called the Northeast Kingdom of Vermont.” The name captured this perfectly. The bogs, lakes, and forested hills of spruce and birch are reminiscent of the continental belt of sub-arctic but rare in Vermont, live here. The Northeast Kingdom once harbored the creatures of undisturbed wilderness — Caribou, Lynx, Marten, Wolf, and even Wolves. Once more Wolves than anywhere else in the state. To complete the portrait of this region, as an outlier of the great North, it boasts the state's lowest recorded temperature, −50 Fahrenheit at Bloomfield on the Connecticut River. Surprisingly, although this region is Vermont’s wildest quarter, no designated wilderness, wildlife refuge or other management classification gives the land legal protection it deserves for the Northeast Kingdom is almost wholly in private ownership and held by timber companies and other large, out-of-state corporations. For example, Champion International owns 2,250,000 acres in Essex County.

Early this century, 360,000 acres in the region were identified as potentially suitable for incorporation into the then-proposed Green Mountain National Forest. The idea was dropped when it was deemed more important to acquire lands in Western Vermont, where the major population centers. Such a rationale is not valid here; this area should become public land and be designated the Northeast Kingdom National Park or Preserve. (The only major difference between Park and Preserve status is that hunting is allowed in a Preserve.) The land here is similar in age and structure to that of the White Mountains of New Hampshire — another region that is notoriously unsuited to agriculture. Agriculture forms the core of the Kingdom's undulating uplands and such isolated hilly peaks as Burke Mountain near Lyndonville and Mt. Monadnock by Lenoxington. The combination of glaciation and the region’s particular rock structure produced many lakes here, more than anywhere else in New England. Even before white intrusion, the Memphremagog is the state’s second largest body of fresh water. Although much of New Hampshire's land length actually lies south of the Canadian border. Lake Seymour, south of Montpelier, is the state's third biggest water body. Among the region’s many other lacustrine features are Big Averill Pond, Little Averill Pond, Maidstone Lake, Norton Pond, Island Pond, Lake Willoughby, Caspian Lake, Crystal Lake, and Echo Lake.

Even before white intrusion, the Northeast Kingdom was thinly populated, with Indian settlements located eastward along the Connecticut River or west on Lake Memphremagog. The interior was largely unpeopled even as it is today. The first whites to travel through this northern territory were members of Roger’s Rangers, who in 1759 struggled through the region after attacking an Indian village in Canada during the French and Indian War. Without supplies, their winter journey through the untracked wilderness was a horrid travail.

Although many of the town charters in the region were granted in the 1700s, the harshness of the environment discouraged settlement until much later. Averill, for example, received its charter in 1792, but saw not even one resident until 1836. In its heyday, around 1889, Averill boasted 48 citizens. Since then, the number of year-round residents has decreased to the present 17. The loyal township of Averill earn their way providing supplies and services to visitors who come to fish, snowmobile and hunt in and around Big and Little Averill Lakes. The town just south of Averill, Lewis, received its charter in 1792 and has never had a single inhabitant! Lewis is almost completely in the ownership of a private timber company. Making a living has always been difficult here. Essex County is the poorest in the state. In many Kingdom towns, Moose outnumber humans. Brighton, the largest town in Essex County, has only 3,465 residents and the entire county has only 68,912 — a little more than 1% of Vermont’s total population — down from 86,485 in 1900.

Logging was, and is the dominant land use, but the moist climate is conducive to rapid revegetation and the scars of harvest are soon masked. Because the trees grow so fast, Essex County does not appear to have been cut over repeatedly — as it has been. Original white settlement here was related to the logging boom of the late 1800s, when lumber camps deforested the almost desert woodlands.

To protect its undeveloped character, I propose that a core area — centered in Essex County, lying west of the Connecticut River; north of east-west Interstate 5 and Highway 114, south of the Canadian border — be declared a wilderness recovery area where all lands other than those private lands in or adjacent to existing villages would be allowed to return to their natural state. Existing hamlets like Grunby and Averill and the roads that service them could remain as developed sites where Park employees and staff could provide for the needs of Park visitors.

Beyond these boundaries, I propose a National Recreation Area that would include land between Interstate 8 and Highway 114. The federal government should purchase private holdings, particularly those adjacent to this region’s water bodies, such as Lake Willoughby and Lake Memphremagog. A region-wide land use plan incorporating Vermont’s progressive Act 256 guidelines (which mandate state environmental assessment of proposed developments on state lands; to allow state rejection of dangerous proposals) would preserve the wilderness of this area and enhance public recreational opportunities.

George Wuerthner, one of our most frequent essayists, spent last summer exploring Vermont as part of a research project for Coyote.

A Call for Wilderness Proposals

by Coyote

The Earth First! movement was started seven years ago to throw monkeywrenching into the destruction of remaining roadsless areas in the United States. We’ve made progress, but to fully articulate our vision, we must formulate comprehensive wilderness preservation system proposals for each state/bioregion — a task which we have started but which is not nearly complete. Such proposals give our actions distinct goals and help establish several forums for activity — from media work to monkeywrenching (only with parent's permission, of course). When wilderness proposals are developed for the entire US, they could be compiled into a book to aid wilderness activities. Here are a few thoughts on developing such proposals.

It would be preferable to prepare wilderness proposals as a bioregional based process, rather than state by state. However, most useful information (Fish & Game literature, Nature Conservancy, many National Forest plans, etc.) is compiled on a state-by-state basis. Therefore, it may be easiest to prepare state wilderness proposals which can
A Modest Proposal for the Preservation of the North Woods

by Golo Carayau

The great North Woods of the Upper Midwest contain seven National Forests: three in Michigan, two in Minnesota, and two in Wisconsin. What follows is an examination of the forest planning situation, especially for the Wisconsin forests. The conclusions reached, and the proposals advanced, relate to all the National Forests of the Upper Midwest.

The Forest Plans of the Nicolet and Chequamegon National Forests in Wisconsin are under administrative appeal at Forest Service headquarters in Washington, D.C. Both plans suffer from a lack of vision on the part of Forest Service officials. All that can be hoped for from either plan is business as usual. I present here a short history of the North Woods, and a visionary proposal for its future.

The Nicolet-Northern Wisconsin is a part of the Northern Highlands, an area that has seen at least three separate glacial periods over the last 50,000 years. When the last glacier departed northern Wisconsin about 10,000 years ago, it left behind a landscape shaped by wind and ice where sandy soil, with rocky and sandy soils. Over time, the land healed over with trees such as hemlock, sugar maple, pine, and white pines and mammals such as the gray wolf, fisher, marten, white-tailed deer, and white-tailed deer.

When Homo sapiens arrived, being small in number and living off small animals, they existed with other forest ecosystems. Without doing irreparable damage to the forest, these early humans cleared a little more timber for their dwellings, so men headed up the rivers of Wisconsin, cut trees and sent them down the rivers during the spring floods. By 1830 the annual timber harvested was 200 million board feet (mbf). (A mature White Pine could provide over 3000 board feet, while a young White Pine could provide up to 40,000 board feet.)

The railroads pushed west and north from Illinois in the 1850s, and by the 1870s most lumber reached market on the rails. The clearing was halted until a peak was reached in 1899, when the slash fires occurred in October, 1871, when slash burning was more intense. The town of Peshtigo and 1200 residents, burning 1.25 million acres of forest. Before much harvest was left, and lumber was rafted down Wisconsin's rivers. The slash burning was more intense. By 1865, the US Forest Service was established, 30 years after the railroad reached the state. There were no more trees to cut.

The deprivations did not end there. Land speculators bought the cut-over lands at a pittance and advertised them to weary settlers seeking farmland. Unemployed loggers switched to farming. The land was marred in such a way that nature had been growing, and the settlers struggled on the rocky soil.

In the roaring 20s, alarmed by the forest fires, land speculation, and settlement on unsuitable lands, authorities took action. The northern Wisconsin counties began to repossess some of the poorly cleared lands for non-payment of taxes. Many settlers abandoned their land, and in 1935, the National Forest Reservation Commission, using the authority granted by the Weeks Act of 1911 (which authorized the federal government to purchase lands and to necessary to protect navigable streams) approved the purchase of 20,000 acres. In 1933, the Nicolet and Chequamegon National Forests were established by proclamation issued by President Franklin Roosevelt.

During Roosevelt's presidency, the National Forest Reserve Corps began a program of forest improvement. Camps were built, then lumber towers and fire roads. The original purpose of the roads was to enable foresters to control blazes in the second growth lands.

Rural zoning began to prevent the expansion of agriculture into unsettled parts of the land. Forest County was the subject of a study by economists of the US Agriculture Department, which released a bulletin in 1929, advocating closer of a few miles of roads and relocation of some isolated residents. By 1938, more than half of the county was in public ownership, with theFS owning over 200,000 acres.

CURRENT SITUATION: The National Forests of Wisconsin consist of 1.5 million acres of second growth forest. The Nicolet National Forest is in the northern third of the state. The authorized boundaries contain over two million acres. Within these forests are approximately 2000 lakes and 1700 miles of streams. Unfortunately, there are over 6000 miles of roads on the two forests. Nicolet National Forest, with an area of 625,000 acres, contains 23,000 acres of legislation. Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, with an area of 550,000 acres, contains less than 8,000 acres of Wilderness. This Wilderness is split into five areas in the two forests.

Other midwestern states fare little or better. Michigan, with 2,750 million acres of National Forest, has no Wilderness Areas. Although a wilderness bill is now being considered in Congress, the Michigan Wilderness Heritage Bill, H.R. 148, proposes 92,000 acres of Wilderness. In 1981 H.R. 148 passed the House on April 7th. Senate action is uncertain; the bill was introduced February 15th, but was blocked by the Senate; Minnesota, with the Boundary Waters Wilderness, contains 1,081,000 acres of Wilderness on 2.8 million acres of National Forest.

Current Forest Plans, now under appeal, will add no Wilderness in Wisconsin. The Nicolet, under the thumb of Jim Berlin, Forest Supervisor, has asked for an increase in recreational use, including 20 new campgrounds. Other requests are little or more of 300,000 acres. Many areas, such as the gray wolf,崇高, or cougar, large areas of wild land to exist. In the North Woods, with a patchwork of cut areas, there is an age diversity of a few species. Other, deep forest species are at a disadvantage.

The Forest Plans call for a continuation of past practices. This means that participating publics would occur if such a change was made.

The island theory was rejected out-of-hand by Nicolet supervisor Berlin. The Chequamegon Supervisor, Jack Wolter, was initially sympathetic to the proposal and submitted a draft Forest Plan with the requested DMAs. When the Plan came back from Eastern regional headquarters in Milwaukee, he found that island biogeography had received the same treatment that it got from the Nicolet, even to the extent of plagiarizing two Nicolet Forest Plans. Berlin, Floyd Marita, acting Regional Forester for the Eastern Region, apparently feared the precedent this project setting could set. How could a punitive Eastern Government take control of the area? Berlin could only spotter and keep repeating that this proposal would cost jobs. I have no information, informal, Deep Woods, has confirmed that Berlin has spent an inordinately efforts to dismantle the moderate coalition backing the IP proposal.

The final Plan was released last year, state environmental groups filed an appeal. In January, the governor's office in April, also attended by scientists, activists, and Berlin. When confronted with the statement that trees could be found elsewhere in the state, Berlin could only spotter and keep repeating that this proposal would cost jobs. I have no confidential informant, Deep Woods, has confirmed that Berlin has spent an inordinately efforts to dismantle the moderate coalition backing the IP proposal.

I write this not to tell you what species of wildlife the plan for the forests. You know that already. I have for you a modest proposal for a grand island in the North Woods. In fact, the proposal goes beyond the North Woods to embrace the whole of the US Forest Service, and the whole of the United States. For too long we have asked for 10,000 acres or less to be set aside, one million or two in Utah. Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, together are only referred to as the Upper Midwest, contain a land mass of 205,394 square miles, or nearly 160,000,000 acres. The seven National Forests of this area — Huron-Manistee, Superior (MN); and Chequamegon and Nicolet — contain 7,645,363 acres or 4.6% of the land of the three states. Even adding the inholdings of the National Forests would go beyond the island biogeography to 8% of land in National Forests will not exceed 6%. This is an appropriate amount and does not need protection.
North Woods

Continued from page 25

some power of some of these crewmates. 

...By comparison with the late Pleis­

tocene, 10,000-year North America was 

one in which all the hugest, the forestest, and 

strangest forms had recently disap­

peared. Giant animals, to use a word that 

sloths that stood as tall on their hind 

legs as modern giraffes, or to use the 

American cothrich, saber-toothed cats, 

maunuskts, frost horses and canoes, and 

the relations of the musk ox as well — 

all were gone....

There are sharply differing explana­

tions as to why all these creatures seem to 

have vanished in the same region, be it 

at or near the end of the Pleistocene, but 

one is none the less striking in the fact 

that it was for one of two reasons. Either 

the climate changed swiftly and radic­

ally, or the animals were exterminated 

by man. Interventions, even if not 

voluntary, have been made in support 

of both explanations. That was played 

a significant, if not decisive, role in the 

survival or extinction of many of these 

species, however.

Unlikely the deep misanthropy, how­

ever, is it not possible to extract a some­

what optimistic assessment of past extinc­

tions: We lost the passing of the Echo­

cave, the mien, the Labrador duck, Pulaski’s coot, and Steller’s seal. These lives have been lost to our 

inquiry. Our reluctance to accept direct 

responsibility for these losses, however, is 

in part if not all because of a complex biolo­

gical thinking, rooted in a belief that 

no species is irrelevant as a species and in 

our belief that we are not separately 

responsible for every extinction. (The Ca­

rolinian, for example, is perhaps doomed on its 

own endemic account.) But we have 

sacred local heritages been eroded this, 

to sharply reduce the populations of other 

species, or eliminate them wherever 

they occupy their wishes in the food web 

whenever we had need or desire. It is 

not designating, not even criticizing 

from a certain point of view, to under­

stand ourselves. The cold view to take 

of human behavior is one of the rare 

heads for extinction in a universe of imper­

sonal chemical, physical, and 

biological laws. A more productive, cer­

tainly more engaging view, is that we 

have the ability to do something about 

what is happening, the compulsion not to 

be intimidated by its complexity, and the 

capacity to do something about it even 

in our lifetimes. (44-45)

Provocative propositions, then, and 

more immediate, are those that lead to 

genuine proposals (especially from Cali­

fornia Condor defenders). Lopez also provides 

profound insights into the distinctions 

between space and place, and into what 

culture factors in combination with the 

land itself comprise place.

Perhaps the highest compliment that 

should be paid Barry Lopez for his latest 

book is that in describing the many threats to the Arctic, he makes the reader want to take action to stop 

the destruction of the land. His list of threats includes oil and gas development 

in the Alaskan and Canadian Arctic; 

tumping of industrial waste into the 

Arctic Ocean by Panarctic Oil of Canada; 

promotion of huge engineering projects 

in the Arctic such as the Beaufort Straits, 

or excavating a deep harbor at Cape 

Thompson, Alaska, by means of a nuclear 

device; harm to wildlife from 

hastily conducted studies to provide 

deverification of sites on oil 

want, and air pollution emitted in north­

central Russia.

The Arctic is especially timely insofar 

as the fate of Alaskan’s coastal plains, 

as it is, and the Sierra Club’s Arctic Refuge is being debated in Congress now. 

Perhaps some Congressmen read this book to find out for themselves. Lopez’s Arctic Refuge would likely be summarily 

approved by John Davis.
Introducing Folky Bear

by Swan View Coalition

Smokeb the Bear, long-time proud mascot of the US Forest Service, told that federal agency to "take this job and shove it!" At a cross-country bicycle held at his retirement home in the Swan Mountains of Montana, the seasonal bear said that he was going to nature be called as "Smokeb," in order to end his association with what he termed "an agency totally out of touch with the conservation ethic I was once meant to espouse."

Wearing wool pants, a plaid shirt and thoughtfully puffing a pipe, Folky, as he now wishes to be known, recalled his time with the Forest Service (FS). "I was young and naive when they pulled me from that smoking tree, or I would have caught on the minute the size of my first pair of pants. Folky admits his first skepticism began when he learned the FS was the source of historic forest fire to "fire generated bear habitat of the quality only my grizzly cousins have seen, with fur-bushes full of berries everywhere!"

The FS was quick to spot the seeds of this sentiment in Smokeb, and a few months after he was introduced to public lands, he was soon replaced by a work pants and shoved off to a three-year hitch and brief "It was during my stay in Washington, DC, that it became clear to me that the Forest Service had lost all contact with reality and the common person. Conservation was replaced by conversion, and what was once "wildlife" became "mammals." I was involved in efforts to improve the life of the common man, which I had been all my life."

At this point, the fire in Folky's pipe glowed to the以及and beyond. With firm anger in his voice, he mumbled, "It finally became evident to me that the Service was lassily being fields grow thick with shrubs and saplings. Reservoirs begin to sit in with the first rainfall. Wolves cross borders and suckle young in proclaimed habitat. Plants, such as manzanita, spreading slowed because physical environment period, split into a hundred hybrids and escape taxonomic pigeonholes. Wolves do we find the ground in this shifting world? Recognizing their necessity, where do we draw our lines?"

Folky first principle of boundary marking is to draw lines truly to both your heart and the ground. The Park in the mind must walk hand in hand with the ecology of the place. In challenging bioregionalists on their models of reification (Lagnado 1987), he continued, "We've set up a principle. Dave's floodlight is the question, "How does wilderness fit into bioregionalism?" and all people who identify with this movement must answer. The quality of their response depends upon the strength of a cultural vision rooted firmly in big wilderness.

But there are two sides to a coin. Notice how this boundary shifts when the question is returned to the question: "How does bioregionalism fit into the Earth First! movement?" How effective we are at working at creating a sustainable culture to rekindle the margins of big wilderness.

This boundary, like many, is one of emphasis. The health of humans cannot be separated from the health of the planet. We in EFP have paid little attention to this fundamental connection because we make sense of the world in terms of the line between people and nature, us and them. However, without understanding the "self-forgotten" world, we will fail to protect the very wild places we seek to nourish.

Folky introduces the first principle of boundary marking, we make a difference, change the world of the leaves and the works. We cannot ultimately put Earth First by bringing people along too, even if they initially scream. As two streams flow into a wide river, bioregionalism must be from us about big wilderness and we must listen to them about healthy human economies embedded in the natural world.

The second, and most difficult principle of boundary marking is to actively question one's initial placement of borders. As Folky once observed, "spreading woods and continents ride Earth's currents — as Gaia breathes and swims within our lives, and we — must gradually become the same in place."

"We feel that this is remaining flexible in our desire for simple solutions, life without conflict, and our Wheeler preference for it. First we mark our margins, whether they be ecological, personal, or political, and then the wildlands and Grizzly Bears. They provide ample evidence of such turf standing within the status quo."

Folky views the bioregionalism as "Is to say to yourself "you can't win as a movement. Boundaries permeate our life alerting the common people to our existence."

"This boundary, like many, is one of emphasis. The health of humans cannot be separated from the health of the planet."

Folky introduces the first principle of boundary marking, we make a difference, change the world of the leaves and the works. We cannot ultimately put Earth First by bringing people along too, even if they initially scream. As two streams flow into a wide river, bioregionalism must be from us about big wilderness and we must listen to them about healthy human economies embedded in the natural world."

The second, and most difficult principle of boundary marking is to actively question one's initial placement of borders. As Folky once observed, "spreading woods and continents ride Earth's currents — as Gaia breathes and swims within our lives, and we — must gradually become the same in place."

"We feel that this is remaining flexible in our desire for simple solutions, life without conflict, and our Wheeler preference for it. First we mark our margins, whether they be ecological, personal, or political, and then the wildlands and Grizzly Bears. They provide ample evidence of such turf standing within the status quo."

Folky views the bioregionalism as "Is to say to yourself "you can't win as a movement. Boundaries permeate our life alerting the common people to our existence."

But there are two sides to a coin. Notice how this boundary shifts when the question is returned to the question: "How does bioregionalism fit into the Earth First! movement?" How effective we are at working at creating a sustainable culture to rekindle the margins of big wilderness.

This boundary, like many, is one of emphasis. The health of humans cannot be separated from the health of the planet. We in EFP have paid little attention to this fundamental connection because we make sense of the world in terms of the line between people and nature, us and them. However, without understanding the "self-forgotten" world, we will fail to protect the very wild places we seek to nourish.

Folky introduces the first principle of boundary marking, we make a difference, change the world of the leaves and the works. We cannot ultimately put Earth First by bringing people along too, even if they initially scream. As two streams flow into a wide river, bioregionalism must be from us about big wilderness and we must listen to them about healthy human economies embedded in the natural world."

The second, and most difficult principle of boundary marking is to actively question one's initial placement of borders. As Folky once observed, "spreading woods and continents ride Earth's currents — as Gaia breathes and swims within our lives, and we — must gradually become the same in place."

"We feel that this is remaining flexible in our desire for simple solutions, life without conflict, and our Wheeler preference for it. First we mark our margins, whether they be ecological, personal, or political, and then the wildlands and Grizzly Bears. They provide ample evidence of such turf standing within the status quo."

Folky views the bioregionalism as "Is to say to yourself "you can't win as a movement. Boundaries permeate our life alerting the common people to our existence."

But there are two sides to a coin. Notice how this boundary shifts when the question is returned to the question: "How does bioregionalism fit into the Earth First! movement?" How effective we are at working at creating a sustainable culture to rekindle the margins of big wilderness.

This boundary, like many, is one of emphasis. The health of humans cannot be separated from the health of the planet. We in EFP have paid little attention to this fundamental connection because we make sense of the world in terms of the line between people and nature, us and them. However, without understanding the "self-forgotten" world, we will fail to protect the very wild places we seek to nourish.

Folky introduces the first principle of boundary marking, we make a difference, change the world of the leaves and the works. We cannot ultimately put Earth First by bringing people along too, even if they initially scream. As two streams flow into a wide river, bioregionalism must be from us about big wilderness and we must listen to them about healthy human economies embedded in the natural world."

The second, and most difficult principle of boundary marking is to actively question one's initial placement of borders. As Folky once observed, "spreading woods and continents ride Earth's currents — as Gaia breathes and swims within our lives, and we — must gradually become the same in place."

"We feel that this is remaining flexible in our desire for simple solutions, life without conflict, and our Wheeler preference for it. First we mark our margins, whether they be ecological, personal, or political, and then the wildlands and Grizzly Bears. They provide ample evidence of such turf standing within the status quo."

Folky views the bioregionalism as "Is to say to yourself "you can't win as a movement. Boundaries permeate our life alerting the common people to our existence."

But there are two sides to a coin. Notice how this boundary shifts when the question is returned to the question: "How does bioregionalism fit into the Earth First! movement?" How effective we are at working at creating a sustainable culture to rekindle the margins of big wilderness.

This boundary, like many, is one of emphasis. The health of humans cannot be separated from the health of the planet. We in EFP have paid little attention to this fundamental connection because we make sense of the world in terms of the line between people and nature, us and them. However, without understanding the "self-forgotten" world, we will fail to protect the very wild places we seek to nourish.

Folky introduces the first principle of boundary marking, we make a difference, change the world of the leaves and the works. We cannot ultimately put Earth First by bringing people along too, even if they initially scream. As two streams flow into a wide river, bioregionalism must be from us about big wilderness and we must listen to them about healthy human economies embedded in the natural world."

The second, and most difficult principle of boundary marking is to actively question one's initial placement of borders. As Folky once observed, "spreading woods and continents ride Earth's currents — as Gaia breathes and swims within our lives, and we — must gradually become the same in place."

"We feel that this is remaining flexible in our desire for simple solutions, life without conflict, and our Wheeler preference for it. First we mark our margins, whether they be ecological, personal, or political, and then the wildlands and Grizzly Bears. They provide ample evidence of such turf standing within the status quo."

Folky views the bioregionalism as "Is to say to yourself "you can't win as a movement. Boundaries permeate our life alerting the common people to our existence."

But there are two sides to a coin. Notice how this boundary shifts when the question is returned to the question: "How does bioregionalism fit into the Earth First! movement?" How effective we are at working at creating a sustainable culture to rekindle the margins of big wilderness.

This boundary, like many, is one of emphasis. The health of humans cannot be separated from the health of the planet. We in EFP have paid little attention to this fundamental connection because we make sense of the world in terms of the line between people and nature, us and them. However, without understanding the "self-forgotten" world, we will fail to protect the very wild places we seek to nourish.
by Lone Wolf Circles

Somewhere in an ancient Euro-cave is preserved red the scene apparently being bludgeoned with a flute, evidence of the earliest music. The value of that laugh is obvious, and isn’t likely to be lost on the American, who has tenderness and humor. Music is indeed the best medicine to cure us of resentment, self-importance, and envy.

If trees went to Congress and forests could vote, our chances of survival might not be so remote.

Since we don’t give a damn as to why they elect their absentee ballots are the greenhouse effect.

Honolulu’s no lulus, Fairbanks ain’t no frig. Take a sip of the water, take a sniff of the air, take some pictures of the wildlife, take a leak in the stream.

In Greg Keeler’s latest release, Bad Science Fiction, he continues “calling the shots” on that techno-jam–Suicide-Civilization. He’s got the dominant group of people who have made significant contributions to the environmental movement — writers, scientists, activists, and others — for a few words about the books that have particularly affected them.

One of these books that has had a big impact on Keeler’s work is Aldo Leopold’s A Sand County Almanac.

When she climbed the bank toward us and shook out tail, we realized our error; it was a wolf. A half-dozen others, evidently gray wolves, sprang from the brush, williams and all joined in a welcoming melee of wagging tails and playful maulings.

In those days we had never heard of passing up a chance to kill a wolf. In a second we were pumping lead into the past... When our rifles ran dry, the old wolf was down, and a pup was dragging a leg into impassable slide-ridges.

We reached the old wolf in time to watch a fierce green fire dying in her eyes. I realized then, and have known ever since, that there was something wanting in my knowledge of nature — the glory known only to her and to the mountains.

Leopold erroneously believed that no wolves would remain in the Yuba National Forest. “But after seeing the green fire die, I sensed that neither the wolf nor the mountain agreed with such a view.”

In 1924, Leopold initiated the first National Forest Wolf Research project in the United States, which later was divided into the Gila and Aldo Leopold Wilderness Areas. Other work on Leopold’s, particularly with game animals, had earned him a national reputation. In 1933, the University of Wisconsin created a game-management professorship specifically for Leopold, and he is credited with cutting a path for the new science and profession of wildlife management.

In 1935, the year after Leopold helped create The Wilderness Society, he bought a worn-out farm along the Wisconsin River in an area long known as the Wisconsin sand country. He and his family spent weekends living in a converted chicken coop as they planted pines and otherwise turned the farm back to health.

The best of the essays later published in A Sand County Almanac came from experiences on that farm. Leopold’s greatest message was the need for a land ethic, an end to the at-titude that lands belong to “us.” We abuse land,” he wrote, “because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see a community to which we belong, we begin to use it with love and respect. The problem we face is the extension of the social conscience from people to land.

In Leopold, J. R. S. McGinley’s word in ignorance was the person who says of an animal or plant, “What good is it? If the land management is a whole environment, then every part is good, whether we understand its function or not.” To keep every cog and wheel is the first precaution of intelligent tinkering.

He writes for the霍比丘, Darryl Darryl’s song. We carry on the struggle with this special place in our hearts. We continue to run-moons there, together forever.

WIPP nuclear waste disposal site helps Our Earth First leaders, such as Darryl Darryl (who also adds some taste-tastic jokes of the spirits), avoids the battle in New Mexico against the force of gloom and despair. We were taken to Molcai’s new Earth-Blues tape, and an excellent release by Chris Wu. Your environmental recordings and postcards are always considered for review.

Kmagazi sports with deco-yards of the most beautiful shirts: A Spotted Owl flies over a moonlight forest with peaks and the full moon in the background. Colors — silver on black, Earth First! in silver letters. 93 postcard. Order from Chico EHI, P.O.B. 5825, Chico, CA 95927. Design by Kathy Faith.

The Deep Ecology Soundtrack Part XI: The Best Medicine

The Sierra Club recently asked a group of people who have made significant contributions to the environmental movement — writers, scientists, activists, and others — for a few words about the books that have most affected them. Responses included the works of Thoreau, Muir, Rachel Carson, Loren Eiseley, and Ed Abbey; but the most book often cited by the survey respondents was A Sand County Almanac by Aldo Leopold.

"I am nothing better, pryer, or straighter than Leopold’s classic," said Pulitzer Prize-winning author Wallace Stegner. Indeed, it is the clearest, most universal advice on how modern people can live in balance with the environment, written by a man born 100 years ago in the Mississippi River town of Burlington, Iowa.

Leopold was educated at Yale University’s School of Forestry, and upon graduation in 1909, departed for the Southwest and a Forest Service job. He wrote a "Game and Fish Handbook" for foresters that brought favorable attention in Washington, D.C., as among his other projects he was working among the Southwest preaching a message of wise use of resources.

The Deep Ecology Soundtrack Part XI: The Best Medicine

"We were eating lunch on a high rim, at the foot of which a turbid river flowed along its way. We saw what we thought was a deer footing the terrain..."
The Deep Ecology Soundtrack Part XI: The Best Medicine

"When she climbed the bank toward us and shook out tail, we realized our error; it was a wolf. A half-dozen others, evidently gray wolves, sprang from the brush, williams and all joined in a welcoming melee of wagging tails and playful maulings...

In those days we had never heard of passing up a chance to kill a wolf. In a second we were pumping lead into the past... When our rifles ran dry, the old wolf was down, and a pup was dragging a leg into impassable slide-ridges.

We reached the old wolf in time to watch a fierce green fire dying in her eyes. I realized then, and have known ever since, that there was something wanting in my knowledge of nature — the glory known only to her and to the mountains.

Leopold erroneously believed that no wolves would remain in the Yuba National Forest. “But after seeing the green fire die, I sensed that neither the wolf nor the mountain agreed with such a view.”

In 1924, Leopold initiated the first National Forest Wolf Research project in the United States, which later was divided into the Gila and Aldo Leopold Wilderness Areas. Other work on Leopold’s, particularly with game animals, had earned him a national reputation. In 1933, the University of Wisconsin created a game-management professorship specifically for Leopold, and he is credited with cutting a path for the new science and profession of wildlife management.

In 1935, the year after Leopold helped create The Wilderness Society, he bought a worn-out farm along the mountains and plains, where it poisons the fish and it kills all the trees, once was their livelihood became their disease."

"If science fiction, you’ve seen it before. When it starts to come true it gets hard to ignore."

Our battle in New Mexico against the WIPP nuclear waste disposal site helps Our Earth First leaders, such as Darryl Darryl (who also adds some taste-tastic jokes of the spirits), avoids the battle in New Mexico against the force of gloom and despair. We were taken to Molcai’s new Earth-Blues tape, and an excellent release by Chris Wu. Your environmental recordings and postcards are always considered for review.
bearshit on the trail

ARMED WITH VISIONS

WHERE ALL THE MARMOTS FROM MARMOT PASS WENT TO

for Mike O'Connor

On the high barren ridge
Welch rocks north to the col –
not a whistle.

Steep timbered slopes drop
to the far song of a creek.

Ridgecrest trails into ridgecrest.

Over a thin mantle of soil:
bobcat track/
motorbike track…
The spur roads press
like blind roots up the valleys
abandon –
slide & wash into watersheds
from a desktop in a distant town.

These are the ribs & fingers of the earth;
rippling strata of upturned seabottom
how many times before…
Basalt cooled beneath ancient waves
limestone body of sleeping mollusk
all lifted & worn in a
ceaseless pulse…

From the south, over Constance
beneath the asphalt,
the ghosts of all the
crushing the Rockies after the beer is gone.

And all through the cities
these faint, high-pitched whistles
are getting restless.
And men
from far away
Breath heavy
Upon the slopes.
Even the glacier
Trembles
At the sight
Of the summit.

Paul Faulstich
Honolulu

THE BLANKET

I want to wrap myself around you
like a warm blanket
I want to wake your sleeping skin
watch your shivers become tingles
watch you drift into pleasure
slowly, calmly
like a boat drifting back to shore
with the fruit of a full day’s fishing

There is the catch
there is the rainbow
I want to see it on your face
on your body
see you wear it like a new coat
you’ve wanted all winter
now it’s at your door
in a colored box
quick, quick
untie the bow
put it on

Wear me like a warm blanket
I want to melt the death cubes
stored in your tray
I’ve got life in my freezer
I’ve got life in my stove
I’ve got it dancing in my house
I want to light it in you

Ellen Klaver
Boulder

HOW TO WRITE THE EPITAPHS

Place one hand on your heart
with the other rip open your chest
fill your pen with steaming red blood

Put your hand on your forehead
as if you could soothe like a fever all you have seen
with the other collect the tears
to fill the pen

If you run out
before you have finished the poem
refill at the inexhaustible well
grief and love

Linda Keller
Denver

Hear This

"Lifestyle isn't important"
Anonymous E.E.

Rodina

we of your exiled sons
come seeking roots
beyond our Celtic ones
and older silent fears
like Viking guests
with Slavic souls
we seek now whole new worlds
to hear our blindness
we would learn of you
and sing new songs

Eugene Kovalenko
Long Beach

Stone Throwers

We'll probably still have
those flat stones
that skip across the lake
like a fleet of hovercraft.
But we may not have a lake.
There's talk of a hydro-electricity
plant in the upper reaches of
the Simon River.
What will we do with these
rocks then?
Toes them up to the
higher reaches
of the Blossom Power Company,
listen to glass crash
on hard forest floor
the way leaves used to
before the lumber company
stripped us dry.

John Grey
Providence
Tired of that little red check mark every year? Want to really help Earth First! whichever is shorter)?

The major journal in this field, and where most of the important papers are published... Makes most environmental-ish magazines (Siera, Audubon) seem like glossy 4-H club bulletins.

—Whole Earth Review

Environmental Ethics is the intellectual heart of the environmental movement. Scholars and others seriously concerned with the philosophical/religious dimensions of deep ecology cannot afford to ignore this journal.

—George Sessions, Coauthor, Deep Ecology

Subscription price per volume (four issues) anywhere in the world: Individuals, $10; Institutions, Libraries, Private Organizations, International, Federal, State, educational, and agencies, 10%. Single copies, $5. For air postage matter add $3 per volume. All checks and money orders must be in U.S. Dollars and payable at a U.S. bank. Prepayment is required at the individual rate.

Send Resistance to: ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS Department of Philosophy
The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602

Help!

stop the slaughter of Alaska's wolves, including aerial wolf hunts and "aerial trapping". Support balanced wildlife policy and non­
consumptive use of wildlife in Alaska.

"Stop The Wolf Hunt" sticker.

For more information, merchandise and sample newsletter contact:

The Alaska Wildlife Alliance
PO. Box 190953
Anchorage, AK 99519
(907) 277-0877

a non-profit organization; 1% annual membership $5 for first Class Mail outside of Alaska.

Advertise in Earth First!

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

Full page $300
Half page $150
Quarter page $75
Eighths page $50
Column inch $5

Columns are 2½ inches wide. There will be a minimum $25 extra charge for any ads that are not camera-ready. Ads that are not the proper width will be returned or can be PMTed to fit for an additional $5 charge. Classified ads are available at 20 cents a word ($0.20 minimum).

Environmental Ethics

AN INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL DEDICATED TO THE PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

The major journal in this field, and where most of the important papers are published... Makes most environmental-ish magazines (Siera, Audubon) seem like glossy 4-H club bulletins.

The major journal in this field, and where most of the important papers are published... Makes most environmental-ish magazines (Siera, Audubon) seem like glossy 4-H club bulletins.

Send Resistance to: ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS Department of Philosophy
The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602

WESTERN ENVIRONMENTAL JOBLETTER lists jobs throughout Western North America and features philosophical opinions, editorials, and h&w photography. For subscription information contact: WEJ, PO Box 400, Wellington, CO 80339.


WILD AMERICA IS OUR CAMPUS

Career programs leading to A.A, B.S. and M.S. degrees

You can't fully learn about the envi·

ment by sitting in a classroom. Our programs are small groups of inquiring college old-school, grad·
uate students and faculty who travel across America as a learning community. As we camp out September-May or summers-hiking, canoeing and skiing—we visit people and places to encounter our ecological problems, society and self. Our 4­
week to 4-year cross-cultural studies —Nomadology to California—lead to naturalist, outdoor and educa­
tional livelihoods.

The Expedition Education Advan­

ce incorporates all previous undergraduate coursework, offers accredited career internships, independent study life experience credit and transferable coursework, award financial aid and career startup funding.

Send for complete information packet or inquire:

National Audubon Society Expedition Institute
3700 Audubon Avenue
Sharon Conn., 06009
(203) 364-0522

Students are admitted regardless of their race, sex, religion or national origin.

New Society Publishers seeks an experienced full-time finance officer. NUP is a worker-controlled publishing house, producing books and other resources promoting fundamental social change through nonviolent action.

Collective members share editorial and general management responsibility. Requirements include com­mitment to nonviolence, desire to work collectively, 2 year commitment after 6 month trial period. Excellent benefits.

This position is available immediately. For full de­tails write to XEP, 4577 Spring­

field Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19143.

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

Earth First! LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS — Tired of that little red check mark every year? Want to really help Earth First! and insure that you'll get Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal for life (yours or ours — whichever is shorter)? Then become a life subscriber. Send us $300 and you’ve got it.

GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS — Introduce others to Earth First! and receive the EFP bumpersticker of your choice or 30 silent stickers for each gift subscription you make. Indicate what you want on the sub form.

Keep us informed of address changes. — The post office will charge us $0.50 for an address correction and won’t forward your paper.

Clip and send to Earth First! PO. Box 5873, Tucson, AZ 85706.

Here's $15 or more for a one subscription to Earth First! Here's $15 (or $25/foreign subscription class) to resubscribe to Earth First! Here's an extra $10. Send Earth First! First Class Here's $100 (US funds only). Send Earth First! to me First Class in Canada or Mexico on surface mail elsewhere outside the USA. Here's $40 (US funds only). Send me Earth First! Air Mail outside the USA. We are a government agency or an exploitation corporation. Here's $50 for a subscription ($75 for First Class mail).

Here's $90 or more for a life subscription to Earth First!

Please send a gift subscription to the person below. Here's $10 or more.

I'm broke. Please send me a subscription for $... Please change my address. My old zip code was:

Name
Address
City
State
Zip

The EFP subscription list is kept entirely confidential. You are welcome to use an alias. Make sure the mailperson knows that James What (or whoever) is getting mail at your address.

Earth First! is the Radical Environmental Journal — An independent entity within the broad Earth First! movement and survives as a forum for the no-compromise environmental movement. Subscriptions go to publish this newspaper and to fund a variety of Earth First! actions. Please subscribe or resubscribe today!
EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS & SNAKE OIL

EARTH FIRST! EMBROIDERED PATCHES
This embroidered patch features the green fist and the words "EARTH FIRST!" and "No Compromise." Green and black on a white 3 inch diameter round patch. $3.50 postpaid.

HAYDUKE LIVES EMBROIDERED PATCHES
These are black 3 inch diameter round embroidered patches with a red monkey-wrench and the words HAYDUKE LIVES in red. $3.50 postpaid.

CAMO CAPS
We've got a variety of camouflage baseball caps. They come in either woodland or desert camo, 100% cotton or mesh backs. They all have adjustable tabs so one size fits all. The EF! fist logo and the words "EARTH FIRST!" are printed in black. Be sure to specify what style you want or we'll send you what we have most of. $8 postpaid.

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

EARTH FIRST! FIRSTS
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.

ANTI-GRAZING
A grazing cow and barbed wire with the universal "no" slash, and the words "Free Our Public Lands!" and "Stop Destructive Welfare Ranching End Public Lands Grazing." 1½ inch diameter circles. 30 for $1.25 postpaid.

COORS
Spread the word on these villains. Black words on green stickers. 2 x 3 inch rectangles. 30 for $1.25 postpaid. Coors is Anti-Earth Coors is Anti-Women Coors is Anti-Labor AND IT TASTES AWFUL: BOYCOTT COORS

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

NO COWS: Cow and barbed wire in black with "universal no" red slash and circle. Words: Free Our Public Lands! Stop Destructive Welfare Ranching End Public Lands Livestock Grazing. 3 inch diameter white vinyl circle. 6 for $1 postpaid.

1988 CALENDARS FROM DREAM GARDEN PRESS
The wilderness calendars from Dream Garden Press are rightfully considered to be the finest nature calendars produced in the world today; moreover, Dream Garden is owned and operated by Spurs Jackson, a long-time supporter of Earth First!. Buy your 1988 calendars (for yourself and for gifts!) from Earth First! so the beauty portrayed on your wall can be defended with the money of your purchase. 1988 Dream Garden Calendars available from Earth First!:
- Grand Canyon National Park
- Yosemite National Park
- Great Smoky Mountains National Park
- Big Bend National Park
- Western Wilderness
- California Wilderness (Wall)
- California Wilderness (Engagement)
- Utah Wilderness

all calendars $11 postpaid.

COORS
Coors is Anti-Earth Coors is Anti-Women Coors is Anti-Labor AND IT TASTES AWFUL: BOYCOTT COORS

NO COWS: Cow and barbed wire in black with "universal no" red slash and circle. Words: Free Our Public Lands! Stop Destructive Welfare Ranching End Public Lands Livestock Grazing. 3 inch diameter white vinyl circle. 6 for $1 postpaid.

CAMO CAPS
For you non-militaristic types out there, we now have a non-camouflage cap — the fist and "Earth First!" in black ink on a tan cotton cap with either cloth or mesh back. One size fits all. $8 postpaid.

EARTH FIRST! VIDEO
The superb color/sound film of the struggle for the Australian rainforest is now available in video. *Earth First!* is a remarkable film for the dramatic portrayal it presents of a human struggle against that which is loosely called "growth and progress," and a stunning pictorial of the rainforests as the film takes you from the remote southern wilds of Tasmania to the Daintree wet tropics in Northern Queensland. This video is a superlative organizing tool for local EF! groups and other groups concerned with rainforest preservation. Narrated by noted Australian actor Jack Thompson and produced by Jeni Kendall and John Seed. Post-paid $41.

Page 31 Earth First! November 1, 1987
**BUMPERSTICKERS**

Unless otherwise indicated, our bumper stickers are green lettering on long lasting white vinyl and are $1.25 postpaid.

- **American Wilderness** - Love it or Leave it Alone
- **Anotheno Moorin on Drugs**
- **Boycott Coors “Beer”**
- **DAMN THE CORPS NOT LAUGHING**
- **DAMN THE CORPS NOT LAUGHING**
- **Dream the Corps Not Rivers**
- **Earth First!**
- **ESCHEW SURPLUSAGE**
- **Get Livestock Off Our Public Lands**
- **Haydeke Lives**
- **Hunt Cows - Not Bears**
- **I’d Rather Be Monkeywrenching**
- **Malthus Native**
- **No Scopes! Save MT. Graham**
- **OIL AND BEARS DON’T MIX**
- **Protect Our Environment Stop Public Lands Livestock Grazing**
- **Rednecks for Wilderness**
- **Rescue the Rainforest**
- **Resist Much, Obey Little**
- **Save the Yellowstone Grizzly** (red & brown with face of Muir)
- **Save the Wild**
- **Stop the Forest Service Save our Wild Country**
- **Stop Clearcutting**
- **SUBVERT THE DOMINANT PARADOX**
- **THink Globally – Act Locally**
- **Vote Green**

**New Bumperstickers!**

**Neanderthal and Proud (With “Ned Ludd” logo)**

**Back to the Pleistocene** (With “Ned Ludd” logo)

If your Pecker was as small as mine, you’d need a muscle wagon, too!

(Important note: This bumpersticker is – hopefully! – not for your own vehicle, but to surreptitiously paste on a jacked-up muscle wagon you find in the local shopping center parking lot. Don’t get caught! These stickers are constructed out of cheap paper with permanent adhesive to maximize the difficulty of removing them. Special price: $1 for $5!)

---

**ORDER FORM EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS**

Make out checks to “Earth First!” or send cash. Mail to Earth First!, POB 2571, Tucson, AZ 85702. Please allow three weeks for delivery (contact us if it has not been received in that time). First Class delivery can be arranged. Enter size, color, style, etc. Orders from outside of the United States must be in US currency and include extra for shipping.

We are sometimes temporarily out of certain items while waiting for stock to arrive. We’ll send you the rest of your order immediately and the missing item as soon as we receive it. If you are in a hurry, give us a second choice of colors of whatever and when you need it by.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>how many</th>
<th>Trinket Description</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal

Add 5% sales tax if AZ delivery.

Name

Address City, State Zip

OKAY, HERE’S
T-SHIRTS

MOTHER GRIZZLY AND CUB
A pretty EF 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” design. Art by Susan Van Rooy.

AMERICAN CANYON FROG
Roger Candee’s popular American Canyon Frog (Croakus abyssus pistooffus) with the message “AMERICAN WILDERNESS LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE.” A very colorful 4-color design on a grey 100% cotton Beefy-T. $11 postpaid.

THE CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN
Jim Stiles’ infamous masterpiece. Keep on praying for that one little precision earthquake! Black design on blue heather 75/25 blend. $9 postpaid.

DEFEND THE WILDERNESS
The monkeywrencher’s shirt. Art by Bill Turk. Silver design on black 100% cotton Beefy-T for night work. $9 postpaid. Also available in black long sleeved Beefy-T ($11 postpaid) or black french-cut 50/50 blend ($9 postpaid).

EARTH FIRST!
Fist logo with words “EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth!” in black on green or red 100% cotton Beefy-T or french cut 50/50 blend. $9 postpaid. In kid’s sizes, too! Only color is green, 50/50 blend, sizes XS - L. $6 postpaid. Be sure to specify kid’s when you order.

TOOLS
John Zaelit’s powerful impression of wilderness defense both old and new — the monkeywrench and stone club crossed. Black design on tan or blue 100% cotton Beefy-T. $9 postpaid.

NEW T-SHIRT!
NED LUDD BOOKS
You saw the prototype at the RRR this summer and wanted it. Now it’s available for sale — the Ned Ludd Books logo of the Neanderthal with Monkeywrench and the words “Back to the Pleistocene” and “Ned Ludd Books.” Black ink on a tan shirt. $9 postpaid.
Greg Keeler “Songs of Fishing, Sheep and Guns in Montana.” Greg Keeler’s marvelously satiric first album pulses with fun at every worthwhile pothole fun at in the West. Includes: Ballad of Billy Montana, I Don’t Walk (And She Don’t Rock’n’Roll), Driftin’ My Blues Away, Miles City Buckle Horse Sale, Latter Day War Fisherman, Buick Fuel Cowboy, Montana Convoy, Cold Dead Fingers, Last Great American Cocktail, I Call My Mama Paps, Good Morning Sailor, Make Bucks Get Rich, Roll On Missouri. $9 postpaid.


Greg Keeler “Bad Science Fiction” Keeler returns with an new album: Bad Science Fiction, Cow College Calypso, Do Not Ask, Montana Banana Belt Cowboy, Nuclear Waste Blues, Is The Ozone Stupid? If Soar Could Whistle, Nuclear Disaster Queen, What’s Left Of The West, Ode To Rough Fish, Take Me Back, Doct Tape Psalm, Modern Problems Dancing. $9 postpaid.

New Earth First! Artists! Music and Earth First! actions go hand in hand; and EF! musicians are not just singers — they are activists as well. Three new tapes that we are offering exemplify this. Included: John Seed, Bahloo & Friends, 95490. Read it! Liner notes with words included. $9 postpaid.

Darryl Cherney “I Had To Be Born This Century” Darryl is a singin’ fool and organizing dynamo who has taken the North California coast and burned the earthly emnity of Charlie Harris and MAXXAM. His first smash album includes: Earth First!; Where Are We Going When The Trees Are Gone?; Chernebelle Blues; My Stereo Comes From Japan; It’s Blues; Pollution Blues; Clearcut Earth. Includes liner notes. $9 postpaid.

Cecelia Ostrow “All Life Is Equal” Cecelia has one of the most beautiful voices in music today. The lyrics and music to her songs are haunting and profound. Includes: Sweet Oregon Home; Water; Wild Things; Forest Song; I Feel The Forest; Time in the Forest; and more. $6.50 postpaid.

Walkin’ Jim Stoltz “Spirit Is Still On The Run” Walkin’ Jim’s deep voice and wilderness-inspired lyrics will send shivers up your spine and launch a howl in your heart. Includes: All Along The Great Divide; Lone Lion Drink; Carolina Rain; The Rainbow Trail; Yellowstone Tales; Sweetwater; and more. $9 postpaid.

Walkin’ Jim Stoltz “Forever Wild” Walkin’ Jim Stoltz has walked 15,000 miles across the wilds of the West. These songs were written in the wilderness and are filled with a deep and resonant voice. Jim’s just released second album includes: The Brand New Grand Canyon Suite, The River Song, Just A Part Of the Sky, Let Me Listen To The Wind, Wolf Song; Old Gys; Follow Your Heart, I Walk With The Old Ones, Donne and Growing. Forever Wild. Includes liner notes. $10 postpaid.

Jon Sirkis “A Few Less Colors” Lone Wolf Circles reviewed Jon Sirkis’ debut album in EF!, writing, “It is popular for its fun and clever assemblys, tunes that seem to have hatched here from the sixties, the tapes of their feet back from walking city sidewalks and making ideological cos back into the philosophical free. The finest cut remains the title song, in which the special place to which we each retreat is covered with tract homes and shopping malls. The Tucson Weekly called it “one of the finest independently produced US albums made in 1985.” Jon is an active EF!er as well, based in Boulder and Tucson. $9 postpaid.

Rainforest Information Centre “Nightcap” An outstanding one hour long documentary of the successful defense of the Nightcap Rainforest in Australia in 1979. One half music including “Take Your Bulldozers Away,” “Tinka Tons,” and other great Australian environmental songs. The rest of the tape is live action recording from the blockade. $90 postpaid.

Austin Lounge Lizards “Creatures From the Black Saloon” Marvellous country comedy and satire humor, superbly produced. Includes smash songs such as: Saguaree; Pilgriffigue; Anahauh (with Jerry Jeff Walker); Kool-Whip; Chester Woolah; Hot Tuus of Tears; Old & Fat & Drunk; The Car Hank Died In; and much more. $9 postpaid.

Dana Lyons “Our State is a Dumpsitie” A short but powerful cassette by Washington State environmental singer/songwriter Dana Lyons. Includes title song, The Company’s Been Good to Me, The Stars Will Always Move, and Drying Tears. $6 postpaid.

Dakota Sid “... For the Birds” You’ve enjoyed the heart-stirring songs of Dakota Sid at the Big River Rendezvous. Now you can purchase his cassette featuring For The Birds, Eagle Song, High Flyn’ Time, Endangered Stranger, The Condom at the Western Gate, Runnin’ with the Wolves, The Ice Age This Year; Mosquito; I Feel the Forest; Time in the Forest; and more! $6.50 postpaid.

Cecelia Ostrow “All Life Is Equal” Cecelia has one of the most beautiful voices in music today. The lyrics and music to her songs are haunting and profound. Includes: Sweet Oregon Home; Water; Wild Things; Forest Song; I Feel The Forest; Time in the Forest; and more. $6.50 postpaid.

Cecelia Ostrow “All Life Is Equal” Cecelia has one of the most beautiful voices in music today. The lyrics and music to her songs are haunting and profound. Includes: Sweet Oregon Home; Water; Wild Things; Forest Song; I Feel The Forest; Time in the Forest; and more. $6.50 postpaid.
THE DESERT SMELLS LIKE RAIN

"A Naturalist’s Walk in California," is one of the leading desert ethnobotanists in the world, as well as one of finest writers of natural history today. In this North Point Press reprint of his classic first book, Gary journeys with us through the desert Southwest, sharing his close relationship with the land. B &w photos. 148 pages, heavy duty paperback. $10.95 postpaid.

THE NATURAL ALIEN

"Humankind and Environment" by Neil Evernden. This is one of the seminal books of deep ecology which has been called "a brilliant, difficult, passionate assault on the concept of the human species as a unique species... an important book for Earth Firsters." 368 pages, index, paperback. $14.95 postpaid.

SERENGETI

"Natural Order On The African Plain" by Mitsuo Iwago. This is perhaps the most extraordinary book of wildlife photography ever published. 396 pages, $150.00. Hardcover, $25.00 postpaid. Includes full-color photographs of wild animals, superb printing job, fine design, halftone captions, and heavy duty paperback. A $10.00 profit goes to your Yule shopping fund. $25.00 postpaid.

DESSERT DIAGRAMS

Photography by David Muench and text by Edward Abbey. A huge (17 1/2 x 10 1/2 x 240) coffee table book of exceptional color photographs of the American desert with evocative text by Abbey. Formally priced at $125.00, we got a special price on a few of them and can offer them to you for $35.00 postpaid! Supplies limited! Hardcover. $35.00 postpaid.

NED LUDD BOOKS RELEASES

(Submitted by Ned Ludd Books and available from Earth First! at a 10% discount plus shipping as noted below)

THE EARTH FIRST! LIL GREEN SONGBOOK

28 terrific Earth First! songs by Johnny Sagebrush, Cecilia Osarrow, Bill Oliver, Greg Keeler, Walin’ Jim Stolz and others from Australia and America. Guitar chords are included, as well as verses to sing along with our minstrels or to play them yourself. Dealer inquiries welcome. What better Yule gift for a friend, lover, or yourself than one of the exceptional books offered mail order by Earth First! Books? To help you with your Yule budget, here are some great ideas.

Bottled Beef Books

What better Yule gift for a friend, lover, or yourself than one of the exceptional books available from Earth First! Books? Here are some great ideas. To help you with your Yule budget, here are some great ideas.

RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE

"Some Notes on Edward Abbey" by Douglas W. Hawk, with an introduction by William E. Harsh and Gregory McNames. Fifteen distinguished writers comment on Edward Abbey, a major American writer. Contributions include interviews with Dave Foreman, Gary Snyder, William Eshleman, and Barry Lopez. Also includes Star interviews with John Muir and Aldo Leopold. 130 pages, $7.95 postpaid.

BLUE DESERT

By Charles Dowles. Published by the University of Arizona Press in 1978. Considered to be one of the classic Desert books. Includes an introduction by the author titled "The Snake River." A beautiful book that should be on the shelf of every desert lover. Hardcover. 350 pages, $16.95 postpaid.

FROG MOUNTAIN BLUES


OF WOLVES AND MEN

By Barry Lopez.Houstonian. An unprecedented blending of national history and personal reflection, this book will give you (and the wolf whom it tells the story) a new understanding of the world's most misunderstood species. Written by one of the few contemporary writers to write about the wolf and whom it tells the story it touches the world of men, wolf, and land. A book of the year for 1985, and one of the finest books of the year. Hardcover. University of Arizona Press, 356 pages, $19.95 postpaid.

CANYON KILLS

"The Making of an Endangered Species" David P. Barlow, with an introduction by Conservation biologist and noted ecologist, Dr. R. R. C. Johnson. Written by a man who has spent many years researching and writing about the that the killing not only of wolves but also of mountain lions, bears, eagles, and other native Great Basin species. Written for its information on the life history of the wolf and the wolf's predator, the mountain lion. Hardcover. 227 pages, $18.95 postpaid.

THE PATHWAY IS WIDE


DEER FOR THE KILLING

Bart Schmookler. "Must be read by anyone who loves the Sonoran desert, you have to have this to re-join the lags and tortured by local villagers for "re-regulating" the deer population. 278 pages, now in paperback, $11.50 postpaid.

GATHERING THE DESERT

By Gary Paul Nabhan. Nabhan says that "desert people" are the only people who can save the desert. Nabhan says that "must be read by anyone who loves the Sonoran desert, you have to have this to re-join the lags and tortured by local villagers for "re-regulating" the deer population. 278 pages, now in paperback, $11.50 postpaid.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATION MOVEMENT

"A Century of Change in the American Landscape," by Stephen Fox. Both a history of the conservation movement and a serious examination of environmental philosophy, this book is recommended as absolutely essential reading for conservation activists. Well-written, handsomely bound, with photographs, now in paperback, $16.95 postpaid.

STERILE FEMALE

"The Case Against Contraception" by Virginia G. Moore. Well written, detailed campaign in and out of the court to halt the Forest Service's pseudo-conservation campaign to sterilize 100,000 female deer. Hardcover. 256 pages, $15.95 postpaid.

PRESIDENTIAL ENSMEN in Western AMERICA" by Michael Prus. An analysis of the relationship between the presidential ensmen in American history and an enigma to those who know very little about the presidency. Hardcover. 325 pages, $21.50 postpaid.

WILDERNESS OR TRANSPARATION: "A Natural Order On The African Plain," by Mitsuo Iwago. This is perhaps the most extraordinary book of wildlife photography ever published. 396 pages, now in paperback, $15.00 postpaid.

WILDERNESS AND THE AMERICAN MIND Roderick Nash's "The Land's Own Affairs." One of the most important books written in the world about American conservation history and an excellent selection of related books. Hardcover. 10th printing, 304 pages, $15.00 postpaid.

THE DESERT SONGBOOK


THE EARTH FIRST! ENSMEN in THE DESERT Southwest" by Charles Bowden with photographs by Pulitzer Prize winning photographer, Sig Aitken, and an excellent selection of related books. Hardcover. 130 pages, now in paperback, $11.50 postpaid.

THE BEST OF AMERICAN WILDLIFE


THE EARTH FIRST! ENSMEN in THE DESERT Southwest" by Charles Bowden with photographs by Pulitzer Prize winning photographer, Sig Aitken, and an excellent selection of related books. Hardcover. 130 pages, now in paperback, $11.50 postpaid.


NOTE: A Red Check Mark on your Address Label Means your Subscription is Expired. Please Renew!