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## EARTH FIRST! LUGHNASADH EDITION August 1, 1988 Vol. VIII, No. VII

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

THREE DOLLARS

## 26 Arrested in Washington Demo

#### by Mitch Freedman

The post-Rendezvous action at the headquarters of Okanogan National Forest, in Okanogan, north-central Washington, involved more arrests (26) than any other in Earth First! history. But that isn't the distinguishing factor. The entire tone of the action was unfamiliar to many participants. Simply stated, this was a "no deal assholes" event, which has led some to suspect that Stumps Suck agitators were among the Earth First! crowd.

Our plan was to occupy the interior of the office and shut it down. Failing that, we would occupy the outside, the result being the same. As expected, Freddie had locked his doors, so plan B was put in motion. Four of us were boosted onto the roof of the building, while two others chained themselves in front of the entrance. This core of six was the expected arrestee squad. The remaining 120 people decorated the building with statements written in chalk and water soluble paint.

chalk and water soluble paint. A festive atmosphere prevailed – sort of like a pagan ritual of desecrating the enemy. Protesters scattered sawdust over the building entrances, symbolizing the ghosts of logged old growth trees back to haunt their murderers.

They also spread cow pies, symbolic of destructive grazing on public lands (a major problem on the Okanogan NF), and rubbed the pies into the intakes of air conditioner units on the roof. This forced Freddie to shut down his artificial air and swelter in 80 degree heat, peering through silent agitator-covered windows at the harvest celebration outside.

Protesters on the roof held EF! banners. Others carried posters referring to the extinction of Lynx. The best Lynx habitat in the lower 48 states is the Long Swamp Roadless Area of this National Forest. A timber sale which includes 12 miles of road through this area was sold on June 2.

Early in the protest, a cop arrested a Seattle woman for doing something appropriate to something which deserved it, but a crowd of 100, all shouting "false arrest" and "bullshit," forced the cop to release his quarry. This victory so filled the crowd that all the cops disappeared briefly to change their shorts. Darryl Cherney and Dana Lyons led in songs. The assault on the building escalated. The cow shit was hosed down for greater effect. "WOLVES AND GRIZZLIES FOR A GREATER NORTH CASCADES" bumperstickers were placed on police cars. The police grabbed a woman painting "Save Smokey from the Freddies" on the pavement. A man intervened on her behalf. He too was brutally seized; his head later slammed against a windshield. Cops pushed the pair into a squad car. A mob immediately surrounded the car; it never moved.

From the roof, it looked like a riot. The cops tried to force open the angry crowd, but soon retreated temporarily. For two hours, cops and protesters remained deadlocked. Musicians wisely diverted the crowd's energy into songs and dance. Those on the roof danced with particular enthusiasm, relishing the thought of the thumping noises within the building.

A particularly emotional moment for me was my reunion with a Freddie special agent whom I hadn't seen in years. Ben Hull is the chief enforcement agent for the Forests in eastern Washington, and his job is becoming difficult. Noting the honks of support from the highway, I remarked, "Ben, it isn't us who will be your biggest problem. It's all of them."

"Yeah, I know," Ben replied. "Ever since the Swauk Meadow protest two years ago, they still honk as they pass the Cle Elum office."

Perhaps the most important aspect of this action was that we met many people from north-central Washington who are outraged at the Forest Service, at the logging on Mt. Bonaparte and at Goldmire, at sheep grazing on Harts Pass. Rumors of ranchers shooting Grizzlies and Gray Wolves are becoming persistent. Freddie support of the Early Winters ski development in the Methow is winning them no friends. I sense a Milagro Beanfield War in the Okanogan Highlands, and EF! is a giant bellows fanning the flame. Washington EF! will hold our fall equinox gathering in the Okanogan. We'll pour salt in the wound.

All this time, the cops attempted to talk the EF!ers into letting them pass. Some tried to negotiate. We made an offer: cancel the Brown (Lynx habitat) and Tripod (Beaver Meadows Roadless Area) Timber Sales, stay off Mt Bonaparte, end grazing within 50 miles of the Pasayten Wilderness, let the arrestees go uncited, and we'll let the police go. It was worth a try.

As 4:00 approached, tension mounted cons had arrived We were rain. More now also blockading Forest Service employees. After cordoning off the highway, the cops moved in. Twenty squad cars, carrying 50 police - many in riot gear - were arranged in military order. German shepherd police dogs were held loosely 30 feet from the blockade line. The first three people were dragged violently by their feet, but soon - leery. of the cameras - the cops' aggression became subtle: They carried one woman by a snapping dog. They busted one man for asking for his banner back. Eventually, 26 of us were in jail. We refused to be sprayed with pesticides. We refused to cooperate until we felt we could trust the jailers not to separate or abuse us. We had made a fundamental error prior to our arrest. Being in unfamiliar terrain, we had failed to find a phone number for arrestees to bring to jail. As retribution for our non-cooperation, the jailers refused to give us phone messages from the outside, thus denying us contact with our support. We had also failed to arrange for a continued on page 3



Okanogan National Forest headquarters under seige in post-RRR action. More photos page 18

## W. Virginia Crams Tram Threatened Snail Wins Protection!

In response to public pressure and the threat of legal action against it, the state of West Virginia has scrapped its proposal to construct an aerial tram in the critical habitat of the Flat-spired Three-toothed Land Snail (*Triodopsis platysayoides*). (See "Waiting for Extinction in West Virginia," Litha, 1988.) The development proposal had called for the building of a tram station at the location of one of the last Flat-spired Three-toothed Land Snail populations. The EF! Biodiversity Task Force had previously notified the state of West Virginia and the US Fish and Wildlife Service that it would legally challenge any decision to build the new tram within the habitat of the federally Threatened snail.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service has also indicated it agrees in part with the Earth First! position that snail surveys in the Cheat River Gorge have not been as scientifically sound as would be required to make wise protective management decisions. Steps are being taken to correct this deficiency.

The Earth First! Biodiversity Project has also taken a position against aerial spraying within the habitat of *Triodopsis platysayoides* as part of gypsy moth control. At least one of the chemicals being proposed for use against the gypsy moth in the Appalachians has proven to be highly toxic to invertebrates. During recent Endangered Species Act section 7 consultations with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Fish and Wildlife Service identified the possible adverse effect of gypsy moth control on the snail. As a result, when aerial spraying for the gypsy moth commenced in West Virginia this year, Monongalia County and the Cheat River Gorge (location of occupied Flat-spired Three-toothed Land Snail sites) were exempted from the spraying.

However, other threats to the snail remain, particularly on private land, and most known occupied snail sites are still not adequately protected. The EF! Biodiversity Project will continue to monitor all activities that affect this rare species and take whatever actions are necessary to insure a successful recovery program. Thanks go to all activists who wrote to the management agencies involved.

Jasper Carlton

**URGENT APPEAL!** The Earth First! **Biodiversity Project is in desperate** need of funds. In its short lifespan, this group has made major strides in gaining protection for biological diversity. Besides working for the salvation of important large mammals, such as the nearly extinct Mexican Gray Wolf, they have provided the only real impetus for saving the threatened "enigmatic microfauna" of our country. Please keep this vital work alive by sending a tax-deductible donation to: Earth First! Foundation (ear "EF! Biodiversity Project"), 2365 Willard Road, Parkersburg, WV 26101.

### EF! CHANGING ADDRESS

Part of the *Earth First!* Journal operation is moving to Maine. As a result, all future subscription and merchandise mail should go to the address below. Editorial correspondence (articles, photos, letters, etc.) should still be sent to the Tucson address.

> POB 2358 Lewiston, ME 04241



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## A VIEW OF THE VORTEX

Post-RRR actions are an Earth First! tradition. The 1985 Round River Rendezvous led directly to one major Earth First! direct action involving four arrests. The 1986 RRR led to one action involving 19 arrests. The 1987 RRR led to two actions and 27 arrests. The 1988 RRR generated four actions with over 25 arrests and more actions and arrests imminent. Earth First! is a growing movement.

Growth was a topic of much discussion (as were movements) at our Rendezvous in July in Washington, and will be the topic of a discussion in our next two issues. (We've not yet had time to consider all the essays on the subject so far submitted; we were too busy in Washington discussing growth.) EF!'s growing clout was shown at the initial Circle meeting, where a hundred determined eco-warriors stood in the cold rain and vociferously debated the environmental merits and inadequacies of porta-potties. Freddie infiltrators standing amidst the seething crowd must have been fairly quaking in their boots (or something much more vile). Where else could one find a band so determined to save the planet that they endured hours of bone-chilling pre-cipitation in their drive to prevent fecal contamination of the forest. (Indeed, certain Jonathon Richmond fans were later heard robustly singing "There's a potty in the woods tonight.")

After that grim afternoon, the 1988 RRR brightened into one of the finest and funnest yet. John Patterson provides a perspective on the gathering in this issue, while other activists describe the three major post-RRR actions in accompanying articles. We decided not to solicit articles on the porta-potties – intervals passed therein proved quite uneventful.

Another feature this issue is Lynn Jacobs' open letter on terminating grazing allotments. This important essay, like Lynn's tabloid *Free Our Public Lands*, confirms his standing as one of the most trenchant critics one of the most entrenched industries in the West.

Robert Mueller has contributed another fine essay on Eastern wilderness for this issue. It sets the stage for the Eastern Big Wilderness Conference to be held this September (see Bulletins). Eastern Big Wilderness proponents should attend this important conference; it will not be televised. Incidentally, because Dave and I will be there, we must postpone publication of our Mabon issue until about a week after normal publication



date. So please spare us the traditional calls of distress regarding the tardiness of the Journal.

In this issue, we welcome back the Ecoavengers, whose creator, Tom Stoddard, has now sent them overseas to bring to justice a criminal furrier. Which brings to mind the topic of a research project Dale Turner hopes to complete early next year: poaching and the illegal trade in rare furs, endangered animals, and related products. If you are privy to inside information regarding any of the poaching rings recently busted by federal wildlife agents – or any not yet busted – please send reports to Dale.

Now that we have Dale on the staff, we will have more time to play an active role in procuring articles for the Journal. In the past we, of necessity, simply accepted (or rejected) what we received. Henceforth, we will choose more topics meriting coverage and ask Dale or other EF! writers to complete reports on them. The *Earth First! Journal* Research Fund will finance many of these projects.

One writer who will continue to send regular feature articles is EF! Biodiversity Task Force coordinator Jasper Carlton. See Jasper's update herein to learn how the Biodiversity Task Force recently saved the Flat-spired Threetoothed Land Snail from possible extinction.

Lest the reading of this issue, so replete with news, be too ponderous, we have leavened it with Daniel Conner's wilderness music review. Conner writes so compellingly about composers who have created, consciously or not, wilderness themes that Dave is bracing for a flurry of letters demanding that he add to his Earth First! music store the works of Mendelssohn, Sibelius, Debussy, Ravel and others praised by Conners.

At the RRR, EF! writers and editors held a Journal workshop at which we reached agreement on several points: The Journal is worth reading. The Journal is as long as it should be despite the fact that we're having to reject over half the submitted material to keep the length of each issue down to 40 pages. The EF! General Tabloid should be reprinted. (Send suggested revisions to Dave.) Humor has been lacking in recent issues and it is the writers' responsibility to restore it. The Ned Ludd column should and will be expanded. "Tribal Lore' is no longer an apt title for our increasingly long news column. Beginning with next issue, that column will have a new title and new masthead designed by Mike Roselle (yeah you, Nagasaki, so start hoofing it). Which reminds me: special thanks go to Lourdes Fuentes-Williams, Helen Wilson, Marcy Willow, Peg, Christoph, Sky, Michael, Mike, Bob Waldmire, Lone Wolf, Brush and Canyon Frog for their continu ing donations of art for mastheads and general graphics. Many environmental periodicals are lousy with pretty photos, but few can boast the quality of artwork that EF! regularly displays. One of the more controversial aspects of the Rendezvous was Howie Wolke's Rally speech. Howie eloquently made two major points pertaining to the Journal which merit response here. First, Howie argued that the Earth First! movement in general and the EF! Journal in particular need to eliminate excess baggage. In other words, we are a movement and a Journal focusing on saving and restoring wilderness and wildlife, and issues not directly affecting wilderness and wildlife, important though they may be, should be left for other groups to tackle. Howie suggests that eliminating baggage would, for instance, mean that articles on matters most relevant to social reform, animal liberation, paganism, the peace movement, or feminism - again, important though these matters may be - do not belong in the Journal.

Second, Howie suggested that the use of pseudonyms in the Journal belittles the quality of the Journal. Howie maintains that pseudonyms detract from our credibility.

In responding to Howie's convincing claims, I can only speak with surety for myself, but hopefully in accordance with most Journal readers and writers. (If Howie's claims are here inadequately represented, consider this a Machiavellian move to goad Howie into responding, thus renewing his long-missed Griz Den column.) Point 1: Indeed the Journal should not carry much baggage. However, what constitutes baggage is not always clear, and a little baggage can make a difficult journey more bearable. Thus, while the Journal editors do not intend to seek articles on arcane or apparently peripheral matters, neither do we intend to summarily reject well-written articles pertaining to, say, paganism or animal liberation, if such articles are clearly linked to saving wilderness and wildlife and clearly reflect an EF! perspective.

Point 2: Neither Dave nor I, of course, would ever condescend to adopting a pseudonym (except in rare cases, with the express written consent of the true author). Indeed, serious articles generally should have serious authors' names, else people may discount the articles. However, there remains a place for pseudonyms in our Journal. Humorous articles, letters, and Ned Ludd pieces are often fitting contexts for false names, preferably clever and amusing ones. False names may also be appropriate when the authors have reason to fear for their jobs. We want environmentalists to take us seriously (yes, EF! wants credibility!), yet we want to maintain our sense of humor.

In short, Howie has raised important points. EF!, no doubt, will remain in the tenuous and paradoxical positions of needing to represent the diversity in the EF! movement – ranging from treeclimbing witches to bulldozer-blockading rednecks – while remaining focused on natural diversity, and of striving to retain an irreverent and humorous attitude even while presenting serious proposals. Whether or not we succeed will depend on our writers and readers.

Howie also stresses the need for more attention to ecological information. We heartily agree and strongly urge our writers to focus more on Nature. The Journal can provide this focus only insofar as our writers do.

One final potentially controversial outcome of the RRR bears mentioning here. At the Circle meeting, participants discussed the appropriateness of sending Mike Roselle's Direct Action Fund appeal to all *Earth First*! subscribers. Hearing little disagreement, Journal staff decided that the DAF appeal will go to the whole subscription list, as will the local groups' fund appeal. Ideally, more time would separate the appeals; it would have been good for the DAF appeal to have gone last spring and the local groups' appeal to go this fall. However, last spring Mike was in jail, a place not conducive to fundraising. Thus, the DAF mailing will go out in August, and the local groups' appeal in November. Please give generously to the DAF and to your local group. Shortly before going to press, Kris, our office manager - without whom work in the Journal office might long ago have ceased - gave us bad and good news. The bad news is that she and Les are leaving us. The good news is that she'll maintain her job with us, and from a place needing a stronger Earth First! presence - Maine. The decentralization has begun; the Tucson junta is dissipating! continued on page 3

### EARTH FIRST! Lughnasadh Edition August 1, 1988 Vol. VIII, No. VII

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

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

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For subscriptions, merchandise orders, donations, inquiries, and general correspondence, send to:

POB 2358, Lewiston, ME 04241

Letters to the Editor, articles, photos, etc. for *Earth First!* should be sent to: Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703, except for poetry which should go to Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride, CO 81435.

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Mike Brunson

Pileated Woodpecker Page 2 Earth First! August 1, 1988 Contributing Photographers: David Cross, Roger Featherstone, Doug Peacock, Scott Smith, Howie Wolke, George Wuerthner.

Mailing: Tucson Earth First! Group

Please send any newspaper clippings mentioning Earth First! or dealing with subjects of interest to us at POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Clippings about monkeywrenching of any kind would also be appreciated. Thank you!



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

#### Dear Earth First!

I am a 14 year old girl living in Cleveland, Ohio. My sister and I receive your newsletter and believe in everything you stand for.

I raised \$71 by selling chocolates at my school, and decided to split it evenly between you and Sea Shepherd Society. If there is anything else I can do to help your glorious cause (such as petitions, protests in Ohio, and such) please let me know! My sister is also president of the Ecology Club at my school, so we could manage a group project. —Imogen Taylor

Dear Sirs:

I am writing your organization to stress my feelings on the actions you take to justify your cause. I don't find any problems personally with wanting to preserve the environment, but is hurting innocent people to support your cause justifiable? I feel that you are giving other environmentalists a bad name, and are actually hurting your cause more than helping it. I would like to see the old growth forests preserved, but spiking trees is not the answer.

As a senior at Gresham High School, I have learned in my social change class that instead of violence, we can make a difference by writing our congressmen, lobbing [sic], and protesting, but not by violence to innocent people doing their job.

I would like to hear in the future that you have changed your ways in approaching the "earth" matters. When you do you will have my undoubted support.

-Erinn M. Jaksich, concerned citizen

#### Earth 1st

Next time you come to our Calif. deserts, you had best be armed, I plan to shoot first and ask questions later —Pete, Long Beach, CA

#### Pete,

This seems a singularly ineffectual means of obtaining answers. Verily, it would behoove you to question prior to shooting. <u>ed</u>.

#### EF! folks -

Here on Whidbey Island, idyllic little spot of green in Puget Sound, we've come nose to bulldozer with Trillium Corporation, landrapers extraordinaire. Trillium has bought all of Georgia Pacific's timberland in Western Washington – amounting to over 200,000 acres. 3000 of those acres are scattered on the south half of Whidbey Island and represent over 5% of south Whidbey's land. Trillium is clearcutting all 3000 acres this year.

We've been working on various levels to stop this destruction, and in doing so have discovered the broad outlines of an enormous and voracious beast. This same Trillium Corp. has blocked – with fence and guards – the most popular subsistence fishery in Alaska, on the Kasilov River. They have bought 50 miles of coastline on Kodiak Island. There are reports that they have holdings and/or projects in the Great Lakes region, Florida, California, and Hawaii. They are the 5th largest landowner in Alaska. They estimate their net worth to be "in the ten digit range."

In order to fight landrapers on this scale, we need information. We will act as an information clearinghouse if you people out there will send us newspaper articles, rumors, proposals, pictures, whatever. We should then get a clearer picture of Trillium, and hopefully, of its vulnerabilities. Every community they've entered thus far has been shafted, both ecologically and economically. Please help us bring this beast down.

-Marianne Edain, Box 53, Langley, WA 98260; (206) 221-2332

#### Dear Editor,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I recently sent to Franklin Research & Development, a major social investment advisory firm which also publishes Insight, an advisory newsletter focusing on publiclytraded stocks. One of the three companies profiled in their May "Equity Briefs" was Weyerhaeuser! I've been involved in the social investment area for several years. I realize there are no perfect publiclytraded companies. This is especially true if your main concern is Earth's well-being. It is much easier, for example, to screen out companies that have nuclear weapons contracts or are involved in South Africa than to know, with reasonable certainty, that a company has a "decent" environmental record - even if the research gives that indication. However, I would think that there are more benign alternatives even for paper companies - than Weyerhaeuser! Ritchie Lowry, of GOOD MONEY Publications, suggested Fort Howard Paper as an alternative.

Earth First!ers and other deep ecology folks are aware of the social investment movement and the fact that it is growing and receiving more mainstream attention, especially since the crash last October. I am angry that a major social investment firm, which its clients most likely trust, should see fit to recommend a company of Weyerhaeuser's ilk. Those of us who love Earth should not immediately debunk the efforts of the social investment movement so far - or the positive aspects that could, if we use care, begin to make inroads into corporate irresponsibility while those of us into alternatives work to build our systems and decentralized economies. We need all the help we can get and perhaps socially responsive investing and consuming can buy us time. There is hope, social investment firm will be colored by individual and organizational attitudes about what is or is not "responsible." A company like Weyerhaeuser is so awful that simply presenting a list of facts would steer most concerned people away from it. However, rather than present the facts, *Insight* interpreted them, according to their own ideas. Therefore, what you and I consider rape (clearcutting) is described in their "Equity Brief" as "wrestling with the ill effects of clear cutting."

CATALYST often is criticized for not putting enough emphasis on the financial aspects of social/alternative investing. People essentially agree with me that money cannot be the bottom line, that Earth must be, but in practice most still want to make a profit. We have a long way to go before most investors recognize the truth about our connection with Earth. I hope that by letting others know about this incident, we can carefully bring an Earth ethic into the minds and hearts of those who are already open to helping people. Without Earth, we have no people. Social investors MUST begin to acknowledge this. Social investors can be allies, or - because of shoddy research and misinformation - they could hinder our work.

—Susan Meeker-Lowry, Montpelier, -VT

ed. note: Susan is the editor of a fine magazine about economic alternatives, CATALYST (64 Main St, 2nd Fl, Montpelier, VT 05602). She is also the author of an important new book entitled Economics as if the Earth Really Mattered (\$9.95; New Society Publishers, POB 582, Santa Cruz, CA 95061; 1-800-333-9093) Readers who wish to object to a social investment firm promoting Weyerhaeuser should write Joan Bavaria, Franklin Research & Development, 711 Atlantic Ave, Boston, MA 02111. Readers may wish to mention to this firm a few facts from the news item concerning Weyerhaeuser in this issue's "Tribal Lore."

#### Earth First!ers,

Once again I visit a state new to me and depart awed by the magnitude of its majesty and the destruction thereof. North Florida is a land of great twisting waterways and forests of pines and hardwoods . . . beneath gray skies with continued on page 15

### Vortex . . .

#### Continued from page 2

In practice, this should not entail drastic changes in how the Journal and merchandise department operate. Please continue sending Journal articles and correspondence to us here in Tucson (this, too, will probably change in less than a year); send orders, payments, etc., to Kris in Lewiston, Maine. Maine EF!ers should make themselves known to Kris and Les. You'll never meet better people.

To end another verbose tirade on a positive note, I'll thank EF!'s young generation. One of the brightest aspects of the 1988 RRR for many of us was watching the young folk interact with Nature. Almost, they made a mockery of our adult naturalists as they espied and identified a Black-backed Woodpecker, Northern Goshawk, Long-tailed Weasel, Mink, and Columbia Ground Squirrels. They sketched Pileated Woodpeckers and other denizens of the Kettle Range; they monkeywrenched livestock equipment; and they had fun. Watching Michael, Sky, Dusty, Josh, Steph and the other youngsters at the RRR assured us that EF! has a fine future. -John Davis



Pileated Woodpecker

### Washington . . .

#### Continued from page 1

lawyer. Finally, we heard a thud against the wall. Looking out the window we saw our 50 supporters. Eventually, after over a day on a hunger strike, everyone bailed out at \$50, not guilty of anything.

If the last few Washington actions – especially this one – are any indication, things are escalating. We are getting away with more and we are being appreciated less. Our group was prepared enough so that when it looked as though a riot was imminent, tension was somehow released and the shit never really flew. Except for when the air conditioners were turned back on.

Mitch Freedman is a Washington EF! veteran of dozens of actions and the editor of Forever Wild, a book presenting a visionary North Cascades Wilderness proposal.

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

#### SCHEDULE

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is published 8 times a year on the old pagan European nature holidays: Samhain (November 1), Yule (December 21 or 22), Brigid (February 2), Eostar (March 21 or 22), Beltane (May 1), Litha (June 21 or 22), Lughnasadh (August 1), and Mabon (September 21 or 22). Deadlines for articles are three weeks before the cover date: October 10, December 1, January 10, March 1, April 10, June 1, July 10, and September 1. The newspaper is mailed Third Class on the cover date. First Class delivery is available for \$15 extra a year. Surface delivery outside the USA is available for \$30; airmail delivery overseas is available for \$45 a year.

anyway. This won't happen if major players in the movement recommend rapists like Weyerhaeuser.

What this incident demonstrates is that the information presented by any



Page 3 Earth First! August 1, 1988

## **WOLF CAMPAIGN CONTINUES ON 3 FRONTS**

#### by Tom Skeele

For the second consecutive year, the wolf workshop at the Round River Rendezvous renewed Earth First!'s effort to gain further protection and/or recovery of Canis lupis across North America (and Canis rufus in the Southeast). The meeting focused on Gray Wolves (or lack thereof) in British Columbia, the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem and the Southwest. The following is a regional breakdown of plans and how you can help. BRITISH COLUMBIA

was recently asked by the editor of the National Boycott Newsletter if the EF! Wolf Action Network was, after last winter's joint victory with Friends of the Wolf, still sponsoring an international boycott of "Super Unnatural" British Columbia. We are indeed! For, through five government-sanctioned programs, wolves are still being "controlled" province-wide.

On September 26, Earth First! will hold an international Day of Howls Against the Killing to bring the plight of BC wolves to the public eye. Types of actions will vary with differing political boundaries. We can all be inspired by the diversity of actions EF! held on Muir's birthday this past April. Demonstrate at borders, airports, sporting events, tourism offices, Canadian consulates, travel agents or ports of entry. In BC, consider any branch of the Ministry of Environment.

Actions on the 26th will also launch the campaign to stop whatever hunt the government has planned for the Muskwa/ Kechika region of northeast BC this winter (see Eostar 88). About 25 people have committed themselves to direct intervention. Others interested in visiting BC this winter to help stop a wolf slaughter should contact the Wolf Action Network. The rest of us can pressure the government all winter in various ways: protests, educating, fundraising, etc.

Direct intervention need not be limited to northeast BC. Last fall, a single individual's physical involvement helped save wolves from being killed during the hunt-ing season in BC's Flathead region. If you'd prefer involvement closer to home, contact the Network. The poison-bait program, the trapping on Vancouver Island, and the property damage control program also need our attention on September 26 and after.

For further information, suggestions, fact sheets, sample press packets, and agitators, contact the Wolf Action Network, c/o Tom Skeele, HCR 79, POB 1049, Crowley Reservoir, CA 93546. Meanwhile, direct your opposition and plans to boycott BC to: Mr. Bruce Strachen, Ministry of Environment, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, BC, V8V 2X5, CANADA and Mr. Bill Reid, Ministry of Tourism, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, BC, V8V 1X4, CANADA.

#### YELLOWSTONE

A coalition of conservation groups has accomplished much in the effort to bring wolves back to the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. They have worked closely with Representative Wayne Owens (D-UT), who has put a bill (HR 3378) before the House to mandate the completion of an environmental impact statement concerning wolf reintroduction in Yellowstone National Park. Experts agree that an EIS would validate wolf reintroduction. The coalition also organized a public input campaign which resulted in the Interior Appropriations Committee allocating \$200,000 to Yellowstone for fiscal year 1989 to finance an EIS for the Yellowstone Recovery Area — part of the Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan (a plan mandated by the Endangered Species Act). The appropriation has passed the House, but not the Senate. Conservationists in Wyoming and Montana are launching a public education effort this summer. Defenders of Wildlife (part of this coalition) has started a Wolf Restoration Fund, which would compensate ranchers for any verifiable livestock loss to wolves once the recovery plan is implemented.

asked Owens to change his bill so that it would direct the National Park Service to initiate and complete an EIS, rather than mandate reintroduction of wolves in Yellowstone within three years of the bill's passage. Not only have they copped out by pushing for a bill easier to swallow, but these environmental groups are afraid that such a mandate (automatic reintroduction) would interfere with Park management.

This coalition is also supporting "experimental population" status for any wolves reintroduced in Yellowstone. This status, which resulted from an amendment to the Endangered Species Act, allows for the "directed taking of experi-mental populations if depredations occur." In other words, it would grant the livestock industry the right to kill wolves that have preyed upon the "hooved locusts" grazing on lands adjawould have approved White Sands if the amendment had passed, but passage would have set a dangerous precedent.

Meanwhile, the Biodiversity Task Force is pursuing all available administrative and legal remedies to force a Habitat Suita-bility Study for the Gila/Blue Range Wilderness complex (Gila National Forest). This study is the first step in the recovery process, and the lead agency in the Mexican Wolf Recovery Plan - the New Mexico Department of Fish and Game is unwilling to allow such a study, probably because there are grazing allotments in the Gila Wilderness and the Department is bowing to pressure from the cattle industry.

So again, wolf recovery faces bullshit. The US Fish and Wildlife Service, which appointed the New Mexico Department of Fish and Game as lead agency, has recommended the Gila/Blue Wilderness Should state funding remain unavailable, the Board of Game and ADFG need only to allow PUBLIC aerial shooting. This has been done in the past and can be an even greater disaster for the wolves..

Second... aerial trapping was prohibited by the Board of Game effective July 1, 1988... but it has been largely replaced by "land-and-shoot" hunting of wolves. Third, illegal killing of wolves from

the air is rampant and, without increased law enforcement, will increase as more restrictive regulations are implemented.

More than 700 wolves were reported killed in the winter of 1986-87. Last winter's reported kill is not yet known but will likely be as high or higher.

If Governor Cowper would like to dispel any notions of wolf slaughter in Alaska, he could publicly make it clear



cent to Yellowstone - most of which are publicly owned. (This status has been applied to the eight Red Wolves reintroduced in North Carolina.)

This entire issue has become a geyser of controversy because three public servants are giving preference to a handful of ranchers, some of whom have grazing allotments in habitats needed for wolf recovery. Senator Simpson (R-WY), Senator Wallop (R-WY), and Representative Cheney (R-WY) pressured the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service to drop the Recovery Plan.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to the following people and tell them you want to see wolves reintroduced in Yellowstone Park and the other two areas of the Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan (northwest Montana - in and around Glacier NP, and central Idaho):

Governor Dukakis, State House, Boston,

complex. The federal agency's reason for not pursuing their own recommendation is that they don't want to force wolf recovery if the local agency does not favor it

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to the Fish and Wildlife Service and demand that the New Mexico Dept of Fish & Game no longer be the lead agency in the recovery process for the Mexican Wolf in New Mexico. Also demand that a Habitat Suitability Study be done on the Gila/Blue Wilderness complex. Write the Forest Service and encourage them to promote the study and to terminate grazing allotments on the Gila/ Blue that might threaten wolf recovery. Write the governor of New Mexico and tell him that if his Department of Fish and Game continues to obstruct the recovery of the Mexican Wolf, you will support a nation-wide boycott of New Mexico.

to his Commissioner of ADFG that wolf control, by ADFG or by the public, will not be tolerated. He could also appoint to the Board of Game people who are not predisposed to promoting wolf control.... We encourage citizens to express those concerns to Governor Cower at POB A, Juneau, AK 99811.

In closing, let me add that efforts put into the fight against public lands livestock grazing (such as the National Day of Outrage Against Welfare Ranchers, announced in this issue) will not only help the land, but will aid wolf recovery throughout the West. To paraphrase John Muir: "When I try to pick out any one thing, I find it attached to everything else in the universe.'

Tom Skeele is the coordinator of the Wolf Action Network. He can be reached at: HCR 79, POB 1049, Crowley Reservoir, CA 93546.

EF!ers should support the Owens' bill in its original form. The coalition has

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MA 02133

Director, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Interior Department, 18th & C Streets, NW, Washington, DC 20240

Interior Secretary, Interior Dept, same your representative, US House of Representatives, DC 20515 (urge support of HR 3378)

If interested in helping to organize a protest in Yellowstone, contact Randall Restless (address in Directory).

#### SOUTHWEST

The EF! Biodiversity Task Force and local EF! groups have been working for the recovery of the Mexican Wolf (a subspecies of Gray Wolf) in the Southwest. Recently, the military removed the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico from consideration as a reintroduction area. The military pushed for an amendment to the Endangered Species Act granting exemption of ESA guidelines for wolves placed on White Sands. The military

Michael Spear, Regional Director FWS, POB 1306, Albuquerque, NM 87103

Sotero Muniz, Regional Forester, FS. Fed. Bldg., 517 Gold Ave SW, Alb., NM 87102

Supervisor, Gila NF, 2610 N Silver St, Silver City, NM 88061 Governor Garrey Carruthers, State

Capitol, Santa Fe, NM 87503

#### ALASKA

The following information from the recent Alaska Wildlife Alliance newsletter explains the wolf situation in Alaska. Readers can contact the Alliance at POB 190953, Anchorage, AK 99519.

First... the Governor did eliminate state funding for wolf control... However, a wolf control program is still authorized in an area west of Fairbanks and there are continuing efforts from within the Alaska Department of Fish & Game to authorize additional control.



## **Mount Graham** Faces New Threats

#### by M. Rolled Peek

Southeast Arizona's Mt. Graham rises over desert valleys to an elevation of 10,700 feet. The most outstanding of the unique sky-island mountain ranges that jut forth from surrounding flat landscapes, the Pinaleno Range (of which Mt. Graham is the highest peak) represents an unusual blending of north-south Rocky Mountain-Sierra Madrean influences, and is located at the east-west Chihuahuan Desert-Sonoran Desert ecotone. Mt. Graham is home to numerous sensitive plant and animal species and rare associations not encountered elsewhere. (See index of back issues for articles on Mt. Graham.) Mt. Graham boasts the densest population of Black Bears in the western United States, its steep slopes offering them exceptionally varied seasonal food sources within half a day's travel up or down the mountain. In fact, the Pinalenos are the only spot known to exhibit five of the six Merriam's Life Zones in one condensed locale. Other notable mammal inhabitants include the endemic White-bellied Vole, Pinaleno Pocket Gopher, and Mt. Graham Red Squirrel, recently listed as an Endangered species.

The squirrel has become a focus in the battle to stop the University of Arizona (UA) and others from leveling Mt. Graham's spruce-covered summits for a giant astronomical observatory complex. Some say too much attention has been given the rare subspecies of Red Squirrel (of which about 200 remain), and it is the entire Hudsonian life zone with its delicate spruce-fir and wet meadow ecosystems that needs protection. Instead, the US Forest Service (FS) has passed the buck to the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and has chosen to allow the issue to revolve solely around whether or not the squirrel can persist in the midst of large-scale development.

To complicate matters, another federal agency, the Smithsonian Institution, is promoting the destruction of Mt Graham. The chief developer-culprit for the UA is J.T. Williams, an astronomer "on loan" from the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, who is so adept at out-maneuvering the agency decisionmakers with his changing development plans that he has earned the nickname "Wiggly" Williams.

This June the FWS reviewed their latest draft biological opinion on the proposed observatory's impact on the squirrel in a secret meeting with Wiggly and the Freds. Representatives of the Coalition for the Preservation of Mt Graham learned of the meeting and asked to attend but were told no by Robert Tippeconnic, Supervisor of the Coronado National Forest, even though the Coalition had just submitted a biological and legal critique of the "Expanded Biological Assessment" prepared by the FS. Previously, the FWS had included the Coalition in the section 7 consultation process, but then word also came down to FWS personnel to suspend communications with the Coalition.

FWS said no to the UA/Smithsonian three peak proposal (High Peak, Emerald Peak, and an unnamed 10,516' peak), but agreed to do a new assessment of Wiggly's counter-proposal to put all six telescopes and six receiving dishes on Emerald Peak and the side of Peak 10,516 instead. FWS agreed to this despite the fact that the one year deadline for establishing the Mt Graham Red Squirrel's Critical Habitat had just passed and no determination had been made.

On June 10, field observers reported to the Coalition that a party of agency personnel had arrived on Mt Graham. Two opposition activists, equipped with cameras and tape recorders, went to Emerald Peak, guessing that fast and illegal assessment was being conducted. The opposition team surprised the four criminals and began snapping pictures. Caught littering the trees and ground with survey flags were Randy Smith (Freddie biologist and law-enforcement specialist from the Coronado National Forest), Wiggly, a FWS biologist, and a FS road engineer. The four stonewalled all questions.

Clearly, the FWS had been pressured into leaving the Red Squirrel's Critical Habitat to be determined *after* a new road and new telescope sites had been laid out. However, the latest development proposal is so radically different from anything presented in the FS draft EIS from 1986 that, to be legal, a new draft EIS or supplement must be issued, requiring a new public comment period.

Residents from the towns around Mt Graham are up in arms about the mitigation measures proposed by Fish and Wildlife Service in an oral presentation of the FWS biological opinion. In it, if astrophysical development is allowed, private cabins, a bible camp, roads, and campgrounds need to be shut down and the habitat recovered to offset the observatory impacts on the squirrel. The



Test 'scope in the heart of Mt. Graham Red Squirrel habitat.

Arizona Game and Fish Department went further and recommended that if and *only* if astrophysical development was unavoidable, then the FS administrative site on the mountain and another set of private cabins must go too.

The official written biological opinion from FWS is due out July 15. The preliminary oral opinions discussed above were released by the feds only as a reaction to the opposition's announcements to the media of the secret proposal and illegal assessment. UA vice-president Allan Beigel attempted to counter the resulting stir by calling the media with his whitewashed version of the secret deal. Only one Arizona newspaper accurately reported that FWS admitted to the secret deal with the UA/Smithsonian.

One wonders why our national museum, the Smithsonian Institution is involved in a project as environmentally damaging as the proposed Mt Graham observatory. An article in the June issue of Smithsonian magazine outlined the controversy but irresponsibly indicated it was too late for public involvement. In fact, although the UA's Steward Observatory has led the push for the project, the Smithsonian Interferometer radio telescope, now in design, would be the most intrusive set of instruments. Counted as a single telescope by proponents, it actually would consist of six 120 foot tall movable dishes occupying a saddle in the heart of Red Squirrel habitat. It's time that the other co-conspirators share the blame for ruining the mountain

Not the least among these is the Catholic Church and its Vatican Observatory. Despite cries by Native American traditional groups against the desecration of director) met them privately again in June. Their sob stories spurred Muniz to encourage compromise talks. US Representative Jim Kolbe (along with Senator Dennis DeConcini, a scope-pusher) is also urging all sides to talk. Activists are resisting these overtures and planning direct action instead.

Finally, rumors are circulating that one of the primary observatory col-laborators and the designers of the first instrument that would be placed on Mt Graham (a submillimeter-wave radiotelescope), the Max Planck Institute for Radioastronomy in Bonn, West Ger-many, has decided to pull out of the project and locate their telescope elsewhere if a land allocation has not been granted by September 1 of this year. They would then join the McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas at Austin who earlier withdrew amid campus debate. Other rumors indicate that Vatican astronomers are not happy with plans to switch locations of their scope. Perhaps they will be the third group to drop out.

#### WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Please contribute to the Coalition's Mt Graham legal defense fund, and to Arizona Earth First!, which needs funds for upcoming actions. Send letters to the Smithsonian and the Catholic Church. Tell your local bishop you don't support what the Vatican wants to do on Mt Graham. Forget the Freddies and Fishies; our bodies and actions will speak louder than more letters, as they have demonstrated by ignoring our written protests. (One FS official said they didn't think anyone was really against the observatory until a test telescope was trashed on Emerald Peak!) Volun-





Mt Graham's sacred peaks, the Vatican would put the second scope on Mt Graham.

With the denial of recent administrative appeals by Arizona Earth First! and allies of the University's special use permits for "temporary" test facilities on High Peak, it has become clear that the Coronado NF will ignore the facts and support the plunder of Mt Graham for a small special interest group. Anxious to fatten their payrolls, Coronado managers have discovered the added incentive of a powerline to their Columbine Administrative Site on the mountain as a welcome by-product (or bribe?) of observatory development. Arizona Congressional support for the project also remains strong.

Although support for the project from Graham County residents has dwindled to a few chamber of commerce and county supervisor types, Freddie and Fishy bigwigs Sotero Muniz (FS regional forester) and Mike Spear (regional FWS teer for upcoming actions. Attend the regional rendezvous, Labor Day weekend, on Mt Graham.

Addresses: Arizona EF!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703

Mt Graham Coalition, POB 1949, Tucson 85702

for tax-deductible contributions: EF! Foundation, POB 50681, Tucson 85703, earmarked for the Biodiversity Task Force

Secretary Robert M. Adams, Smithsonian Institution, 1000 Jefferson Dr, SW, Rm 205, Washington, DC 20560 Director Robert Hoffman, Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Inst, 10th and Constitution Ave, NW, Rm 421, DC 20560

His Holiness Pope John Paul II, Vatican City, 00187, Rome, ITALY Dr Peter Mezger, Max Planck Institute for Radioastronomy, 1, Auf Dem Huegel 69, 5300 Bonn, WEST GERMANY Call Ned at 602-745-3907 for directions and more information.

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## SALMON REVIVAL RUNS THE CONNECTICUT RIVER

#### by Salmo Salar and Jonathan von Ranson

Six Salmon People of Connecticut Valley Earth First! launched the Salmon Revival Run up the Connecticut River on May 31 from Old Saybrook, Connecticut. Five weeks later, the Salmon People gathered on Gilman Island in Hanover, New Hampshire, 212 miles to the north, to celebrate Interdependence Day and the revival of radical environmentalism in the Connecticut Valley. On the voyage upstream, over 30 folks joined the paddlers. Three Salmon - Barry Auskern, Thomas Carney and Jamie Sayen - made the entire voyage.

The beauty and wildness of the Connecticut River (CR) transformed the lives of all participants. The trip was such a success that Tom and Jamie plan to continue to the Canadian border, 410 miles north of the river's mouth. The Salmon Revival Run (SRR) is but the first dance in the ongoing commitment of growing numbers of northeasterners to direct action in defense of our majestic bioregions. Plans are afoot to raise the stakes for big Wilderness. Hey Duk(akis)! Look out!

The best kept secret in New England has been exposed. The Connecticut is a wild river!

Despite dams, motorboats, nuke and hydroelectric plants, pollution and everything else that civilized western culture has imposed on the Connecticut River. its rhythms remain. People say there is no more wilderness in the East. Bull! The wilderness is buried under a little asphalt, but it is still there.

As we entered the southern CR, we discovered a surprisingly wild river in the heart of northeastern megalopolis. Because of its shifting shoals and sandbars, it is one of the few major American rivers which does not have a deep water port at its mouth. Despite occasional marinas and upscale second homes, the lower river, with its islands, coves, marshes, and mists, cast a spell upon us.

Unfortunately, many creatures we encountered were exotics. Mute Swans are beautiful, but they are not native to this continent, and they have displaced the Black Duck in much of this stretch of the river. Yellow Flag, a lovely iris we encountered in marshy areas, is also an import from Europe. Over 40 of the 63 species of fish now in the river are nonnatives! Most of these exotics are mudloving bottom feeders and predators, which have displaced about half the native species.

Yet, many natives remain. Great Blue and Little Green Herons, Canada Geese, many warblers and swallows, Belted Kingfishers, Common Nighthawks, Turkev Vultures, Broadwing Hawks, and various sparrows plied the air around our boats, as shad and bass jumped, and Dippers shuttled between riverbank and riverbottom with the secretive River Otter. Several pairs of Bald Eagles nest on the river. Osprey are returning.

The second morning, we headed with the tide for Connecticut Yankee Atomic power plant at Haddam Neck. By the mouth of the discharge canal, 1.8 miles south of the nuclear station, the water temperature measured 91.5 degrees! For the sake of wattage, the river bottom is covered with slimy sediment and the water is heated, reducing its oxygen content. Much of the inflow of pollutants has been stopped, but pollutants persist. in the silt.

In the southern half of Massachusetts, the river passes through industrialized Springfield, Chicopee and Holyoke. The Springfield incinerator will go on line shortly unless our friends from Advocates for a Safe Environment (ASE) can stop it. The Salmon testified before the Agawam Board of Health about the deposition of toxic incinerator ash.

ASE presented an impressive case, focusing on health and economics. Then Tom and Jamie, sporting salmon hats, spoke about the need to respect the river, regardless of the implications. After the testimony, ASE people thanked us.

One of their key members, Charlie Spencer, later joined the flotilla. He agreed with our assessment of ASE: The group is well-organized, but in danger of burn-out because they rely too heavily on arguing with numbers and facts. We urged them to interject some zany actions and speak from the heart. An important role for EF! in this region is to work loosely with such outstanding groups to help replace burn-out with the joys of direct action.

The first dam we encountered was in Holyoke, mile 81. We were the first party the power company had ever portaged up the river. A fish elevator lifts the anadromous American Shad, Blue-backed Herring, Sea Lamprey, Striped Bass and Atlantic Salmon over the monolith. This year, over 250,000 shad took the ride, but only about 70 salmon. The elevator is a cruel technological fix. As it rises out of the river, small herring are trapped in the mesh and crushed.

Nine of every ten salmon captured in the elevator are removed to the Sunderland Fish Hatchery; the tenth is set free to travel north. We were invited to visit the hatchery. There we saw 64 Atlantic Salmon imprisoned in sterile swimming pools. These fish (the only salmon we saw on our trip) will be milked of their eggs and sperm and kept as breeding stock for the rest of their lives. Any reprobate who wishes to liberate these noble creatures should be aware of the burglar alarm system at the hatchery.

On June 18, over 100 of our clan gathered at Turner's Falls, Mas-sachusetts, to celebrate the halfway point of our (scheduled) trip. Turner's Falls was a fitting place for this revival. In May 1676, native peoples allied with King Philip were salmon fishing at Peskeompscut (Turner's) Falls. Captain Turner massacred 300 sleeping men. women and children. This victory broke the native resistance and drove most of the native peoples from the region. Exotics from Europe then swarmed over the land. In 1798, these exotics built the first dam across the Connecticut River at Turner's Falls. Atlantic Salmon have been extinct in the upper river ever since.

One of the rally speakers was Steve Rideout, a biologist with the CR Atlantic Salmon Restoration Commission. He explained that their goal is to achieve sustainable natural populations of Atlantic Salmon within the next 25 years. The hatchery program releases hundreds of thousands of fry each year in the tributaries of the Connecticut. Biologists like Steve are sincere, but they are fighting a losing battle because the project is crippled by a philosophy of mitigation and stewardship.



Salmon Revival Runner on the river.

have been provided with fish ladders to get fish up to the next level of the gauntlet, but only 71 used the elevator at Holyoke, Massachusetts, and only five reached the Vermont border. It was recently discovered that most hatchery smolts and natural spawn get chewed up by generator turbines on the trip downstream.

A more fundamental objection to the salmon project is the stewardship angle. Atlantic Salmon evolved in the wild waters of North America, Europe and the North Atlantic. Hatchery fish are the genetic analog to cows and sheep.

If the program were conceived of as a short-term holding action to prevent the extinction of the Atlantic Salmon during a period of transition to a rewilded Connecticut River, that might be understandable; but it seems that the project, as currently constituted, is the total of the restoration plan. In 25 years we'll have a genetic strain of domestic salmon still unable to sustain itself in the Connecticut's dammed waters.

Another fatal weakness of the project is its bureaucratic structure. Most spawning occurs in the tributaries of the CR, but the project has responsibility only for the CR itself.

Instead of spending \$11 million for a fish ladder at Wilder Dam, the money should be spent to breach the dam and restore the habitat. The EF! position on Atlantic Salmon restoration was eloquently stated by conservation biologist Jeff Elliott (veteran of the Merrimack River restoration project): "Don't worry about the salmon. Restore and preserve their habitat and the salmon will take care of themselves.'

Above Turner's Falls begins the transition to the boreal northern forests. The riverway grows wilder, but still is degraded by dams. The 15 mile section south of the confluence of the White and Connecticut Rivers (mile 211) is one of the few relatively free-flowing stretches of the river (i.e., it is not drowned by a dam, but its waters rise and fall at the whims of upstream dam operators). Of the 212 miles to Hanover, only about 25 had any current; the rest is like a series of lakes.

tified Hart Island as a "significant site." Unfortunately, the island has not received protection. A dam there would Sumner Falls. Enchanted by doom Ledge Island, we reflected on the hundreds of miles of wild beauty drowned by the 16 dams on the Connecticut and the hundreds of dams on its tributaries, which enable us to enjoy electric tooth-brushes and all night lighting for K-Mart.

On July 4, we celebrated Interdependence Day on Gilman Island, near the Hanover, New Hampshire bridge where the Appalachian Trail crosses the Connecticut. That night, pedestrians on the bridge were serenaded with wild howls.

Paddling day in and day out was pure joy, but oft interrupted by motorboats. Motorboats accelerate erosion, stir up sediment, pollute the water, and enable lazy slobs to desecrate the river. One embalmed motorboater defiantly told us that motorboats have rights. We agreed; they have the Fifth Amendment right to remain silent. Ban motorboats! (We could not confirm rumors that ecoteurs plan night raids on CR marinas to spread valve lapping compound.)

The Revival Run was a watershed event in the lives of all participants, and its taught us lessons applicable to other campaigns. A crazy idea like ours helps educate the media and politicians by using wit and love instead of boring bombast. The key here is to lure the pols and the papparazzi out onto the river. Our garish hats and odd upstream itinerary attracted the media. Numerous articles were written about us, but only one reporter bothered to paddle with us for a few miles. She wrote the best and most sympathetic article.

Make your action irresistible. Once you lure the media and politicians out to your river or forest, Mother Earth will do the rest.

In traditional cultures fish are often symbols of wisdom, and believed to possess healing powers. The salmon is a powerful symbol of our inner health as well as watershed health. The salmon is the world traveler. Born in your watershed, it runs to the ocean; then, fortified by the wisdom of the sea, it returns home to inform the sedentary ones (trees, bears, caddis flies, humans) of the mysteries of the world. The salmon, like the Round River, returns to her source.

Rideout admits that the dams are the most serious problem, yet the Commission would never dare to make the radical proposal that we breach the dams. Dams

TC

nr

Our most beautiful campsite was Ledge Island at Sumner Falls (204.5). The falls are three miles north of Hart Island, which continues to attract hydro engineers who want a dam there. In 1970, the National Park Service iden-

AND THE LAND

All along our route, people expressed a love for the river and a desire to see



6. von alten



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## **Ecological Preserves for the Central Appalachians**

#### by RF Mueller

Ed. note: The following essay introduces some of the topics to be discussed at the Eastern Wilderness Conference, on September 17 & 18 in Virginia. We encourage all eastern Earth First! activists to attend this landmark event. For information, see Bulletins in this issue.

The concept of ecological preserves rests on two premises: the global wilderness imperative and local need. We are beginning to recognize that large natural areas and wilderness around the globe are necessary to maintain vital planetary life support systems that provide clean land, air and water as well as sustain biological diversity and the evolutionary process upon which all life depends. Just as it is axiomatic that the elements of individual ecosystems are connected, it is becoming increasingly clear that such links also bind widely separated global ecosystems one to another. Obvious examples are the migration patterns of birds, bats and other animals and the intercontinental movements of natural and human-produced chemicals. It is futile to attempt "saving" tropical rainforests or arctic wildlife without at the same time not only saving but also restoring habitats of human-dominated temperate ecosystems to which the former are inevitably connected. Bird species now threatened in their tropical wintering grounds due to deforestation have long suffered through destruction of their temperate wilderness breeding areas such as those of the Appalachians. They cannot long endure both. Also, the burden of insidiously toxic chemicals is increasing in the tissues of migratory birds that pass through our area. Will these chemicals bring about catastrophic breeding failures or other deleterious effects in arctic and tropical birds?

Ecological preserves are being designated in many parts of the world. Many have been designated in Alaska and in the Andes of South America, while in



the salmon return. When told they could have dams *or* salmon, most allowed that they could lower their material expectations if that would help the fish.

One of our salmon spoke metaphorically of the river: Functionally, the Connecticut River is like the intestine of the bioregion. One set of processes removes the spent energies for further usefulness in the sea; while, with other actions, the river refreshes the blood of the land and air through which it passes. Only delusions about germs keep us from applying poetry to the body's web of relationships – chemical, microbial and physical – that equals digestion. Indeed, *E. coli* may be the salmon of the bowels!

Habitat restoration occupied our thoughts all the way. Programs designed to restore individual species fail to grapple with the real issue: restoration of habitat. After all, what is a species? Is a salmon a salmon out of water? Or, is its salmon-ness indistinguishable from its context? Robinson Jeffers' fine line "Who but the wolf whittled so fine the fleet limbs of the antelope?" strikes at the heart of the matter. Where does wolf end? At the tip of her tail? Is there not wolf-ness in the fleet limbs of the antelope? Is there not wolf-ness in the mountain (see "Thinking Like a Mountain")? Truly such relationship is the ultimate form of interspecies communication

How shall restoration proceed? Step 1 is obvious: Cease all pollution, remove dams, and preserve all remaining wildlands. Step 2 is tougher. Do we actively intervene or do we acknowledge that playing god has caused the catastrophe? Pondering this as we paddled, we found the river telling us "Back off. Your former species has done enough harm already." In general, then, restoration should mean: let succession occur; let the ecosystem restore a dynamic equilibrium. Let grow. [Some ecologists may contest this, and more active involvement may be necessary in other regions. New England enjoys fairly high precipitation rates, and vegetation recovers there more rapidly than in the West, for instance. The field of restoration ecology is young and little in it is certain yet. -ed] Nevertheless, in certain cases during the transition from holocaust to health, some modest intervention is appropriate. Remove trash. Halt erosion from a road or clearcut. Prevent further leaching of toxics into aquifers. If possible, assist endangered species to avoid extinction during the transition, but don't wage a war to purge all exotics. Don't engage in massive replanting programs - leave that to succession. Hard and fast rules are dangerous, but, in general, it is best to err on the side of inaction

rather than to exacerbate the situation with well-intentioned but inappropriate intervention.

Tom Jay writes in "Salmon of the Heart": "The forest is mother to the salmon." In salmon waters, the major energy resource is forest detritus. Trees also shade these waters and thus help maintain the cool water temperatures vital to salmon. In other words, clearcuts kill salmon.

An essential component for salmon revival is Wilderness designation of millions of acres of the headwaters of the great salmon watersheds. In the past year, Earth First! has presented wilderness proposals for northern Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

Day in and day out, we were mesmerized by the sunlight dancing on the water. Gazing at the water, we saw the river as a mirror. It mirrors the health of the ecosystem. The health of our ecosystem is a mirror of our culture, of our spirit.

Japanese poet Nanao Sakaki writes: "To stay young/To save the world,/ Break the mirror." Break the mirror of self-adsorption. Break the mirror of the ego. Break the dams.

The Western Abenaki and the geologists have similar explanations for the birth of the Long River. As the glacier receded about 15-20,000 years ago, it left several recessional moraines and deltas along the way. Near Cromwell, Connecticut (33), the delta formed a natural dam across the drainage basin. Meltwater was trapped behind it to create Lake Hitchcock, which extended 170 miles north to Lyme, NH. In places it was eight miles wide. About 13.000 years ago, the dam broke, the lake drained, and the broad fertile plain of the presentday Connecticut River was revealed. The Abenakis tell how Gluskabi conquered the Water Monster who had dammed the Long River and refused to give water to the people living below the dam. After reducing the monster to a bullfrog, Gluskabi picked up a big yellow birch and used it to open the dam so that the river could again run free. THANKS: We thank the EF! Foundation, the Rowe Conference Center (where the idea for the action arose), Toms of Maine, and Perception of North Carolina for their generous support.

Costa Rica a plan is in operation to restore a large portion of a once-devastated tropical dry forest (WO McLar-Nature Conservancy ney, The Magazine, vol 38, p.11, 1988). Yet the eastern United States has no preserve devoted primarily to ecosystem preservation. Existing government preserves are human "playgrounds," such as the National Parks, or manipulated areas, such as National Wildlife Refuges, in which human uses such as recreation and hunting preempt the ecological functions. Even worse than the Parks and Refuges are the National Forests, which are devoted entirely to extractive industries such as timbering and mining, or at best simply cater to hunters. The Central Appalachians have been largely destroyed by timbering and mining. Clearly it's time to return large parts of the Appalachians to all their floral and faunal glory! (See "The Appalachian Mountains Vision and Wilderness," Jamie Sayen, EF!, Beltane 87.) CHARACTERISTICS

Central Appalachian ecological preserves should encompass a minimum of several hundreds of thousands of acres each and include not only mountain heights but also intermountain valleys, so that they incorporate enough diverse terrain and high nutrient soils to provide prime habitat not possessed by existing parks and Wilderness Areas (Mueller, Mabon 85). Adequate size is also required for the reintroduction of extirpated species such as the Elk and Gray Wolf, which require large ranges and solitude. Following the proposal of Reed Noss ("Protecting Natural Areas in Fragmented Landscapes," Natural Areas Journal, vol 7(1), p.2, 1987), these preserves would consist of large wilderness cores surrounded by buffer lands and be connected to each other and to other natural areas by broad communication corridors. The wilderness cores would be administered as part of The National Wilderness Preservation System. An inner buffer zone would be open to low intensity uses such as long rotation forestry whereas the outer buffer zone would be available for more intensive uses. The cores and buffer zones would be integrated into the general region on a regional planning basis. They would also be integrated into the regional culture, and participation of local people in administering and restoring the land would be encouraged as it is in Costa Rican preserves cited above. This participation would be particularly important for wilderness recovery. This entire process as well as the end result would be of enormous educational and research value to the local inhabitants and institutions as well as the greater scientific community.

LOCATION

Although the eventual siting of ecological preserves will require extensive preliminary studies, certain areas are immediately suggested by their terrains, land ownerships, and uses. In general terms, the following criteria are important:

A) Existing large, relatively undisturbed or only moderately disturbed areas.

B) A salubrious complement of geologic formations, terrain types, and drainage classes with emphasis on well-watered mainstem valleys and rich soils such as alluvium.

C) Relatively low human human population densities.

D) Small or marginal agricultural, mining or timber economies.

E) Significant core areas of public lands such as National Forests, State Wildlife Management Areas, etc.

A suitable area of the Valley and Ridge Province is the tract of land occupying parts of Augusta, Bath, and Highland Counties between Highways 250, 39, and 220, with extensions north of 250 in the vicinity of the proposed Shenandoah Wilderness, and west of 220 along the Jackson River and thence to the West Virginia line. A suitable area on West Virginia's Allegheny Plateau is the Cranberry backcountry. A large preserve here would build on the existing 35,000 acre Cranberry Wilderness, which could be expanded to an 80,000 acre or greater Wilderness core. With Forest Service road closings to the north and extensions south of Highway 39, this core plus buffer zones would more than triple the protected area. CRITICAL DATA

Candidate sites will of necessity be evaluated in detail as to existing land ownership, use, and degree of development, with emphasis on agriculture and domestic livestock distributions in and around the potential preserve. Other data will be needed to evaluate the geologic base, distribution of climate types, vegetation and the ecosystems represented. Historical and current data will be used to determine the original (prior to European settlement) nature of the vegetation and fauna as a prerequisite to wilderness restoration. To these ends it will be necessary to consult maps, aerial and satellite photos, and written records from public agencies and private institutions: as well as conducting ground exploration and talking with locals. These studies should involve the broadest possible spectrum of expertise in such fields as biology, geography, geology, land use planning, nature study, and publicity. Eventually, planners of such federal agencies as the National Park Service must become involved.

RF Mueller, Virginia EF! contact, is organizing the Eastern Wilderness Conference, and is preparing a wilderness primer which will be sold through Ned Ludd Books beginning this fall.

FUTURE PLANS: Tom and Jamie will complete the journey upriver. EF! will defend Mt Graylock in western Massachusetts, and will oppose Quebec Hydro's damming of Quebec rivers to send electricity to the northeastern US.

DISGUSTING PLEA: To revive the moribund environmental movement in the Northeast, we need your help. Join us and/or send donations to Connecticut Valley Earth First!, POB 324, Rowe, MA 01367.





#### EF! PLANS DAY OF OUTRAGE AGAINST WELFARE RANCHERS

Earth First! is launching a nationwide protest against the abuse of our public lands by the livestock industry. We're tired of camping on cow pies, climbing over barbed wire fences, seeing "predators and varmits" killed, avoiding streams and ponds polluted by hooved vermin! Almost all public lands in the West are open to grazing, yet this grazing only accounts for 2% of the nation's beef production.

Only 5% of US ranchers graze on public lands. The unflattering term 'welfare ranchers' is apt because, for grazing public land, these graziers pay only about 25% of the cost (about \$1.50 per AUM [animal unit month] on BLM land) that other ranchers pay for private land, and public land ranchers receive numerous subsidies in the form of "range improvements." (See Lynn Jacobs' tabloid Free Our Public Lands, Nancy & Denzel Ferguson's Sacred Cows at the Public Trough, and back issues of EF!.)

Our national day of protest will be on January 9, the opening day of the Denver Livestock Show, the largest livestock show in the US. Colorado EF! is spearheading this protest and encouraging EF! groups throughout the country to hold protests at BLM or other land mismanagement agency offices in their area. COEF! will have information kits for EF!ers wanting to participate. Contact Eric Holle, 1126 James Canyon Dr, Boulder, CO 80302, to join the network list. More news regarding this day of protest will soon appear in the Journal.

-Mike Stabler

#### NEW MINING THREATS LOOM IN GREAT BASIN

The Great Basin faces a new threat from the mining industry. Canadian and US companies are buying old gold and silver claims and developing them with a rapacity unknown during the 19th century Gold Rush. Taking advantage of strong gold prices and the depressed economy in parts of the Great Basin, they take over areas which saw smallscale mining last century, and open huge strip mines. They treat vast quantities of low-grade rock with cyanide and other poisonous chemicals to extract the minerals. The latest target is the Bodie Hills, a fine, albeit overgrazed, range on the Nevada-California border north of Mono Lake. A mining company from Vancouver, British Columbia, with the interesting moniker of Galactic Resources Ltd, has bought or leased every claim within a three mile radius of Bodie Bluff. They have littered the countryside - including a small Wilderness Study Area - with hundreds of claim stakes, and have been driving their trucks through the WSA and other areas ostensibly closed to vehicles. One of these areas is the ghost town of Bodie, the largest uncommercialized ghost town remaining in the West. This historic monument and the wild plateaus around it would be destroyed by Galactic's proposed 400 foot deep, 200 employee open pit mine. For the sake of the Pronghorn, the

Sage Grouse, the *Phacelia monoensis* and other rare life, write to the Mono County Board of Supervisors, Bridgeport, CA 93517, and to the BLM, Bishop Resource Area, 787 N Main St, Suite P, Bishop, CA 93514. Just say "NOPE" (No Open Pits Ever) to this Galactic disaster. —bodie jack

#### ENVIRONMENTALISTS ATTACK POISONED PLAN IN CALIFORNIA DESERT

Opposition by mainstream environmental groups has slowed development of a gold mine operation within the proposed Mojave National Park, an operation which would use cyanide to extract the gold. The BLM approved the Viceroy Gold Mine operation, located in California's Castle Mountains, but reversed their decision in the face of appeals by environmental groups.

The controversy is based largely on plans to drip a cyanide and water solution through crushed ore piled on a plastic liner, leaching out precious metals in the process. The solution would collect in large ponds, and then be treated to remove the gold. According to a *Los Angeles Times* article, similar operations in California and Nevada regularly kill birds and small mammals that come to drink from the poisoned ponds. In August, 1986, 900 birds were killed at a central Nevada gold mine's cyanide ponds, including ducks, pelicans, and Great Horned Owls.

That mine has since covered its ponds with nets, and other operations have taken steps such as covering or lowering cyanide concentrations in exposed ponds, and using colored flags or air cannons to scare birds away.

nons to scare birds away. Such measures didn't help wildlife around an existing California mine, where two large accidental cyanide spills have been reported in the last three months. The state Fish and Game Department is investigating wildlife deaths in the area.

Activists are also concerned about the water pumping needed to run the leaching operation, saying it will dry up the nearby Paiute Springs. The spring provides the East Mojave's only continuous water supply for local wildlife, including the imperiled Elf Owl. Due to public outcry, BLM and San Bernardino County are preparing a joint environmental impact statement/environmental impact report on the operation. Concerned folk should contact: Roger Alexander, Project Leader, BLM Needles Resource Area, POB 888, Needles, CA 92363; (619) 326-3896. the proposed 1987 hunt because DFG failed to address impacts such as the loss of habitat, the 1987 wildfires, and future hunting seasons, as well as concerns raised by the National Park Service and US Forest Service. Judge McCabe called their 1988 draft report "another quick fix" because these impacts were not adequately addressed.

A hunting season on Mountain Lions could still take place this year, if the Commission and DFG do yet another "quick fix". Based on last year's performance, it would not be surprising for them to pursue a season this year.

—Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation

#### MONTANA EF! PROTESTS ECO-STINKERS

About two dozen EF!ers carried a coffin, a bus ticket, a backbone, and a dead skunk through downtown Missoula in early July to protest several Montana pseudo-wilderness bills and their three Congressional sponsors. The coffin was for lands that would not be protected by the 1.3 million acre House or Senate bills, bills which neglect most of the 6.5 million roadless acres in Montana.

First stop on the parade was to deliver a bus ticket to Rep. Pat Williams. The ticket would take Williams to Rhode Island, a place chosen because 1.3 million acres of wilderness would be appropriate for a state that size. (Rhode Island has about 770,000 acres.) Protesters then delivered a dried ani-

Protesters then delivered a dried animal spine to Sen. Max Baucus, saying the senator needs a backbone.

In a final stop at the office of Sen. John Melcher, marchers dropped off a dead skunk saying both the animal and the senator qualify as "eco-stinkers".

This action followed an April confrontation, where a large and angry group met Melcher at a Missoula public forum. The activists were concerned that Melcher not only co-sponsored one of the anti-wilderness bills (which would benefit oil and gas interests eager to enter the currently roadless areas), and not only because he resists holding field hearings in Montana on the issue, but because he removed a Montana activist from the agenda of the Washington, D.C., hearing ten minutes before he was to speak.

Instead of the wilderness destruction supported by the current bills, Montana EF! is pushing the Montana-Idaho National Interest Land Preservation Act (MINILPA), an alternative which would protect over 15 million acres of wilderness in the two states.

WHAT TO DO: Write your Congressional delegation and members of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee (representatives, House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515; senators, Senate, DC 20510). Tell them to support MINILPA, to protect all National Forest roadless areas in Montana and Idaho.

#### LAST STAND FOR TEMAGAMI WILDERNESS

The last major accessible wilderness area in eastern Canada, Temagami, in southeastern Ontario, is under attack by the logging corporations. The logging in-

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dustry wants the Ontario government to extend a road into the Temagami wilderness. This will allow them to cut some of the oldest and largest stands of White and Red Pine trees in North America.

These logging plans led to the inclusion of Temagami on the global Threatened Areas Register published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

The provincial government conducted an environmental assessment of the road project, called the Red Squirrel Road extension, but limited its scope to the 66-foot wide road corridor. The assessment did not address the question of logging, and was so weak that the consultant who prepared it refused to have his name attached to the report. Despite strong public demand, the government did not hold a public hearing on the assessment.

Approval of the road extension will mean not only construction of the road, but also of two side roads that together will complete the encirclement of Lake Temagami. In addition, approval will almost immediately lead to issuance of logging licenses for the old growth forest reached by the roads.

WHATTO DO: Write or call The Honourable David Peterson, Premier of Ontario, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA M7A 1A1; phone 416-965-1941. Tell him to stop the logging of Temagami NOW.

#### BLM PLAN ELIMINATES GRAZING ALONG AZ RIVER

The BLM recently released the Draft Management Plan and EIS for their San Pedro River property, 48,000 acres along a 36-mile stretch in southeast Arizona. The goal of the plan is to restore one of the nicer large riparian communities in the desert Southwest, and it may actually succeed since the draft calls for no grazing in the area over the plan's 15-year span.

BLM purchased the land two years ago, and promptly ended both cattle grazing and all public use. The Management Plan is a way to solidify those temporary administrative decisions. BLM clearly favors keeping out cows, but their preferred alternative calls for significant levels of human recreational development and use. They deserve strong support for a revolutionary anti-grazing stand, a position that has received national criticism from cow-lovers and their Congressional flunkies. They also need pressure to keep human use of this fragile wetland community to a minimum.

The draft includes four alternatives: "preservation" (some recreational development), "utilization" (maximum development), "preferred" (some development), and "no action" (eliminate almost all human use). Non-grazing is common to all alternatives.

WHAT TO DO: Write the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, 425 E. 4th St, Safford, AZ 85546. Congratulate and encourage him for ending grazing, and support the "no action" alternative.

THE PIONEER

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#### ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MOUNTAIN LIONS

For the second year in a row, a California judge found the proposed California Mountain Lion hunting season to be illegal.

Judge Lucy McCabe of the San Francisco Superior Court concluded that the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and the Fish and Game Commission's Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for 1988 was inadequate. Essentially, the 1988 EIR failed to comply with last year's court order which overruled



Portland, OR, protest over Senator Hatfield's 3-part rider to Senate appropriations bill, a rider designed for timber industry clients. Office doors were locked.

#### NEW ENGLAND EF!ERS TO DEFEND MT GREYLOCK

Mt Greylock, the highest peak in Massachusetts and the geospiritual heart of the Berkshire Mountains, is by developers threatened and politicians with plans for condominiums and recreational resorts. Earth First!ers are planning direct action to halt the developers and reclaim the mountain as a sacred site. We are planning an EF! backpacking celebration of the peak - camping under the stars and refusing to budge when the bulldozers move in! We seek people to join us. Contact: Greylock, c/o POB 836, Pittsfield, MA 01202; 413-442-3038.

-Barry Auskern

#### EF!ERS NEEDED TO STOP DOLPHIN SLAUGHTER

Earth First! readers have read in previous issues of the dolphin slaughter occurring off the coast of Mexico. Over 150,000 dolphins are dying tortuous. deaths every year so the tuna fishing industry can make a few extra dollars. The way to stop this slaughter is to harass the big companies behind the dolphin murders - Heinz and Ralston Purina, in particular. We need to show the public that these companies are killing Flipper to increase their profits. We are planning a Tuna Free Month for September and need help! Join the boycott and organize rallies. The nation is sympathetic toward our cause, but unaware of how serious the situation is: Populations of the Eastern Spinner Dolphin and Spotted Dolphin have been depleted by 58% and 80%, respectively, from original levels. The tuna industry is driving dolphins toward extinction. We have information sheets and boycott lists available for anyone concerned. We need to know if you'll help with our boycott month. Coordinated events will present a stronger front and gain more media attention. Please contact us immediately at 916-753-8625.

—Sue Rodriguez-Pastor and Myra Finkelstein, Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, POB 16, Davis, CA 95617-0016.

#### ON A COLLISION COURSE IN THE KALMIOPSIS

Earth First!ers from around the country have come to the largest remaining unprotected ancient forest ecosystem on the West Coast to put their bodies on the line to defend wilderness. As the Forest Service and industry prepare to conduct "salvage" cuts (see back issues), ecodefenders have backpacked into the rugged mountains of the 120,000 acre North Kalmiopsis Roadless Area in southwest Oregon's Siskiyou National Forest to continue the campaign begun in 1983. In that spring of five years ago Earth First! for the first time used non-violent civil disobedience in a resistance campaign over months to stop construction of the infamous Bald Mountain road. Now the Forest Service has finalized plans for what could be one of the most devastating assaults on wild country ever. The Siskiyou National Forest plans to build over 20 miles of road, including the extension of the road on Bald Mountain, and to log 9500 acres — including one clearcut of 700 acres - in the roadless area, all in one year. Only Warren, the public information officer for the Siskivou NF stated the FS position: "Our objective is to get those logs going down the road." Helen Matthews gave our succinct response: "Our objective

Mountain. We will be there to meet the machines at the place where EF! cut its teeth on non-violent direct action. Sitting around at base camp, we all realized that after years of struggle we are the last line of defense for this incredible forest. Said Jake Jagoff, "Wild Rockies Earth First! relishes the chance to partake in the fight to save the last vestiges of old growth forest wilderness in the Pacific Northwest." Down the trail one of the "sherpas" mumbled, "I have to carry what? How far?" The rest was inaudible. We thank especially the gang from Colorado.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Come to the Kalmiopsis, bring friends. If you have experience in CD or have attended a CD prep, your talents are invaluable. Contact the Action Center 503-866-2526 or Oregon EF!, POB 1437, Merlin, OR 97532.

-Steve Marsden

#### TONGASS REFORM LEGISLATION ADVANCES

In late May, the House Agriculture Committee decided not to amend HR 1516, the House Interior Committee's version of the Tongass Timber Reform Act, a bill to reduce the environmental and economic waste associated with logging on Southeast Alaska's Tongass National Forest (EF! Brigid 86). Environmentalists had feared that the Ag Committee would weaken the bill. HR 1516 can now go to the floor for a vote by the full House of Representatives. As of mid July, it looks like the vote may occur within days. If passed by the House, it is expected to meet stiff opposition from Alaska's two Republican senators.

In its present form, HR 1516 would cancel section 705 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), ending the automatic timber appropriation of at least \$40 million annually and the supply requirement of 450 million board feet annually. It would also require the Forest Service to renegotiate the 50 year contracts with the pulp mills, Alaska Pulp Company and Louisiana-Pacific Ketchikan, and place a five year moratorium on logging in 19 key wildlife areas. The contracts are an underlying cause of Tongass mismanagement, assuring over-harvest of high-volume old growth trees and guaranteeing that the mills pay timber prices far below fair market values. Under the proposed legislation, the Tongass timber program would be funded through normal annual Congressional appropriations review, and the timber supply level would be set according to market demand and multiple use considerations - the same process used for all other National Forests.

—Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, POB 021692, Juneau, AK 99802 (907-586-6942)

#### HUNT HARASSMENT LEGALIZED

In May, a US District Court judge ruled unconstitutional a Connecticut law prohibiting the harassment of hunters, according to a *Washington Post* story. In examining the case of a part-time waitress who was arrested for talking to goose hunters, Judge Alan Nevas found that the law, as written, "criminalizes a substantial amount of constitutionally protected free speech."

Nevas found that while the state may legitimately control the conduct of hunters and non-hunters to a certain degree, it faces significant constitutional limits. "The propriety of hunting and taking wildlife is a fair subject for spirited public debate," he said. That was obviously not the opinion of California Bighorn Sheep hunters who captured and held protesters this spring during the first Bighorn hunt in California in over a century (Brigid '88). The California Desert Protection League recently published more information about Dr. Loren Lutz, guide for the hunters and leader of the group that held the protesters. Lutz, who swore to push for California anti-harassment law, claimed he was "with the BLM" when he arrested several protesters at gunpoint. The League learned that he chairs the BLM Desert Advisory Committee but has no official status. Not incidentally, Lutz is a fanatical opponent of the California Desert Protection Act.



For those wishing to respond to this Range Rover of North America advertisement, contact: Charles R Hughes, Chief Executive Oficer, Range Rover, North America, 4390 Parliament Place,

about harassment by 22 residents of Tofino, a village on Vancouver Island. The locals were upset that the hunters had killed 13 Black Bears in ten days and had left the carcasses to rot on area beaches. No charges were filed in the incident, but a Mounted Police spokesman said any future confrontations could bring charges under the Wildlife Act for interfering with a hunt.

#### OPPOSITION GROWING TO JAMES BAY PROJECT

Opposition to Hydro-Quebec's destructive James Bay Project is growing, while the project itself recently received a major boost. As described in past issues of *Earth First!*, the project has already inundated a huge wild region of Canada and severely disrupted the lives of indigenous people in the area, all in the name of cheap power for New England. Phase II of the project would greatly expand the affected area.

The recent free-trade agreement between Canada and the United States removed several roadblocks that had slowed development of Phase II. Under that agreement, Canada set aside some of the controls it has exercised over the export of electricity, while the US reduced its restrictions on the import of Canadian power. The Quebec government was a major backer of the agreement, since the province has only 6.5 million people and thus a limited demand for electricity. Their reasoning, as described in a New York Times story, is that Hydro-Quebec "needs growing markets if it is to develop fully the hydroelectric potential of the great rivers that course through the subarctic tundra of

far northern Quebec."

Lanham, MD 20706; 1-800-637-6837. The ad agency which devised this ad is: Grace & Rothschild, 767 Third Ave, NY, NY 10017.

growing cities in California. To protect the rodent, \$10.7 million were spent to restore habitat in the San Jacinto Wildlife Area in eastern Moreno Valley. Now the city wants to convert a dirt road going through the Wildlife Area into a major highway to deal with growing traffic congestion. The highway will further stress an already dwindling kangaroo rat population.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Send letters to: City of Moreno Valley Planning Commission, 12818 Heacock, Moreno Valley, CA 92337; and to California Fish and Game Dept, 1416 9th St, Sacramento, CA 95814.

-Christoph Manes

#### **IBERIAN WOLVES PROTECTED**

On June 1, 1988, the Portuguese Green Party introduced a bill in Parliament requesting complete protection of the Iberian Wolf population. It was approved unanimously by all parties!

#### OHVs BANNED FROM CA STATE PARKS

Off-highway vehicle enthusiasts suffered a major setback Friday, May 13, as the California State Parks Commission adopted their first state policy on off-highway vehicles. Earth First!ers received thanks from the Commission for showing overwhelming support at the meeting at South Lake Tahoe. The new policy prohibits the use of OHVs within the State Park System, with the exception of two parks, which have individual policies on OHVs. The unanimous decision by the Commission to ban OHVs from California State Parks was in response to an attempt by Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation Henry Agonia to satisfy off-roader pressures. Desert off-road terrorists were booted from Anza Borrego State Park in May 1987, after an incriminating study of off-road vehicle impacts on the park's environmental and cultural resources. In April 1988, Agonia, newly appointed with the help of the off-road lobby, imposed the reopening of Anza Borrego to OHVs on an "experimental group permit" basis. The new state policy renders Agonia's experiment a failure. -Poppy, EF! San Diego

is to stop those log trucks from going down the road."

Following the Rendezvous, EF!ers protested at Senator Mark Hatfield's office and at timber auctions held by the Siskiyou National Forest. Senator Mark Hatfield (R-OR) has once again proved his worth to the timber industry, not only by continuing to oppose protection for the North Kalmiopsis, but also by attaching a series of unrelated measures (riders) to the Interior Department spending bill. As predicted in an article by The Captain (Yule 87), a Hatfield rider exempting the logging plans of the Siskiyou from any legal challenge passed the US Senate. Hatfield has thus effectively thumbed his nose at environmental safeguards. The FS and its industry allies have a free hand to carve up the North Kalmiopsis. and the public involvement process they tout is now seen as the hollow sham it is.

Meanwhile, EF!ers wait for the arrival of logging and roading equipment. Work is scheduled to begin in late July on Bald In a related series of events, two American hunters and their guide complained to British Columbia authorities The Grand Council of the Cree people are now focusing their efforts to stop the project on public service hearings in Maine, and hope to expand their efforts into Vermont. Concerned Americans living in those states or New York should write their public service boards and governors, opposing the purchase of James Bay power.

Current information is now available in the No Thank Q Review, available from No Thank Q Hydro-Quebec, Star Route Box 2905, Dryden, Maine 04225. Petitions against the project are available from Jim Higgins, Rd 1, Box 730, Cambridge, VT 05444; (802) 899-3687.

#### **RODENTOPHILE ALERT!**

The Stephen's Kangaroo Rat is an imperiled species found only in the San Jacinto Valley of southern California. Its habitat has been severely restricted in recent years by construction of the California aqueduct and land development in Moreno Valley – one of the fastest

#### TIMBER SALE THREATENS UNIQUE ALLEGHENY RIDGE

The Mill Mountain Timber Sale in Bath County, Virginia, previously dropped from the 1988 schedule due to protests, is up for reevaluation this summer. George Washington National Forest Fredcontinued on page 10

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### Tribal Lore . . .

#### Continued from page 9

dies have constructed two miles of presale road into the timber sale area. Within this area is Pond Ridge, on top of which is a 1.5 acre natural pond. Clearcutting the ridge would destroy the pond and its wildlife. This pond area has never been roaded and is frequented by deer and bear. Many spring-fed natural ponds and streams in the Allegheny Mountains are delicate and when disrupted disappear forever.

Please send letters opposing the Mill Mtn Timber Sale to: George Kelley, George Washington NF Supervisor, POB 233, Harrisonburg, VA 22801; and Victor Gaines, District Ranger, Warm Springs Ranger District, Rt.2 Box 30, Hot Springs, VA 24445. For more information or to help stop this sale, contact: Brenda Vest, Drawer M, Millboro, VA 24460.

-Brenda Vest

#### EF!SC KICKS OFF OLD GROWTH REGROWTH CAMPAIGN

Earth First! Santa Cruz has launched a campaign to restore the old growth ecology of the Santa Cruz Mountain Coast Redwood region. Having suffered clearcuts in the past, the mountain forests, especially in the Coast Redwood/ Douglas Fir canyons, are being selectively cut, further degrading the forest Marbled ecology. The Murrelets, Pileated Woodpeckers, Spotted Owls, Dippers and Wood Ducks still found in local old growth forest preserves have all but disappeared from the rest of the region. The salmon ignore our rivers, the Steelhead Trout are retreating, the Black Bear are nearly gone....

Recently, several controversial timber harvest plans (THPs), opposed by the county government and residents, have been rubber stamped by the California Department of Forestry (CDF). In response, EF!SC staged an anti-CDF rally at their headquarters in Felton. CDF ignored us until Rufus Cohen and Pat Kittle scaled an 80-foot radio tower on their premises and unfurled a 20-foot banner ("Restore the Redwoods – Stop CDF – Earth First!"). Local media were present. Sentences and fines have yet to be given. Meanwhile, the county is appealing the THPs.

Our goal is to stop CDF's practice of reviewing THPs one at a time, and to instead institute a long-range conservation plan that would be subject to public review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). (Presently, forestry is the only major land practice in California not requiring a CEQA environmental impact report.) In addition, we are seeking to preserve the several remaining roadless areas (12,000 plus acres each), protect all remaining old trees and snags, and prevent new roadbuilding, upgrading, or other soil disturbances.

-Sam P. Virens

#### DIABOLICAL DIAPERS DENOUNCED

What goes around must come around. It's a maxim of the Universe that applies even to Weynerhoueser (pronounced Weener-hozer) officials, as they discovered the morning of the last Friday the 13th. Upon arriving at their office overlooking the(ir?) State Capitol Campus in Olympia, Washington, the 'houesers found a large pile of stinking, rancid, used disposable diapers. Above the putrid pile was a poster of an irascible, irritated baby holding one of the foul butt wraps and exclaiming "Dear Weyerhaueser: My World is NOT Disposable!"

Weyerhaueser is the largest producer of disposable diapers in the United States. These technological innovations take an estimated 500 years to biodegrade and occupy at least 5% of America's dwindling landfill space. Parents mindlessly toss 18-20,000,000,000 disposable diapers into the garbage pits each year. This habit requires an annual unrecoverable fix of 75,000 metric tons of plastic and 1,265,000 metric tons of wood pulp. Such behavior is especially incomprehensible in view of the fact that 100% cotton diaper service is far less expensive, and kinder to Baby's little butt.

In a statement accompanying the action, Earth First!ers derided Weynerhoueser for collecting "obscene profits from a superfluous plastic and wood product that the next two dozen generations will be forced to live with.... We call for an immediate end to the production of disposable diapers and for all existing stocks to be used and returned to an open pit at Weynerhoueser headquarters in Kent. What goes around must come around!"

-Mike Horace Al-fungus

#### SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON PARKS IMPERILED

At least three dangers are adversely affecting Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks in eastern California: overdevelopment (a problem with National Park administration in general), clearcutting outside Park boundaries, and air pollution.

As Earth First!ers have read in previous EF! Journal articles about threats to the Sierra Nevada, the Forest Service (FS) and timber industry allies are felling the forests around the two parks – the Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests. Meanwhile the National Park Service (NPS) also plays a hand in the demolition – in their case, within Park boundaries. An unexplained blasting area and large new construction zone are evident near the main road within Sequoia. Nothing bars the Park Service from similar destructive business schemes in Kings Canyon Park.

Yet perhaps the most insidious agent of destruction is that least recognized by the public – acid rain and associated air pollution, especially nitrogen oxide gases and ozone. Researchers discovered in 1974 that air pollution damage to conifers was already common along the entire length of the western slope foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Ponderosa Pines, Jeffrey Pines, Giant Sequoias, Incense Cedars, White Firs, Lodgepole Pines,



Dead conifers in King's Canyon.

and California Black Oaks all showed the classic signs of air pollution injury. The pollutants were determined to be coming from nearby Fresno and Sacramento in the San Joaquin Valley and from as far away as San Francisco. The decline was predicted by the researchers to intensify and spread in coming years and subsequent studies have confirmed that this has taken place.

A Park ranger recently stated that Sequoia Park is the most air pollutiondamaged area in California — which is saying a lot considering the smog problems in southern California. He identified the area of worst damage as the Giant Forest itself, which contains most of the Park's Giant Sequoia trees.

A high percentage of trees throughout the two Parks and adjacent National Forests are dead, with tell-tale crown damage, foliage thinning and browning of conifer needles suggesting air pollution as the cause. Most of the Parks' diverse mix of tree species are affected. Particularly prone to browning are the Ponderosa Pine, Jeffrey Pine, and Giant Sequoia. Damage in many trees is most severe near the trunk and moves outward, suggesting ozone as a cause. However, it matters little whether the bulk of damage is from acid rain or ozone, as the emission sources are basically the same

Unlike in much of the East, where sulfur dioxide is the main culprit, up to 80% of California's acid rain and acid fog problem is caused by nitrogen oxides, primarily from motor vehicle emissions, secondarily from industrial combustion. Nitrogen oxide emissions are projected to increase sharply in the US until at least the year 2030. This is due both to the increasing number of stationary sources -industrial boilers - and to the increasing number and use of motor vehicles. There is a high level of nitrate deposition within the Giant Forest. Nitrogen oxides also combine with hydrocarbons emitted from motor vehicles to create ozone, or photochemical "smog."

Damage is most evident along roads, in draws that allow low elevation pollution to seep upward directly through the trees, and on unprotected hillsides where whole trees are exposed. Looking down toward the western boundary of Sequoia, you see brown smog hanging over the city of Fresno and the edge of it creeping up the ridges as white haze. Researchers have used a trace gas to track the basin's air pollution upward from the valley to as high as Emerald Lake. It follows a fairly regular pattern according to local air movements. Although crown damage, roadside damage, and understory damage in draws are evident, most people don't know what signs to seek. The browning along the roadway is obvious but many assume it is only from car exhaust, not realizing that this is but one source adding to a cumulative impact from upwind pollution, breaking the trees' resistance to damage. Foliage thinning and adventitious roots are easy to overlook, but they are significant. A tree with a certain percentage of foliage lost is doomed to die. Crown damage can prevent reproduction. The early death of seedlings and other young trees prevents replacement of older trees. With the decline of the trees comes the decline of all the species

of the forest that depend on them. Even the trees that appear healthy may be dying. Growth declines from air pollution have been shown from tree ring cores to have begun ten years before foliar damage became evident.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

\*The National Park Service is planning to remove the tourist development from the Giant Forest and put it elsewhere in the Park. Suggest to them that this development should indeed be removed, but not replaced in another area, which would just shift the burden of auto exhaust elsewhere. Remind them that they have had access to information about air pollution damage in Sequoia/Kings Canyon Parks since the 1970s and that they thus should be acting much more quickly to stem the Write: Superintendent, damage. Sequoia/Kings Canyon NPs, Three Rivers, CA 93271.

\*Legislation has been under consideration by Congress this year to start controlling acid rain causing emissions. Now is a crucial time to write your senators and representative (senators, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; representative, House of Representatives, DC 20515) to urge their support of emission eliminations. Tell them that the bills proposed (HR 2666 and the Senate Clean Air Bill) won't be enough to stop damage in sensitive areas and that they should strive for a legislatively mandated end to industrial air pollution.

-Karen Coulter

#### CIVIL SERVANTS OPT FOR WELFARE RANCHERS OVER GRIZZLIES

The Poll Haven is a wild area in the southwest corner of Alberta. It is bordered on the west by Waterton Lakes National Park, on the south by the international boundary and Glacier National Park and the Blackfoot Indian Reservation in Montana, and on the east by pri-vately owned lands. The town of Cardston is 16 miles to the northeast. The Province's Poll Haven Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRP) covers 80 square kilometers (31 square miles) — 54 sq km of public land and 26 sq km of private land. At least six parties have an interest in the Poll Haven area: the public; Glacier National Park, Montana; Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta; Alberta government agencies; the municipal district of Cardston; and cattlemen, specifically but not solely, the Poll Haven Grazing Association. Government agencies with their fingers in the pie are the provincial Fish and Wildlife Division. Public Lands, and the Alberta Forest Service. Despite this complexity of interest groups, the choices are simple: 1) protect Grizzly Bears and provide management complimentary to an internationally recognized wilderness; or 2) graze more cattle. The Poll Haven forms part of the Canadian cap of the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). The US part of the ecosystem includes Glacier National Park. Montana (4100 sq km): the Bob Marshall (4084 sq km), Great Bear (1160 sq km), and Scapegoat (971 sq km) Wilderness Areas; and the Lewis



In the pre-dawn hours of June 9, EF!ers hung a 30' by 60' banner from a bridge across the South Platte River in downtown Denver. In a message directed at Governor Roy Romer, the banner read "2 FORKS DAM? HELL NO! LET THE RIVERS FLOW, SAVE A BILLION \$, TELL ROMER JUST SAY NO." The huge orange banner remained visible to passing drivers the entire day. Romer's decision was inconclusive (see last issue) and the dam's fate now rests with the Army Corps of Engineers. A decision is expected by September.

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& Clark and Kootenay National Forests. The Canadian part of the ecosystem includes Waterton Lakes National Park (502 sq km) as the only federal land and the only land prohibiting industrial activity and road construction. Overall, there are 7797 sq km of protected wilderness in the US part of the ecosystem, over 15 times as large an area as Waterton Lakes National Park. Adjacent to Waterton are the Kootenay Provincial Forest in British Columbia, the South Castle, part of the Provincial Bow-Crow Forest in Alberta, and the Poll Haven

The NCDE is home to the largest Grizzly population in the US outside of Alaska. This population is the only hope for the Grizzly Bear in southern Alberta. Without the Poll Haven and the South Castle, the population's only protected habitat (in Canada), Waterton Lakes National Park, will be further isolated. By the time Waterton is 100 years old in 1995, it is likely that the only bears to be seen there will be "borrowed" from the United States and, perhaps, British Columbia.

Citizens of the United States finally recognized the Grizzly Bear as Threatened in 1975. It became protected by a federal law, the Endangered Species Act, perhaps the world's most impressive piece of conservation legislation. American experts looked to Canada, i.e., Waterton and the Poll Haven, as a critical northern link to their bear population. Our bear population was viewed as a reservoir, providing individuals and genetic material to strengthen the NCDE population.

Yet already by that time in southern Alberta, the Grizzly population was low and Gray Wolf had been gone for many years, thanks to ranchers and the cooperating Department of Agriculture and Fish and Wildlife Division. Now, in Canada as well as the US, cattlemen continue to press for the destruction of Grizzly Bears, and they continue to usurp Grizzly Bear habitat such as the Poll Haven, and they do it with full support from the Alberta Forest Service and the Fish & Wildlife Division.

Since 1982, at least 59 Grizzly Bears have been removed from the Northern Continental Grizzly Bear population in southern Alberta. The provincial Fish & Wildlife Division says 10 Grizzlies were taken from the Poll Haven area alone in 1986-87 in response to ranchers cries for relief. That number is unsubstantiated and the province refuses the public access to its records. This part of Alberta has turned into a black hole for bears. In effect, bears from Waterton Lakes National Park, Glacier National Park, from British Columbia and Montana and Alberta, are dying because cattle are grazing the Poll Haven. A member of the Poll Haven Grazing Association can call the Cardston or Pincher Creek office of the Fish & Wildlife Division about a real or perceived case of stock being killed and  $\hat{k}now$  that the bear will be killed or removed. This is for the sake of about 600 head of cattle grazed in the Poll Haven for four months of the year (2788 AUMs [animal unit months] in 1986).

Public land ranchers in Alberta are a considerable drain on the public purse. The many subsidies they receive include payments to livestock producers made under the joint Federal-Provincial Livestock Assistance Program (\$16.9 million in 1986), range improvement subsidies, and costs of killing and relocating Grizzlies (in Montana, a researcher estimates the cost of translocation to average \$4000 US [\$5200 Canadian] per bear). These subsidies force Canadian taxpayers to pay stockmen \$20 per year for each animal they graze on public land in the Poll Haven.

(Although the situation with welfare ranchers in Alberta is similar to that on the public lands in the Western US, the public lands situation as a whole is somewhat different. Lands in Alberta

ostensibly held by the public consist of the green zone and the white zone. The green zone is public land administered by the Alberta Forest Service. It was transferred from the federal government to the provincial government in the 1930s - a disastrous move, as Alberta now has no federal land outside of National Parks and military reserves. The white zone consists of public and private lands administered by the Public Lands Division. They cater to the agricultural community. Much former public land has been sold into private hands. All public lands in the white zone are leased to private individuals or stock associations! There is no legislation to protect wildlife or habitat in the white zone. Although the Alberta Forest Service is a benighted agency, whose senior members see forests only in terms of fire control and wood production, they administer the only land in the province that the public perceives to be public land. For what little that is worth, it is still better than white zone management by an agency that speaks for the livestock industry. Thus, environmentalists oppose the transfer of lands in Poll Haven to the white zone.)

Alberta Agriculture Statistics Yearbook for 1985 says there were 3.5 million head of cattle and calves on Alberta farms on July 1, 1985. That's about 10 cows for every big game animal in the province. By grazing the Poll Haven we are trading most of the Grizzlies in Alberta's Waterton Ecosystem for less than 1/1000 of 1% of the livestock in Alberta.

The Poll Haven Grazing Association pays, in addition to about \$2.50 per AUM, a rental fee of 37 to 50 cents per acre (1987). This amounts to only 1/4to 1/3 of the taxes on an equivalent piece of private land.

This brings us back to the 1988 Poll Haven plan. Especially bad aspects of the plan include proposals for the following:

to stage a naval blockade of a boat carrying tropical logs into the country, either in Sydney Harbour or on the Brisbane River.

So, please send for the video and accompanying information package and start organising in your local communities around this issue. Earth First!ers wanting to get involved should contact Anita Smith, c/o RAN. She can link you with an EF! rainforest contact. John Seed

#### **RUBBER TAPPERS SHOT AFTER BID TO HALT** DEFORESTATION

Summer has started in the Brazilian Amazon. Cattle ranchers and land speculators have renewed the burning of the forests that last year rained ash upon cities and towns across the Amazon. This year, the rubber tappers (seringueiros) of Acre state are resisting deforestation. After peaceful initiatives by rubber tappers in Xapuri, Acre, to halt deforestation UNIDENTIFIED GUNMEN SHOT TWO, AND KILLED ONE RUBBER TAPPER IN AN ATTEMPT TO CRUSH THE RUBBER TAPPERS MOVEMENT IN DEFENSE OF THE FOREST.

On May 14, the Xapuri, Acre rubber tappers union demonstrated at Seringal (rubber estate) to halt unauthorized deforestation by a cattle rancher. The cattle rancher obtained a judicial order for Military Police to remove the demonstrating rubber tappers on May 20, and a license to deforest from the municipal office of the Brazilian Institute for Forestry Development (IBDF). On May 22, the seringueiros held a second demonstration. The rancher was clearcutting, clearing around streams, and cutting down rubber and Brazil nut trees, all of which acts are prohibited by Brazilian forest legislation. On May 24, the Institute for Amazon Studies, an environmental organization that works with the seringueiros, initiated a legal action against the cattle rancher and IBDF, alleging irregularities in the license. Chico Mendes, the local seringueiro leader who organized the demonstrations, and winner of the UNEP Global 500 award for his action in defense of the forest, began a hunger strike in protest. On May 25, 300 seringueiros from Xapuri occupied the IBDF office in their municipality, demanding a halt to the illegal deforestation threatening their livelihood. Simultaneously, the Brazilian Green party occupied the IBDF office

1. roads for all users in the Poll Haven; 2. increased grazing through "range improvements";

3. opening area for mineral and oil and gas exploration and development:

4. developing a commercial trail riding operation;

5. building a staging area for ATVs (allterrain vehicles);

Additionally, it mentions the possible sale of public lands in the area, and says that the private sector will be given first opportunity to develop the area; i.e., it proposes private management of public lands.

The following is a more appropriate alternative for the Poll Haven: 1. Return the white zone to the green zone.

2. Reclaim all existing roads and build no more

3. Prohibit ATVs.

5. Eliminate grazing by domestic stock. 6. Freeze all dispositions of mineral and petroleum and natural gas rights. If there are any outstanding leases, the crown ought to purchase them.

7. Allow no commercial or facility developments within the planning area. 8. Allow only horse logging, for local use; no commercial cutting.

9. Purchase private lands within the planning area.

These steps would protect the Waterton Ecosystem as Canada's Serengeti, one of the two or three most productive areas on the continent for large mammals. They would protect an area near an International Biosphere Reserve, one of only two in Canada, centered on Waterton and Glacier Parks, and near an area nominated for World Heritage Natural Site status. (Canada has only two designated World Heritage Sites.) The economic benefits would, in one cow's lifetime, exceed all the so-called benefits that have accumulated from this area over its entire history. -Brian Horejsi

in Rio de Janeiro, in solidarity with the seringueiros.

On May 26, two rubber tappers in the IBDF office were shot by unidentified gunmen. Both were hospitalized in the state capital, Rio Branco.

On May 27, Mary Helena Allegretti, president of the Institute for Amazon Studies, met with Acre Governor Flaviano Melo in Rio de Janeiro to ask for action to protect the rubber tappers and stop the deforestation. Melo, known internationally for his pro-environment stands and his support for the creation of "extractive reserves" for seringueiros in Acre, promised stop the deforestation. Melo later met with Chico Mendes and offered his support for the creation of an extractive reserve on Seringal Cachoeira.

ON JUNE 18, IVAIR HIGINO DE ALMEIDA, XAPURI RURAL UNION MEMBER AND CANDIDATE TO THE CITY COUNCIL, WAS SHOT TO DEATH AS HE LEFT HIS HOUSE IN XAPURI. IT IS SUSPECTED THAT THE SAME PEOPLE ARE RESPONSI-BLE FOR IVAIR'S DEATH AS FOR THE EARLIER SHOOTINGS. NO ONE HAS BEEN INDICTED IN THE PRE-VIOUS SHOOTINGS. THESE CRIMES ARE A CLEAR ATTEMPT TO STOP THE RUBBER TAPPERS RESIS-TANCE TO DEFORESTATION AND CRUSH THEIR FIGHT FOR THEIR LAND RIGHTS.

SEND LETTERS AND TELEXES REQUESTING AN IMMEDIATE IN-



## In Australia in the past few months

we've held demonstrations in support of the Penan tribe of Malaysia, and started four new Rainforest Action Groups. In the past in Australia, we gathered occasionally around the rainforest issue by hundreds of people traveling sometimes thousands of miles to the Franklin River in Tasmania or to the Daintree in far north Queensland, and we had successes in protecting these areas.

However, the success of the Earth First! local groups and Rainforest Action Groups in the US in pushing Burger King out of Costa Rica last summer has inspired us to change our tactics and set up our own RAGs - small, decentralised groups to have coordinated actions on rainforest issues. During an Earth First! rainforest roadshow I recently did - 30 gigs, from Brisbane to Melbourne - 300 people signed up for EF! direct actions. You'll recall that 43 Penan were arrested last November and their blockades dismantled as part of the Malaysian crack-down on dissidents. Their trial is scheduled for October 31. Rainforest groups will hold a series of actions around the world during World Rainforest Week, October 9-16, and during the trial. I have brought with me to the US a fantastic video about the issue, and have been using it to raise money for the Penan. They are planning to start the blockades again, and we recently sent \$1500 for food for the blockaders. At the Round River Rendezvous, an international lawyer and Earth First!er agreed to research the case and go to Borneo for the trial. Each time I've screened the video so far, I've offered vhs copies of the video, at cost (\$15) plus donation to the Penan, to anyone who agrees to show it to at

least one other audience to raise money to feed blockaders. To obtain a copy, send \$15 plus donation for the Penan to Rainforest Action Network, 300 Broadway #28, San Francisco, CA 94133. Make cheques payable to Rainforest Action Network.

The October actions will focus on the plight of the Penan and their forests to highlight what's happening to rainforests throughout the tropics and the tribal peoples that inhabit them. The reason that the Penan are losing their forests (at 7 sq km/day) is the hunger of the United States, Japan and Australia for rainforest timbers. The US (after Japan) is the second largest consumer of tropical rainforest timbers in the world. In Europe, Friends of the Earth United Kingdom and other groups

have been conducting a campaign to educate consumers about the consequences of their lumber choices. In many countries, this has reduced consumption of rainforest timber, and the Malaysians - as the largest exporters of tropical timbers in the world - are worried. In fact, a high-level delegation from Malaysia, including their Minister for Primary Industries, is now touring Europe to counter the "disinformation" that environmentalists have been spreading. Penan actions will happen in at least 20 countries, outside Malaysian consulates, embassies, trade commissions, and offices of the Malaysian Air System; and outside lumber merchants selling mahogany, teak, meranti and other tropical timbers. (A list of the offending timbers will be available from RAN shortly; write them.) As in the case of the "whopper-stopper" actions which pushed Burger King out of the rainforests, simultaneous demonstrations around the world will attract media to the issue. In Australia we are planning

VESTIGATION OF THESE CRIMES. PUNISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, AND CREATION OF AN EX-TRACTIVE RESERVE ON SERINGAL CACHOEIRA TO: ILMO. SR., FLAVIANO MELO, GOVERNADOR, PALACIO DO GOV-ERNADOR, 69.900 RIO BRANCO

ACRE, BRAZIL TELEX NO. 391-682513

-Rainforest Action Network, 300 Broadway #28, SF, CA 94133

#### PRESIDENT PROTECTS PRIMAL PEOPLE

This past spring, the President of Columbia, Virgilio Barco, legalized territorial rights of Amazonian indigenous peoples within an additional six million hectares. In this way he completed 12 million hectares of indigenous collective property in the Columbian Amazon, and consolidated a policy to protect the people and the ecosystem.

-Rainforest Action Network Page 11 Earth First! August 1, 1988

## **EF!** Directory

The Earth First! Directory lists the contact points 1) National EF! offices in the United States; 2) International contacts; 3) Active EF! Chapters or Groups; and 4) Contact persons where there is as yet

Active EF! Chapters or Groups; and 4) Contact persons where there is as yet no active EF! group. If you are interested in becoming active with the Earth First! movement, reach the folks listed for your area. Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is an independent entity within the international Earth First! movement, and is not the newsletter of the Earth First! movement. It does, however, provide a forum for Earth Firsters around the world. This directory is provided as a service to independent EF! groups. If you would like to be listed as a contact or as a group, PLEASE contact Bob Kaspar (305 N. Sixth St., Madison, WI 53704 (608)241-9426). Please send address changes or corrections to him also. If you do not have a phone number listed, please send it to him. Bob acts as coordinator for local EF! groups for the EF! movement.

LOCAL NEWSLETTERS: Addresses marked with a "\*" produce either an Earth First! newsletter or regular mailings for their area or issue. Contact them directly to receive their newsletter or otherwise be on their mailing list.

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EARTH FIRST! JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTIONS & TRINKETS POB 2358 Lewiston, ME 04241

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\*Colorado Earth First!, Box 1166,

\*Florida Earth First!, 6820 SW 78th

\*Humboldt County Earth First!,

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\*Montana Earth First!, Box 6151,

Bloomfield St, Sherman Oaks, CA

POB 516, Stevens Point, WI 54481

St., Gainesville, FL 32608 \*Grazing Task Force, POB 5784,

POB 34, Garberville, CA 95440

50681, Tucson, AZ 85703

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Tucson, AZ 85722

Canyon, CA 94516

Boulder, CO 80306

**Tucson**, AZ 85703

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91423

groups:

Darlington Co. Durham DL2 1AD ENGLAND (0325) 332314 (Greennet/Econet)

#### JAPAN

Rick Davis 400 Yamanashi-ken, Kofu-shi Saiwai-cho, 18-11 Kofu, Janar (0552) 28-5386

#### ONTARIO

EF! Canada c/o M. Kaulbars 2709 Regina St. Ottawa, ONT CANADA KIS 5B6

#### PAKISTAN

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#### SCOTLAND

Grant Collie 6 Mansfield Place Edinburgh, EH3 6LE Scotland UNITED KINGDOM

YOSEMITE EF! **Tom Skeele POB 272** emite, CA 95389 (209)379-2801

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Eric Holle 1126 James Canyon Dr. Boulder, CO 80302 (303)442-5518

**CSU Earth First!** Box 708 LSC CSU Ft. Collins. CO 80523

CONNECTICUT EARTH FIRST! **Connecticut College EF!** Bruce Mac Laren & Sam Luebk Box 970 Connecticut College New London, CT 06320 (203)447-7627

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**OREGON EARTH FIRST!** POB 1437 Merlin, OR 97532

Portland EF! POB 13765 Portland, OR 97213

Northwest Direct Action Group POB 13765 Portland, OR 97213

S. Willamette EF! Barry Geiken POB 3499 Eugene, OR 97403 (503) 998-6890

TEXAS EARTH FIRST! \* Barbara Dugelby POB 7292 University Station Austin, TX 78713 (512)441-4288

Austin Earth First! Jean Crawford POB 7292 University Station Austin, TX 78713 (512)459-8833

PAN c/o 1507 Edgevale Rd Fort Pierce, FL 33482 (305)466-0833

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IOWA John Christensen RRI Storm Lake, IA 50588

\*New Mexico Earth First!, 456 Amado St, Santa Fe, NM 87501 \*Nomadic Action Group, POB 210, Canyon, CA 94516

\*Northwest Direct Action Group, POB 13765, Portland, OR 97213

\*Oregon Earth First!, POB 1437. Merlin, OR 97532 \*PAW (Preserve Appalachian Wilder-

ness), RR 1, Box 132-A, North Stratford, NH 03590

\*Portland Earth First!, POB 13765, Portland, OR 97213

\*Santa Cruz Earth First!, POB 344. Santa Cruz, CA95061

\*Texas Earth First!, POB 7292, University Station, Austin, TX 78713 \*Washington Earth First!, POB 2962, Bellingham, WA 98227

\*Wolf Action Network, POB 272, Yosemite, CA 95389

This fundraising appeal is placed as a service to the Earth First! movement. THANK YOU for your support!

### Earth **First! Bulletins**

\*ARIZONA/NEW MEXICO RE-GIONAL RENDEZVOUS. Tucson Earth First! is organizing a regional rendezvous on Mt Graham for Labor Day weekend, September 3-6. The proposed astrophysical development on Mt Graham and wolf reintroduction will be the main subjects of discussion. Mt Graham (Pinaleno Mountains) is located in southeast Arizona near the town of Safford.

\*ALASKA TASK FORCE. At the Rendezvous, EF!ers formed an Alaska Task Force. They are planning a nationally coordinated day of action for Alaska, specifically, for Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and Tongass National Forest. For information, contact AK Task Force, POB 1019, San Rafael, CA 94915 (415-421-4581).

\*MIDWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL.

July 1, 1988: The RRR. The sun is going down; bagpipe music drifts over the hill. Tents dot the hillsides. Smoke drifts from a campfire. Singing begins. It reminds me that we are indeed a tribe.

Fighting for our own bioregion can be a lonely undertaking. The RRR reminds us that we are part of something bigger. We need that feeling when we leave; it's not enough to be together once a vear.

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integrity of natural ecosystems in this

country. EARTH FIRST! BIODIVER-

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**STOP RATTLESNAKE ROUND - UPS** 

ARTH FIRST! BIODIVERSITY TASK FORCE

So, with that in mind, let's talk about a structure to bring us together more often when we need to discuss issues and strategies. Let's borrow from older cultures. Let us look at a regional tribal council.

This can mean a group of people comprised of representatives from each local EF! group in a bioregion. Let us look at the Midwest. The region could include Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri. In this region there are fledgling Earth First! groups needing a way to meet and discuss mutual needs, including funding, mediation, and outreach (EF! performances). New groups may be unsure of what Earth First! means in their region. The council could create a policy statement for Earth First! in the region.

The structure (if any) of the Midwest council will be determined when we all meet in Wisconsin in late September. We will probably draw from the Native American tradition. Each local EF! group will have a voice on the council but there will be no obligation to join.

If you live in the Midwest and want details of plans, contact Bob Kaspar (305 Sixth Street, Madison, WI 53704; 608-241-9426). Read the Journal for a report of what happened.

-Roger Featherstone and Bob Kaspar



To get there from the south: take US Interstate 5 or US 101 north to Highway 299, which connects at Willow Creek with Hwy 96. Take 96 north to Somes Bar, then go east approximately three miles on Salmon River Rd to Oak Bottom Camp. From the north: again take 101 or 5, but connect with Hwy 96 just south of Henley, and proceed to Somes Bar.

Performers and speakers, please contact us immediately to confirm your place at the rally. If interested in conducting a workshop, contact us now: EF!, POB 455, Bayside, CA 95524 (707-826-1621). We will send a map upon request.

\*OVERGRAZING SLIDE SHOW AVAILABLE. A new slide show, "The Eating of the West," graphically displays the devastation of Western public lands at the hands (and hooves) of the livestock industry. The show consists of over 100 slides from National Forests, National Wildlife Refuges, and BLM lands which portray the shocking magnitude of the problems caused by grazing: soil loss, habitat reduction, trapping and "predator control," species loss, arroyo formation and water pollution. The slide show comes with a written script and is rented at cost, \$10. Free copies of a 48-page tabloid on the environmental damage caused by livestock are also available. Send money and the date you need the show to: Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Please include the name and phone number of a contact person, along with alternate dates. "The Eating of the West" was funded by donations to Lynn Jacobs and the Earth First! Foundation.

\*WORLD RAINFOREST WEEK; October 9-16. Local EF! groups are urged to hold protests in their area. For information, see John Seed's article in this issue, and contact Anita Smith, Rainforest Action Network, 300 Broadway #28, San Francisco, CA 94133; 415-398-4404. Following Rainforest Week, protests will be held throughout the world on behalf of the Penan people and their threatened rainforest, beginning on October 31 to coincide with the Penan's trial.

**\*BIG WILDERNESS IN THE EAST,** A DEEP ECOLOGY PERSPECTIVE. The First Eastern Big Wilderness Conference will be held September 17-18, at James Madison University, Chandler Hall, Harrisonburg, Virginia. Addressing scientific, philosophical, and poetic perspectives on wilderness, speakers will include Dave Foreman, Gary Lawless, Reed Noss, Jamie Saven, David Wheeler, Barbara Dugelby, and Virginians for Wilderness representatives.

Camping is available at Home Quarry and other George Washington National Forest campgrounds. (For a list of campgrounds, write Forest Supervisor, GWNF, 210 Federal Bldg, Harrisonburg, VA 22801.) For those soft and affluent, Howard Johnson Lodge is off I-81 at exit 63 (nationwide 800-654-2000; local 703-434-6771). Regency Motor Inn is off I-81 at exit 63 (703-433-9353). Conference registration is \$10, or \$15 at door. Make check payable to Virginians for Wilderness and send to: RF Mueller, Rt.1 Box 250, Staunton, VA 24401; 703-885-6983.

\*ECOLOGY ANTHOLOGY. We're compiling an anthology of ecological poetry and are especially interested in poets with a deep ecology vision. If you'd like to have work/play/celebration considered for inclusion, send submissions to Larry Hartsfield, English Dept, Ft Lewis College, Durango, CO 81301. Please limit submissions to 10 poems or fewer and include an SASE.

\*FOREMAN'S SPEAKING SCHEDULE. Scheduled speeches by Dave Foreman this fall include: El Paso, Texas, Sierra Club Conference, Sept. 10: Harrisonburg, Virginia, James Madison University, Eastern Big Wilderness Conference, Sept. 17-18; Ukiah, California, Mendocino Environmental Fair, Sep-tember 25; Kansas City, Missouri, Travel Writers Convention, October 2.

**\*EARTH FIRST! SPEAKERS BUREAU.** The EF! Speakers Bureau has arrived! The Bureau is comprised of 38 individuals — speakers, poets, and musicians who wish to bring their message and spirit to Earth First!ers and the general public. The Bureau has been creeping along without publicity, but that situation has been rectified by the publication of the Speakers Bureau brochure. You can help spread the word of the EF! movement by sending us the names and addresses of environmental groups, civic organizations, or others who organize public speeches, poetry readings, or concerts. If you want a touring EF!er to stop in your town, contact the Earth First! Speakers Bureau, 305 N Sixth St, Madison, WI 53704; 608-241-9426.



Order directly from local groups; not from Tucson!





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<u>Forever</u> <u>Wild</u> is an exciting new publication which proposes an 8.2 million acre ecosystem wilderness in the North Cascades of Washington and British Columbia. This book, which includes the writings of several Earth First!ers, book, which includes the writings of several Earth Firstlers, is the most comprehensive approach to the conservation of an area ever attempted. It brings together: deep ecology, deep culture, local human history, geography/ecology, American Indian issues, conservation biology, and ecosystem, cultural resources, and wilderness management into a condensed, hard-hitting 100 page text (includes a 150-listing bibliography). <u>Forever Wild</u> is useful both as an educational text and as a model for your own bilderness promotes it is also aced

a model for your own wilderness proposals. It is also good reading.

now available from Washington Earth First! and the Mountain Hemlock Press P.O. Box 2962 Bellingham, WA 98227

\$11.50/copy (includes postage)

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by Australopithecus

at the long-term situation . . .

**Goans Pelt Tourist Buses With Cowpies** Activists in Goa recently bombarded tourist buses with cow dung and rotten fish and eggs, to suggest that the tourists return home. Commandos of the Jagrut Goencharanchi Fauz - JGF, Vigilant Goans' Army - met this year's first planeload of West German tourists with these prizes as part of their fight against the invasion of the tourist industry in their land. Goa, a former district in Portuguese India, annexed by India in 1961, on the Arabian Sea 250 miles south of Bombay, attracts wealthy travelers due to its beauty. The activists distributed brochures to tourists explaining why they were not welcome: The luxury hotels being built - with support from the Goan government - deprive fisherfolk of access to the seashore, rob farmers of their lands, and expropriate villagers' water (consuming up to 66,000 gallons a day per hotel) for pools, lawns, and other extravagances. The activists have succeeded in forcing the government to reconsider its ill-conceived tourism master plan. (Contours: The quarterly newsletter of the Ecumenical Coalition on Third World Tourism, vol 3 #5, 3-88; PO Box 24, Chorakhebua, Bangkok, 10230 THAILAND)

#### Feral Pigs Total Military Jet

June 9 at Jacksonville International Airport, 2 feral pigs (common in Florida), sneaked through a fence, trotted onto the runway, placed themselves in the path of a landing \$16 million F-16 fighter, and became martyrs. The pigs were crushed, the pilot ejected, and the Air National Guard jet was rendered scrap by a group of trees astride the runway. (Lexington Herald, 6-10-88)

#### **Read** The American Tree Farmer

That is, if you wish for occasional guffaws at the expense of "foresters," read said periodical. The March-April issue included an editorial by editor Luke Popovich, in defense of his previous editorial in defense of the Forest Service, beneath which was a photo of a logging road, down which a solemn figure strode, with a gem of a caption: "A forest without roads is like a restaurant with no kitchen."

#### Pet Lions Hunted in Texas

Dayton, Texas, taxidermist Larry Wilburn has been organizing African Lion hunts on his property near Houston. Midland geologist Fred Gist has been leasing Lions "as pets," breeding them, then using the offspring as safari prey on his property in Burnet County. These crimes against African Lions are not crimes under Texas law. So far. Wilburn and Gist have conducted the artificial hunts with impunity, excepting that wilburn was fined \$50 for littering federal land after two of his Lions wandered off his tidal island property and onto federal land near the Wallisville Reservoir, where they became litter, in the eyes of the law, when they became corpses. Wilburn was charged with removing the Lion carcasses as well as those of the goats used to lure the Lions. Gist has 40 more Lions. He charges \$2000-3500 per hunt. He says if animal groups try to stop his hunts, he'll euthanize the cats. PC Hanes of Central Texas Wildlife Enterprises (POB 15223, Austin, TX 78761) further explains the problem: "Canned hunts will become increasingly popular. Lions breed readily in captivity, live 20 or more years, and become unsuitble as pets long before that. No license s required to own a lion or exotic pet. Licenses are issued to exhibitors, breeders and those who sell exotics, but are not required of those who want the thrill of owning a big cat. The people who keep exotic pet breeders in business do not look Page 14 Earth First! August 1, 1988

"Zoos won't take unwanted pets.... Zoos are using birth control implants to limit their populations. In the past, they had to euthanize excess animals. A handraised big cat has no identity as a big cat. It has imprinted on human beings and will not fit into a wild pride or a zoo population. It has no place to go... except to someone like Larry Wilburn or Fred Gist, who might buy it for \$500 to set it up for a hunter's gun. The hunter pays a lot more, but he gets a guaranteed trophy ...

"The roots of the problem must be attacked. Strict legislation regarding the breeding and selling of exotic animals is needed. Even more than that, people must be educated. . . ." Hanes suggests the following actions

Hanes suggests the following actions for readers: Write letters of protest to Fred Gist: 2001 Gulf Ave, Midland, TX 79705. Write the US Department of Agriculture (Washington, DC 20250) and ask them to promote their Model State Legislation for Captive Exotic Animals. Write your state legislators and ask them to obtain a copy of the Model Legislation and enact it in your state. Ask them to ban "canned hunts" and guaranteed trophies.

#### Aussie Loggers Offer Tours

An Australian logging company has commenced what must be one of the more tasteless business activities in Australia: L.V. Dohnt & Co. Pty. Ltd. (POB 70, Nagwarry, South Australia, 5277) now offers "forestry logging tours" through its felled forests in the comfort of an air conditioned 4 X 4 Toyota Landcruiser. Half day tours cost \$25 at their Nangwarry site 32 kilometers north of Mt Gambier on the highway to Adelaide. Children may enrich their knowledge of forests for only half that price! (*The Weekly Times* [Australia], 5-18)

#### **Charly Tuna Frees Dolphins**

As reported previously here in NNN, the US Navy has been training Bottlenosed Dolphins for mine-sweeping operations in the Persian Gulf. Last fall, when one of the six known to have been sent died of "bronchial pneumonia precipitated by a bacterial infection," concerned persons worldwide, including Libya's leader Moammar Kadaffi, condemned the US military's exploitation of dolphins. Flouting Libya's wellfounded misgivings, the US Navy has continued its cetacean militarization activities in San Diego Bay, California, at the Naval Ocean Systems Center (NOSC). Finally, this May, an animal defender took direct action against this perverse activity. An NOSC spokesman, apparently not likewise convinced of the contumacity of the activity, described the action: "Sometime between 7:30 PM on May 22 and 5:30 AM on May 23, four dolphin enclosures... were damaged by vandals. The five dolphins living in the enclosure remained in the immediate vicinity until their trainers came to work and replaced the damaged nets. The dolphins swam back into their enclosures. The incident is being investigated by the Naval Investigative Service.' One "Charly Tuna of RainBoWarriors" sent a letter claiming responsibility for the action. Charly stated: "Attempts were made this weekend to free navy dolphins from their training facility on Subase Pt Loma as a memorial to an animal who died while serving in the Persian Gulf and to protest that project because it jeopardizes dolphin lives... The letter also criticized Seaco Inc, under contract to train dolphins for the Navy, for trapping and drowning San Diego Bay Sea Lions who swim into nets around the dolphin compound. (San Diego Reader, 6-16)

to a developer who intends to build 1350 housing units there. The doctor claims that NWF leaders have shifted the group's focus from conservation to lobbying and advocacy. National Wildlife Federation calls itself the largest conservation organization in the US, with over 4.5 million members and supporters. It has a \$63 million annual budget, and a highly paid professional staff. In recent years, many conservationists have criticized NWF for being little more than a sportsmen's lobby. ("Rural Futures," a Publication of New York State Legislative Commission on Rural Resources, Legislative Bldg, Albany, NY 12247)

#### **OR Jaycees Promote Deforestation**

The Oregon Log Truck is an 18-wheeler with a huge tree corpse as its cargo which travels the highways to promote logging in Oregon and promote the Jaycees organization (sounds presumptuous; do its members consider themselves messianic?). The Log Truck has been an Oregon Javcees project since 1955. This year, the truck visited the Na-tional Jaycee Convention in Richmond, Virginia, after participating in the Central Oregon Timber Carnival Parade in Prineville in May. Its victim this year was a Douglas-fir 500 years old. The 41 foot section chosen as cargo weighs 45,000 pounds and has 8000 board feet of lumber. (The Redmond Spokesman, 5-18; not responsible for comments insinuating haughtiness on the part of "Jaycees")

#### **Eagle Scat Snuffs Power**

Gunnison, Colorado, power company officials have, after laborious searching by helicopter, attributed a rash of re-cent electric outages to eagles. Eagles have been perching and defecating on Gunnison area powerlines. The accumulation of eagle droppings on glass insulators contaminated the ground system and knocked out power for brief spells. An official with the Western Area Power Association's Montrose office explained: "If you get that path contaminated and you get a little moisture with it, it will arc to ground and away she goes." Whether the eagles caused these power failures of their own volition remains uncertain.

#### **Mushy Wood Buries Workers**

Weyerhaueser has earned more bad press, but this time not for clearing trees so much as for smothering workers. In May at the Weyerhaueser plant in New Burn, North Carolina, a pulp storage tank ruptured, dumping its contents upon eight workers. The contents were a mixture of wood fibers, water, and bleach, giving the victims the sensation of being swallowed by oatmeal, a reversal of usual roles. Seven of the workers buried were hurt, three critically, and an eighth suffered a heart attack while trying to extract the others from the mush. (Seattle Times, 5-18)

#### TX Zoo Will Spare Tiger

Last issue we reported that a Tiger in the Houston Zoo smashed through a reinforced window and killed a zookeeper. That story may not have the sad ending we feared. Zoo officials recently announced that they would not kill the Tiger. Yosemite visitors who imprudently approached deer were badly slashed by hooves and antlers, and dozens of minor attacks took place. Like deer, squirrels are oft fed by naive tourists, and they too cause more injuries than such feared creatures as Black Bears, Bobcats and Mountain Lions. Unfortunately, many tourons refuse to stop feeding wild animals, so such attacks will continue. However, though most wildlife-related injuries result from tourists feeding the animals, one case last fall shocked rangers: A buck gratuitously charged headlong into man sitting on a stump in a meadow, unceremoniously unseating him. (Rapid City Journal, 3-5)

#### Whales Sink Yacht

In June, a whale pod of 20 attacked and sank a 25 foot yacht, captained by an Englishman competing in the Carlsberg trans-Atlantic race. The boat, then 1000 miles west of England, quickly sank; the Englishman did not, however, and was able to reach his dinghy and drift safely until rescued by a cargo ship. Apparently, the whales perceived the yacht as a threat to their young. (Arizona Daily Star, 6-15)

#### **Crocodiles Consume 5 Zambians**

The southern African nation of Zambia has a human population growth rate of almost 3% a year. At a 3% rate, a population doubles in about 23 years. This bodes ill for Zambian wildlife, including the Nile Crocodile, which has already lost much of its habitat throughout southern and eastern Africa. Reports from Zambia's capital of Lusaka suggest that crocodiles in the Kafue River are fighting for their remaining space. They are attacking several people a week and have eaten five so far this year. Villagers in the central Copperbelt province have asked authorities to shoot the crocodiles. (Desert News, 3-4)

#### Would Henry David Burn A Dozer?

Probably several of them; for indeed, the machines have commenced desecration of his beloved woods, in preparation for a 147,000 square foot office park, 700 yards from Walden Pond. Developers plan to build a 251 unit apartment complex, as well as Concord Office Park, in the 1000 plus acre Walden Woods in Massachusetts. Walden Pond and bordering land have been designated by the state as a 411 acre reservation, offering summer swimming, and some parts of the Walden Woods are protected as conservation land or by private landowners. However, other parts of the Woods are unprotected and will soon be sacrificed to alleviate Concord's alleged housing shortage. The housing complex, unless local conservationists succeed in stopping its construction, will be built near Fairhaven Hill, one of Thoreau's favorite haunts. The landowner, Philip DeNormandie, who obtained the town's permission to build the housing complex, is an absentee owner, residing in Cambridge. (SF Chronicle, 6-9)

#### **Creatures Assail Intruders**

A small alternative magazine, View from the Ledge (POB 7141, DC 20037) reported the following stirrings among the animal community: A 20 pound fish leaped into a boat on the Delaware River, injuring its occupant, a Philadelphia woman. Down in the Gulf of Mexico, a 250 pound fish repeated the action, landing on a five year old boy. Far to the northwest, a mouse dealt similarly with a human intruder. The diminutive rodent emerged suddenly from a dashboard vent

#### NWF Sued for Selling Out

A retired Virginia doctor is suing the National Wildlife Federation to save 357 acres of land he donated in 1975 to the Federation as a bird sanctuary. NWF sold the sanctuary in 1986 for \$8.5 million

#### **Deer Attack Yosemite Tourons**

With predator populations low, the Mule Deer population in Yosemite National Park has been high enough in recent years to exacerbate stress within the herds, stress that is occasionally vented on its proper source - human visitors, or "tourons" as they have been unflatteringly called by disgruntled Park rangers. While rangers can convince tourons that Black Bears pose possible threats to their safety. they find it hard to convince tourons that the same is true of Mule Deer. Yet the one wildlife-caused human fatality in Yosemite's Park's history occurred at the hooves of a deer. In 1977, a boy feeding a deer ungraciously tried to withdraw the bag of food. The peeved ungulate knocked the boy down and stabbed him with his antlers. Last fall, with deer particularly edgy because of a long dry season, five

emerged suddenly from a dashboard vent in a car hurtling down a highway, and leaped upon the driver's chest. The driver lost control and swerved off the road and into the snow.

#### Culinary Utilization of Fruit Bats Proposed

Among the most despised creatures in Northern Territory, Australia, are fruit bats (of which there are many species). Because of this, and Northern Territory's perceived need for export earnings, NT's Minister for Labour and Administrative Service, Mr McCarthy, was delighted recently to learn that these nocturnal tropical fruit eaters are considered a delicacy by many Pacific Islanders. McCarthy has thus proposed a study to assess the feasibility of exporting NT's fruit bats to Guam, where local fruit bats have declined in numbers. Letters in opposition to this plan should be sent to Parliament House, Darwin, 5790, AUSTRALIA. (The Australian, 5-21)

## THE ROLE OF CONSERVATION BIOLOGY IN FLORIDA

#### by The Elephant Man

Even if all pollution were to cease today, the existing toxic residues and strip-mining scars from man's present and past environmental sins would continue to haunt Earth for millions of years. Development here in Florida is accelerating, with nearly 1000 people a day moving permanently into the state and no end for this trend in sight. Although conservationists properly worry about tropical deforestation, deforestation in Florida is proceeding at a rate higher than that of many tropical countries, and higher than the average for all tropical countries combined! Many of Florida's native vertebrates are listed as Endangered or Threatened, and virtually the entire native biota of the region is jeopardized by human-related environmental impacts.

Human-overkill has yet to be eliminated in the southeastern United States. Some native species of the Southeast, such as the Gopher Tortoise (Gopherus polyphemus), are under threat of local and even regional extinction due to perpetuation of so-called "traditional" hunting. The characteristic burrows of the Gopher Tortoise are a critical resource for many commensals including the Gopher Frog (Rana areolata), the Florida Mouse (Peromysfloridanus), the Eastern cus Diamondback Rattlesnake (Crotalis adamanteus), and several endemic invertebrates. For this reason, the Gopher Tortoise is a keystone species or ecological avatar of the pine sandhill and scrub communities in the Southeast.

Although listed as a "Species of Special Concern" by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Gopher Tortoises are poached for food, and hunting of tortoises is legally permitted without a license (three-month season, two per day bag limit) by the state of Florida. This modern-day human overkill of tortoise populations is exacerbated by the continuing fragmentation and conversion of remaining habitat throughout the present range of the species. A demand for tortoise meat in certain segments of southern society has resulted in the extermination of many local tortoise populations. Florida tortoises are often sold out-of-state for human consumption. The view of tortoises as a "regional delicacy" has been perpetuated by a newspaper article of last year from Tallahassee which thoughtfully provided a recipe for tortoise stew, apparently in the hope of winning new converts to the ancient sport of tortoise chopping.

Reevaluation of the legal status of Gopherus polyphemus is essential. Low reproduction and recruitment rates in conjunction with an accelerating loss of habitat to development threaten many local populations in Florida, as the upland sites often favored by Gopher Tortoises are also preferred by humans for residential and commercial construction. At present, habitat conservation efforts (however meager) are undermined by the continued open hunting season. Florida Earth First! has made closure of the tortoise hunt a priority, and along with the Gopher Tortoise Council has initiated a letter-writing drive (see Samhain 87). Fortunately, the state biologist responsible for tortoises has also finally recommended closure, so chances are good that this year's hunt will be the last. If the state fails to close the hunt, Florida EF! will pursue more direct actions. Even with a closed season, poaching of Gopher Tortoises will undoubtedly continue as long as there is a market for tortoise meat in the cities and towns of the Southeast. In a similar situation in many western states, the growing urban market for new traditional-style Amerindian art and artifacts has generated extensive black market trade in bear claws, eagle feathers, eagle talons, and similar wildlife products. At the same time, in an issue which unfortunately cannot be divorced from the illegal trade in Endangered species products, Amerindians are claiming the right to kill Endangered species such as Bald Eagles and Panthers on tribal

lands regardless of statutory protection at the state, federal, or international levels. Charges against James Billie, the Seminole Chief who murdered a Florida Panther a few years ago, were recently dropped by the Justice Department. Legal questions aside, there is no justification for the extinction or decimation of any relict population of North American wildlife for any reason.

In addition to human predation, the internal dynamics of landscapes and their constituent species' populations is of paramount importance to ecosystem conservation planning. In the longterm, even large (5000 square kilometers or more) nature preserves must be redesigned to connect sites within a given region. This permits the dispersal of organisms across the landscape in times of climatic and other stress. Only thus can biotic preserves be established which will serve as havens for native biotas into the indefinite future. The interaction of large preserve areas through functional networks of habitat corridors is essential for achieving this goal.



The Florida Preserve Network map, representing the vision of FL EF! stalwart and coordinator Reed Noss, is a plan for such a corridor system. (See index for listings of Reed's many wilderness articles in past issues.) The viability of the wildlife corridor concept is currently the subject of heated and often irrelevant debate among ecologists (see Conservation Biology among vol.1, nos. 1 & 2). Yet it is undeniable that many organisms trapped within isolated habitat patches undergoing severe ecological changes will perish if no opportunity for movements exists. Species with low population sizes and/or densities, large individual home range sizes, or highly specialized niches are at greatest risk. Small, fragmented, or isolated populations of organisms are generally at high risk from the cumulative effects of ecosystem disruption, inbreeding depression, and stochastic genetic and demographic processes. Wildlife habitat corridors allow gene flow among wild populations within human-dominated landscapes. Gene flow among isolated populations is a critical factor when considering the viability of wild species under the present patterns of habitat destruction.

The timely rebuttal (8-87) by Reed Noss to Simberloff and Cox (5-87) in Conservation Biology, the journal of the Society for Conservation Biology, reiterates the principles upon which wildlife corridor proposals are based, and effectively negates most of the major criticisms presented by these authors. Simberloff and Cox use exceptional circumstances and specious arguments in opposing the corridor concept, while apparently ignoring the fundamental premise of the corridor strategy: to restore natural patterns of movements among organisms within our presently human-fragmented landscapes. Noss presents a sound (if radical) working proposition, while Simberloff and Cox offer nothing new. The necessity for providing means of gene flow among the wildlife preserves of continental regions should not be trivialized with contrived arguments against the obvious need for corridors. The "devil's advocacy" or willful ignorance of the critics of the corridor concept delays remedial action and the cost could be the failure to preserve regional biotas which are still salvageable through immediate action. The consequences of such delays will be irrevocable. The primary criticism against corridors is that their cost will conflict with acquisition of endangered species habitat. Of course, there are costs as well as benefits in any crisis-management undertaking, but the potential for maintaining or reestablishing gene flow among fragmented wildlife populations far outweighs the alleged detrimental effects of corridors. The "bottom-line" is that without corridors, many of the most endangered animals (especially large, wide-ranging mammals) will soon be gone, and many more animal and plant species are likely to disappear over longer periods.

Conservation biology presently functions largely as a crisis-oriented discipline. The accelerating pace of biotic extinction must be matched by immediate action by front-line activists. This means that biologists and environmentalists charting the fate of threatened biotas must often initiate actions without benefit of detailed scientific information upon which to base a long-term strategy. Citizen action for changes in government policies regarding the establishment of nature reserves cannot await the results of long-term studies. Conservationists must first lay the foundation upon which later theoretical studies can be built.

Captive breeding programs are often touted as a means of salvation for Endangered species. Captive management is a stopgap measure which may salvage some genetic vitality for certain organisms, but captive specimens do not comprise biological species in the true behavioral or ecological sense. Reintroductions of captive-bred populations to vacant habitats are possible for some species; but this method is limited to a few intensively managed species, and captive propagation is not a universally acceptable management action. In situ conservation is the only viable means of maintaining wildlife communities and preserving critical ecosystem functions. To return to the case of the Gopher Tortoise, clearly what is most needed to save the species is preservation of its habitat.

In addition to the Gopher Tortoise, hundreds of species and subspecies native to Florida - many of them endemic are imperiled by human encroachment into their habitats. Among the most charismatic of the imperiled are the Black Bear, Florida Panther (an endemic and Endangered subspecies), and Florida (or West Indian) Manatee (also listed as Endangered). Black Bears are hunted in many Florida counties but are protected in some areas of the central peninsula. The Florida Black Bears are unique in having maintained a size comparable to that of their Ice Age ancestors; the larger stature of Black Bears here is of potential scientific importance to the study of the phenomenon of post-Pleistocene dwarfing which has been observed in many animals. Panthers are protected throughout the state. The Florida Panther has an estimated population of only 20-30, making it one of the most endangered mammals on Earth. Most if not all Florida Panthers live in the southern tip of the state in the Big Cypress/Everglades region. Vehicle collisions are the most frequent known cause of their mortality, and illicit hunting continues to pose a problem. Likewise, human-caused mortality is the greatest threat to Florida Manatees

ing the seasons on Gopher Tortoise and Black Bear throughout the state. Send to: Director, FL Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, 620 S Meridian St, Tallahassee, FL 32301. Florida EF! is initiating major research, education, and direct actions on these and other issues, and is publishing a newsletter. To receive the newsletter, contact FL EF! directly at 6820 SW 78th St, Gainesville, FL 32608. (As the *EF*! Journal mailing list is kept confidential, FL EF! does not have access to it and must keep its own.) Donations are urgently needed.

#### The Elephant Man is a paleoecologist at a Florida university.

Late note from FLEF !: Since completion of this article, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has finally stopped the legal harvest of Gopher Tortoises. Unfortunately, poaching may intensify unless the Game Commission cracks down on poachers. It is important now to thank the Commission (Robert Brantly, FL Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, 620 S Meridian St, Tallahassee, FL 32399), but urge the Commission to increase its efforts to disseminate information on the value of tortoises, enforce the no-hunting rule, and preserve and restore upland habitats. Two animals rarer than the Gopher Tortoise, the Florida Black Bear and Sherman's Fox Squirrel, still may be legally hunted (though only in two areas for the bear). Ask the Commission to close the hunting seasons on both these animals.

### Letters . . .

#### Continued from page 3

a visibility of seven miles on a clear day. Driving into Jacksonville, we saw Live Oaks, Spanish Moss, and palms against a jarring backdrop of smokestacks and urban sprawl. This contrast was to continue throughout my trip.

tinue throughout my trip. We escape the belching fumes of Jacksonville's three power plants, four chemical plants, pulp and paper plants and traffic exhaust by canoeing the Santa Fe River. The peace of the river settles us into contemplative awe before tall Cypress, Live Oaks draped with Spanish Moss and opportunistic ferns, magnolia trees, flowering plum and Red Maples at the water's edge, bright green Motherwort floating on reflections of Spanish Moss reaching upward from the dark tan-nin river depths. Palmettos cluster on the small bits of land among the flooded tree trunks. Tales say the Diamond-back Rattlesnake rests beneath them while its cousin the Water Moccasin may emerge from the dark water to bare its fangs for a proffered stick. Algae hangs from the highest branches of submerged trees, showing the past water level of two or three feet above our heads. The hoarse deep call of the Barred Owl mocks our blind passage. Wood Ducks wing rapidly overhead. Gray Squirrels and Robins rustle leaves under the palmettos. Pileated Woodpeckers drum on trees back in the woods.

Alas, all this is periodically shattered

and most individuals bear the scars of at least one boat collision. Propellers and keels of boats wound or kill many Manatees each year.

Protection of native uplands habitats in the Florida peninsula is currently our most critical regional land-use issue, since legal recognition of the importance of upland ecosystems has lagged far behind that accorded to wetland habitats. The implementation of an interconnected network of wildlife preserves is being promoted by Florida Earth First! and sympathetic members of the local scientific community as a means of protecting our remaining populations of Black Bear and Florida Panther and reestablishing these animals in parts of their former range.

#### WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write to the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission proposing stringent regulation of hunting and boating on public lands and waterways. Express support for closby the incongruent roar of an approaching motorboat or a small plane overhead. The Alligators, turtles and Sherman's Fox Squirrels remain out of sight.

The second morning of our canoe trip, migrating Sandhill Cranes called themselves into formation for their journey north. We soon drove south, going the wrong way, as humans often do. By the time we reached Tampa, I had reached a flu-like state of sinus congestion and headache from the progressively darkening sky and progressively larger smokestacks. Florida is the tenth largest sulfur dioxide emitter in the country and is bearing the consequences — consistently acidic rainfall across the state and the greatest number of acidic lakes of any state in the country. The Big Bend power plant in Tampa alone put over 400,000 tons of sulfur dioxide into Florida's air in 1985. The many Navy ships and planes in Florida also befoul the air. continued on page 17

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## The Sierra Club and Grazing

### An Open Letter to the Sierra Club and Range Activists

#### by Lynn Jacobs

Editor's note: EF! Grazing Task Force coordinator Lynn Jacobs wrote the following in response to the Sierra Club's publication of its policy on livestock grazing on public lands.

The main problem with the Sierra Club Policy on Public Range is that it's set forth in such general terms. It speaks of but does not define such loaded terms as "adequate" cover for wildlife, land "unsuitable" for grazing, and "protected" fisheries. Most public lands ranchers and government agency personnel would say they are already managing public rangelands in such a way as to be aligned with the principles set forth in the Sierra Club policy. Debates over livestock grazing often become battles of interpretation. In these public relations struggles, the most powerful, not the environmentalists, win.

Such ambiguousness, and the interpretive battles it engenders, typifies government agency policies. Take, for example, the BLM's conception of what constitutes "range condition." It has little to do with the actual condition of the natural environment, but instead seems to be a measure of the relative percentage of livestock forage present in a certain area, which fails to take into account the amount of forage which would be present if no grazing had occurred historically. So, even areas with supposedly "excellent" range conditions usually have suffered extensive environmental damage.

The firm stand against such range abuse taken by certain Sierra Club individuals has produced good results *despite* the Club's meek and acquiescent official position on public lands grazing. In fact, it seems the Club's official policy has rendered these activists' efforts less effective.

The Club's policy notwithstanding, total elimination of public lands ranching is the only realistic solution to range abuse in the long run. That this idea is considered too "radical" only shows how thoroughly we have been conditioned to accept the omnipresence of the grazing industry in the West. We misinterpret the term "multiple use" when we feel we are bound to support some form of livestock ranching on public lands. Some uses of public lands are simply not appropriate (farming, for instance).

A phase-out of livestock grazing on public lands could be implemented gradually, so as not to cause hardship to the West's 30,000 welfare ranchers. Livestock could be removed in stages, year by year for five or ten years, until none remained, and ranchers financially compensated, if need be, at each stage. A gradual phase-out would allow each rancher to adjust to private lands ranching or (preferably) another occupation.

Former graziers could then be temporarily employed to help rehabilitate the public lands they damaged with their former grazing practices. (After all, they should know more about the local problems they caused than anyone else.) This restoration could include: reintroducing extirpated wildlife species; removing fences, corrals, stock tanks, and other range "improve-ments"; closing and revegetating grazing roads; and replanting denuded riparian areas. Funds for these jobs could be provided by diverting the more than \$50 million in direct subsidies now paid annually to public lands ranchers. The range staff could also be employed to restore public lands, then gradually placed in other professions, saving taxpayers another \$50 million or so per year. Other ranchers and agency employees could take jobs made possible by improved local environmental and economic conditions resulting from the elimination of livestock grazing. These jobs might include: protecting wildlife; guiding wildlife enthusiasts; guiding hunters of feral cattle; selling supplies to increased numbers of hunters. fishers, and recreationists; commercially but sustainably culling various biological resources; and performing scientific research on comparatively healthy ecosystems for commercial or educational interests.

Others, if need be, could accept custom-made government welfare for a while. After all, they are now on a form of welfare; why not spend the same money to *not* have them damage our public lands?

Presently, although firm statistics are lacking, it is safe to assume that the total of all direct and indirect taxpayer costs created by public lands grazing approaches one billion dollars annually. This amounts to \$33,333 per permittee per year.

As each permittee removes the last of his public lands livestock, his base property and adjacent deeded land should be purchased by the federal gov-ernment (at fair market value) and transferred to the land management agency (Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, US Fish & Wildlife Service, National Park Service, or perhaps a new agency with a mandate to preserve in their natural state all lands under its jurisdiction) which is most likely to preserve that parcel of land. Generally, base properties are, or could again be, the most fertile, well-watered, and biologically diverse and productive lands in the rural West. Because of their biological quality and their locations throughout every area of the West, these base properties are, for their size, the most ecologically important lands in the West. Returning them to public ownership is probably the most important single measure we could take to restore the western environment.

Figures on the average worth of base properties are not available, but even if the 30,000 base properties were valued at \$1 million each, the \$30 billion cost of buying them would be a prudent investment. Because public lands ranching costs us one billion dollars a year now, this program would pay for itself in only 30 years. Restoring these millions of acres of the most environmentally important lands in the West; rehabilitation of the 36% of the West directly damaged by the grazing industry; ending grazing industry competition with other public lands uses; eliminating the inordinate political and social power wielded by public lands ranchers

... these benefits would be well worth the \$30 billion — even if taxpayers had to pay all of it (\$120 per US citizen). In the long run, this program would save taxpayers billions. Furthermore, much of the funding could probably be raised in the private sector, from such groups as Nature Conservancy, Defenders of Wildlife, and, hopefully, the Sierra Club.

An alternative to the above program would be one in which base properties remain under ownership of each former permittee until such time as he decides to sell the property. He would then be required to sell it to the government at fair market value. Until then, he would be required to protect the environmental quality of the property. He could not build further improvements on it, nor subdivide it.

These may seem like drastic measures, but drastic problems call for drastic solutions. Livestock grazing is the single most destructive public lands use in the West - one which produces only 2% of this country's red meat and sup ports only 30,000 ranchers. Furthermore, these measures seem less drastic when we remember that, historically, many base properties were obtained by dubious or illegal methods, and that various governments have often acquired private lands for public benefit. The "new breed" of public lands ranchers and agency personnel practice co-option and conversion rather than confrontation to maintain their grazing monolith. Of necessity, they have recently adopted methods (e.g., Savory's Holistic Resource Management) and appearances more palatable to environmentalists, yet their goals remain the same - increase profits. It's time to remove all ranchers' livestock from the public lands.



## **Relic Bighorns Menaced By Domestic Sheep Disease**

#### by Joe Bogaard

[Ed. note: The following article is reprinted in part from the June issue of Wilderness Record: Proceedings of the California Wilderness Coalition. Readers wishing to contribute to CWC's efforts and to receive this newsletter one of the best regional wilderness newsletters in the US — send \$15 (\$7.50 for those beset by impecuniousness) to CA Wilderness Coalition, 2655 Portage Bay East, Suite 5, Davis, CA 95616.]

The future of the Sierra Nevada Bighorn Sheep has long been of concern in California. But only recently has the Department of Fish & Game (DFG), in conjunction with other state and federal agencies, begun to take strong actions to maintain viable populations of this rare subspecies, which resides only in California's Sierra Nevada.

The Bighorn is threatened in part by previous overexploitation, habitat loss, and livestock competition, but a highly contagious bacteria carried by domestic sheep poses the greatest hazard to the survival of the wild sheep. The DFG's efforts to increase numbers and sizes of populations have been met with sometimes disappointing results.

As is true of most North American wildlife, these sensitive creatures' populations plummeted with the European invasion. In 1873, the California legislature afforded all wild sheep full protection in an effort to avoid possible extinction. Contrary to expectations, the populations did not recover but have maintained themselves at relatively low densities in a few isolated herds.

In California, the Bighorn Sheep, Ovis canadanesis, consists of 3 subspecies. The Sierra race is found in disjunct pockets on our state's eastern backbone, primarily near Bishop and Lone Pine. Two subspecies are found in the desert; the Nelson Bighorn ranges throughout the southern California desert, and the rare Peninsular Bighorn is restricted to specific regions in San Diego and Riverside counties.

While all three subspecies' populations have dropped greatly and their ranges have contracted in the last two centuries O. canadanesis sierra is clearly the most imperiled. Of the total of 4800 Bighorns in California, Sierran sheep number only 300. In October 1968, at the request of the state legislature, the DFG undertook to determine the current status of Bighorn Sheep in California. In the quarter century preceding, the populations in many areas experienced declines and local extinctions, which are generally attributed to water shortage, habitat encroachment, and livestock-propagated disease. At present, the Sierra Bighorn seems threatened mainly by habitat intrusion coupled with the highly contagious pasteurella parasite, carried primarily by domestic sheep which are themselves immune to its effects. Recent efforts to ensure a future for these majestic creatures have taken the form of reintroductions. The largest herd, the Baxter herd, presently consists of about 180 members: it has been the primary source of DFG- mediated herd relocations.

The reintroductions have had mixed results. Sites are chosen based on the sheep's historical distribution and have included areas of the Southern Sierra as well as more northerly regions, including the Modoc National Forest and Lava Beds National Monument.

Lee Vining Canyon, near Yosemite's eastern boundary, was the site of a reintroduction two years ago. Soon after the release, the 24 sheep were ravaged by a late storm and 8 animals seeking refuge in the high country perished. Despite poor weather, predation, and disease, the herd persists.

Mountain Lion predation has claimed 5 sheep. Two lions have been killed by DFG biologists in efforts to protect the herd. This strategy of lion elimination will continue, according to Vern Bleich, the DFG Bighorn reintroduction coordinator, until the sheep numbers have stabilized in the canyon.

But the greatest threat to the Lee Vining sheep is the interaction with domestic sheep. An always-lethal, highly contagious bacteria, pasteurella, can decimate a herd in weeks. The pasteurella bacteria transmission process is not fully understood by biologists. Nose to nose contact is the suspected mode, both between wild and domestic sheep and among the wild sheep herds.

Prospects for the Lee Vining herd are generally improving, however. A supplement of 11 animals, removed from the Baxter herd in March, brought the herd population to nearly 30, and, according to Bleich, about 15 ewes are ready to calve this spring.

The northern releases, in Modoc National Forest and Lava Beds National Monument, met with far less success. Both herds were decimated by pasteurella.

Traveling with a hunting party on future Lava Beds NM lands, John Muir reported the presence of sheep in the late 19th century. But after 1906, they were not seen until the mid 1970s, when a herd was released. It maintained itself through 1980 generally free of predation and human interference. That year, the bacteria infected the herd, resulting in 100% mortal-"We have no plans to reintroduce bighorn sheep," states Lava Beds NM interpreter, Gary Hathaway. Though alter-. native sites have been considered, the habitats are not ideal and biologists fear the sheep might migrate to the original site and suffer the same fate as their predecessors.

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Lynn still has many copies of his manifesto Free Our Public Lands. It is free, but donations are needed to fund EF!'s Grazing Task Force. Order from Lynn at POB 5784, Tucson 85703. The winter's loss of the over 50 member South Warner herd, in Modoc NF, is "the biggest setback the program has had," according to DFG veterinarian Dave Jessup.

Besides total herd loss, the Lava Beds NM and Modoc NF sites have something in common: adjacent domestic sheep allotments. A generally-accepted, sufficient buffer zone between domestic and wild sheep is 5 miles. Neither of these unsuccessful reintroductions were afforded this protection. Prior to the South Warner project, Modoc and DFG officials decided *continued on page 17* 

## NACE vs. Kerr-McGee and the Nuclear Industry

#### by Jessie DeerInWater

As Jessie DeerInWater cooked supper one evening, her husband, William, asked her what an injection well was. Not knowing, she made a few calls and confirmed the fact that the uranium conversion facility in their area had applied for a permit to dispose of their waste by injecting it into the ground.

Knowing that Oklahoma was riddled with abandoned dry holes left from oil and gas drilling, the DeerInWaters knew that the waste, if injected into the ground, could back up any of the abandoned wells and enter the groundwater. With this fear, they began talking to their friends.

Jessie, a mixed-blood Cherokee, typed a petition and began gathering signatures against the permit. After she had over 1000 signatures, she had the petitions copied and sent them to the officials involved in the permitting process. Jessie soon received replies from each of the officials assuring her that her fears were groundless. She read between the lines that she would have to organize for a fight to stop the well.

By April of 1985, the DeerInWaters had 12 people committed to taking leadership roles in a campaign to stop the well. These 12 were the founders of Native Americans for a Clean Environment (NACE). They held their first meeting in May, one week before Kerr-McGee (KM) announced plans to build another facility on the grounds of the conversion facility. The new facility would reprocess Department of Energy (DOE) waste into uranium metal for weapons. NACE learned that the conversion facility was also dumping waste into the Illinois River at the confluence with the Arkansas. Since the Supreme Court had ruled in 1970 that the Indians of Oklahoma owned the bed and banks of the Arkansas River (Choctaw Nation et al vs State of Oklahoma et al), NACE's steering committee believed they had the legal right to stop the dumping.

At first, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) wouldn't give NACE a public hearing on the new facility proposal. After consultation with several lawyers, most of whom wanted money NACE didn't have, a "proper" petition was written and NACE was granted the hearing.

By November of 1985, Kerr-McGee had withdrawn its application for the injection well, and NACE had grown to a general membership of 75, including non-Indians. They were putting out a monthly newsletter with a circulation of 200.

### **Bighorns** . . .

#### Continued from page 16

that no present grazing allotments would be altered.

The present Lava Beds NM policy excludes Bighorn releases. The most appropriate site is bounded by a part of the Modoc NF with another domestic sheep allotment. The Forest Service is equally unaccommodating in this situation. "Modoc officials have stated that they have no plans to terminate the lease there," Hathaway said; consequently, no release will be attempted.

The hearing on the new facility was scheduled to begin on January 7, 1986. However, on January 4, a cylinder of uranium hexaflouride (the product of the facility after conversion of vellowcake, which is milled uranium) ruptured, killing one worker and hospitalizing over 100 workers and area residents. This accident delayed the hearing for another year.

It was spring of 1986 before NACE understood the KM "raffinate program." The company was making fertilizer out of its nuclear waste and spreading it on pasture land and giving it to commercial farmers in the area of their operations. NACE applied to the NRC for a hearing on this issue. The NRC stated that NACE would have been entitled to a hearing when the license amendment was granted in 1982, but that they had no legal right to a hearing now. Thus, NACE took their case against raffinate fertilizer to the public.

"Raffinate" is a generic term for a waste stream coming from a chemical facility. KM initially called its fertilizer "treated raffinate," but now calls it "dilute ammonium nitrate." It contains 18

heavy metals (including lead, copper, mercury, selenium, cadmium, molybdenum) and three radionuclides. The only testing of this "fertilizer" was by an agronomist paid by KM, Dr. Billy Bob Tucker. The government agencies that should regulate this waste accept his finding that the fertilizer poses no greater threat to our environment than a fertilizer purchased locally.

NACE learned from KM documents that the fertilizer "purchased locally' was one that KM had requested the local feed store to stock. It is made by International Minerals and Chemicals (IMC) of Florida. IMC mines phosphorus, extracts the uranium from it, and makes a fertilizer from what remains. Thus, KM was comparing their fertilizer made of waste to another chemical company's fertilizer made of waste. KM subsequently donated 11,000 bales of hay fertilized with its "dilute ammonium nitrate" to the Navajos at Big Mountain.

In the three years since William read the notice in the local paper, NACE has grown to over 300 members. They network internationally with people struggling to insure that there is a

planet left upon which to work out all the problems that exist between the peoples of this world. In the words of the tribal chief of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Wilma Mankiller, "NACE has raised the expectation of people who felt powerless to impact any decisions made by big corporations and big government."

NACE has made a difference, but they realize that there is much more to do because in fighting contamination in their area, they learned that the nuclear industry is harming indigenous people everywhere. They learned about the effects of past uranium mining on Navajo land and present mining at Wollaston Lake in Saskatchewan, Canada. NACE enlarged their focus from opposing the contamination of their immediate area by KM to opposing the contamination of Mother Earth by the nuclear indus-

try. They need help in this endeavor. You can help by subscribing to NACE NEWS for a mere \$5 per year. It will inform you of additional steps to take. Write: NACE, POB 40, Marble City, OK 74945.

## Ned Ludd...

#### Continued from page 31

Dear Ned.

You know those little pests that ride motorcycles off road? Tear up the countryside? Disturb decent people? ORV types?

Well, I've got an idea. Let's start using them for medical experiments - rather than white rats. There're several good reasons:

1) There're lots of them.

2) The technicians won't get emotionally attached.

3) The animal rights people couldn't care less.

4) And, let's face it, there are some things you can't get a rat to do.

A note of caution, however. While this will be alright in southern California, it won't work everywhere. It's a fact, there are still some states where it's a misdemeanor to capture the little buggers!!! Jorge Jeduc

Dear Jorge

I heard that in Colorado they have replaced white rats in vivisection with Mormons - you don't get attached to them and they breed faster.

#### -Ned Dear Ned,

An answer to mountain bike pathprints is to wrap the tires in duct tape. Quick on, easy off. Works well for me. -Rose

#### Dear Ned.

Damn, conventional tree spiking is loud. Anyone in the area could figure out what's going on ... why not use a brace and bit in conjunction with headless nails/spikes? Just peel off some bark, bore a hole the same diameter as the spike (but not quite deep enough) and tap it most of the way in, nice and quiet-like. Then give it a couple of good whacks to set it all the way in (a few loud blows probably won't alert anyone). Then glue the bark back on.

-Safe & Easy Dear Easy,

Sounds workable to me. Any other experienced spikers out there who can comment on this approach?

-Ned

## Letters . .

#### Continued from page 15

The next day we saw we saw one of the acidic lakes - Wildcat Lake, in the heart of the Ocala National Forest. One of the most fragmented National Forests, the Ocala is a National Forest in name only. Although it is a sizable green area on the map, it has, within its boundaries, clearcuts, monoculture pine tree farms, towns, a natural gas plant, a worm farm, a "National Forest rifle range," a mall, and countless other developments. The popular natural springs are surrounded by tourist walks and parking lots. A Navy bombing range is within Forest boundaries

The absence of waterfowl on the Ocala Forest's numerous lakes, ponds and marshes is conspicuous. We were seeking Ring-necked Ducks, a species that has experienced a 70% population decline that scientists suspect is linked to the acidification of its northern breeding grounds in New England and Quebec, but we couldn't find a single duck of any kind. Wildcat Lake is ringed by pines and hardwoods, with wetland grasses at the water's edge. I noticed that along the shore, the deciduous trees whose roots touch the lake were barren of leaves, in contrast to the background trees of the same species which were green with spring leaves. Water samples taken on the lake by the EPA measured at about pH 5.0, acidic enough to ensure the decimation of all but the hardiest of fish species, such as minnows. Drained by this depressing experience, we left, taking the "Backwoods Trail" a highway - back to Jacksonville. The surf along Jacksonville Beach washes up foam from detergents dumped directly into the ocean. Loggerhead and Leatherback Sea Turtles and an occasional Kemp's Ridley come to Jacksonville beaches to lay their eggs. A Greenpeace beach patrol carefully transports nests from the heavilv human-infested area to an oceanfront park where the eggs are allowed to hatch and the hatchlings' run to the ocean is watched so that those who stray may be guided to the water. Bumperstickers read "Sea Turtles — keep them in the dark," referring to the confusion caused by hotel, street and car lights near the shore which once led 6000 turtle hatchlings to their death as they tried to cross a Jacksonville street, confused by the illumination minimizing the horizon light over the night ocean which normally guides turtles to the sea.

Freshwater turtles are still classified as game animals in Florida, legal to hunt. So are Fox Squirrels, despite their declining population. Manatees are listed as Endangered, but such classification won't save them as long as motorboats are allowed in their nursery and feeding areas. The Audubon Society and other groups are trying to restrict the use of motorboats on the Suwannee River to protect Manatees, which are often killed or wounded by motorboat propellers. As reported in past articles in this Journal by Reed Noss, the Florida Panther is nearing extinction. Alligators and Crocodiles are faring better than in the recent past, but only account for one human death a year, not enough to make a dent in the appalling growth of Florida's human population. No other single state can boast Panthers, Nine-banded Armadillos, Alligators, Manatees, green lizards, sea turtles, egrets, White Pelicans, Anhingas, wild persimmons, magnolias, hanging vines, Red Buckthorn, palmettos. . . . This plenitude of life is dwindling, but much can still be done to save it. Florida Consumer Action (Floridians for Clean Air Association) and Greenpeace members are walking door to door asking residents to speak out about acid rain. Bills in Congress (S 1894 and H 2666) would start reducing acid rain emissions nationally. Jacksonville people now have a chance to stop a part of the local air pollution by voting against toll booths. There is a strong Florida Earth First! group, but still more people with monkeywrenches in hand are needed.



Meanwhile, the DFG will pursue other sites. But the big Baxter herd, the usual source of translocated sheep, will be unavailable for four or five years. "Dry weather the last two years has resulted in poor lamb recruitment," says Bleich. "We are down to 180 animals now and that's as low as we want to go." The Great Western Divide in Sequoia National Park and Mt Tom and Taboose Creek in the Inyo National Forest are sites inhabited historically by sheep that are being considered by DFG.

Bleich says the DFG wants to reintroduce Bighorn in the Modoc NF and Lava Beds NM ranges, but it would require major revisions in the land use policy. The Forest Service continues to grant grazing leases on land occupied by wild sheep or favorable for an introduced herd.

The whole multiple-use concept is entrenched in land management in both the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management," said Bleich. "But it is not a legitimate strategy with domestic and mountain sheep."

-Rabinowitz, Washington

Dear Ned.

To better pull up survey stakes and to be able to work in broad daylight, I take my dog with me. He dutifully digs up stake after stake while I walk behind, picking them up and putting them in an old army backpack, which I can throw away if necessary. It's easy to train a dog to dig up survey stakes. If I were to be caught, I'd simply call my dog and apologize for his behavior. We all know how dogs love to dig!

He's also protection trained - this halts most further inquiries. Actually we've never had to use that training. Of course I only work in areas and times when he can be off his leash. For additional safety and security, I always have my dog up-todate on his shots and have him legally registered. I also take his leash. Of course I make sure he has ample opportunity to piss on Freddie vehicles or those of other Earth-rapers. With some training and the usual care, this can be a fun activity for you and your dog. -Dogwood

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## **EF! Howls at 1988 Rendezvous**

#### by John Patterson

For the eighth year, Earth First! activists from across North America gathered at a summer Round River Rendezvous to strategize, socialize and be wild in the company of like-minded Earth lovers.

This time, about 400 from the EF! tribe gathered on the southwest slope of Mt. Leona under the shifting skies of the Kettle River Range in northeast Washington. Camps spread out across the ridgetops and clearcut, the latter offering a fitting reminder of the wilderness abuse Earth First! seeks to end.

As Journal readers know, Washington Earth First!ers have been doggedly active in defense of their wildlands, and have recently published a visionary proposal for establishing an intact Greater North Cascades Ecosystem that will serve as a model for other bioregional groups' efforts. [This book includes perhaps the most complete conservation biology bibliography yet compiled. Or-



dering information is in ads section of this issue.] The Washingtonians proved themselves as RRR hosts, too. The Rendezvous atmosphere was energetic: from the Circle kickoff through studies in diesel destruction and ecosystem restoration to the tribal drumming and wild howls at night.

A major component of the RRR is always the issues workshops. These weren't jawing-circles of heady but idle talk; they were informative, goal oriented forums that concluded with courses of action for the coming year. Activists planned wolf protection, a national attack on the public lands grazing industry, Alaskan wilderness defense and more. The customary post RRR demonstration evolved into a full-blown western tour of direct action that will sweep west and south, to protest forest-raping operations in the Okanogan National Forest, demonstrate against Senator Hatfield at his Portland office, occupy and protect old growth in the Kalmiopsis Roadless Area, defend the redwoods in MAXXAM clutches, and finally move back north to free the Elwha River.

Monkeywrenching tactics were more overtly discussed than in past years, with workshops on diesel mechanics, tree spiking, and wrenching the mainstream educational system all drawing crowds. Instruction in tree climbing and sitting continued for days.

Woman activists again gathered to discuss issues particular to them, including the lack of recognition given to women by the media for their actions. They later called a mixed company caucus to share concerns.

In their Council of All Beings, deep ecologist Bill Devall and rainforest activist John Seed helped people connect to a living Earth. Action planners learned how to attract media. Bioregional groups discussed how to protect their ecosystems.

For many far-flung activists, the RRR is the one yearly opportunity to leave lonely outposts in hostile territory and gather with friends to share ideas. Daily activities didn't end with workshops. Fires burned from the top of "Rowdy Ridge" to the hollows of the clearcut with singing and drumming echoing across the mile-wide site.

The climactic Sagebrush Patriot's Rally was so filled with acts that it stretched over two days. EF! boasts a talented culture of eco-musicians, speakyear's collection of ripened material. Paul Watson of Sea Shepherd, the "Earth First! Navy," gave accounts of their campaigns and the sinking of Icelandic whalers.

It rained a time or two most every day and Sunday's Rally was no exception. During a cloudburst the crowd surged forward and stayed under the stage tarps, moving with the music, until Dave Foreman brought out the sun with his traditional Rally ending speech. The RRR was complete with controversies, but Foreman's words inspired unified uncompromising defense of Mother Earth.

Finally, exhaustingly, it all ended. After the Rally, Circle meeting and daylong civil disobedience and direct action prep, participants covered their campsites and trekked out gear. They set plans for a 1989 RRR in or near the Gila Wilderness in New Mexico, the nation's first designated Wilderness. Go there next summer and howl for a return of the wolves.

John Patterson is a teacher and Arizona EF! leader.

Tree-climbing practice, 1988 RRR.



Recognizing a new generation of eco-warriors, Dave Foreman (right) introduces Sea Shepherds David Howitt (left), and Rod Coronado at the 1988 Sagebrush Patriots' Rally.



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Police car surrounded by 120 Earth Firstlers.



Post-Rendezvous festivities in Okanogan.

Kettle Range RRR Haiku

the earth first! army sleeps in — while the earth is up and about its work

no matter — we'll be gearing up for the next fight the rest of the day

-dennis fritzinger









Outside building in Gold Beach, OR, where Forest Service is auctioning timber from Silver Peak.



Some of the 26 arrestees at the post-Rendezvous demonstration in Okanogan.



Mark Van Tress, Greg King, Darryl Cherney, and Kelly Cranston outside Silver Fire sale in Grants Pass.

David Cross



Grants Pass, OR, as timber sale for Silver Fire Recovery Plan begins.

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## **A Critical Mythology of Civilization**

#### by Christoph Manes

Editor's note: The following is the first in a new series of articles by Christoph Manes, one of our regular essayists and a philosopher in the vanguard of deep ecology thought.

**INTRODUCTION:** In this series of articles, I will examine the fundamental myths of civilization. To begin, some conceptual pruning is in order, since the term "myth" has a variety of meanings, some of which draw attention away from the function of mythic discourse in highly-organized societies. And it is at the level of function that myths of civilization essentially differ from primal myths. The role of myth among primal people is an open question, one that can never be fully answered, since these myths - insofar as they are objects of study for us - have already passed through the optics of civilization in terms of literary traditions, political usage, or anthropological objectification. It is reasonable to suggest, however, that the role of myth before the rise of agricultural states was that of limiting, repressing, or censoring certain social practices and types of knowledge - involving sexual behavior, for instance. Of course, this description of primitive myth does not exhaust its significance; but in any case the general diffusion of power in primal communities prevented the close relationship between discourse and those social practices that led to the environmental crisis and, hence, concern us here.

In contrast to primitive myths, which are proscriptive, the myths of civilization are generative; they generate social practices and related fields of knowledge by acting as an alibi for the accumulation of power for particular groups. How is it that under the regime of civilization men and women have been induced to drop atomic bombs, turn lands into desert, kill, and torture? No. not even to be *induced*, but to do so happily, with the moral conviction that what they do is *right*. The answer lies in the relationship between myth and power; and accumulated power is characteristic that distinguishes the civilization from primal communities. In the hierarchies of civilized states, myth, institutions, and social practices combine in a "circuitry" of power, privileging groups that can gain more or less control over discourse. It is as if the concentration of power brought about by agriculture produced a critical mass capable of holding discourse and practice, ruler and subject, history and nature, in its enveloping gravity.

If this is so, the myths of civilization are not mere fabrications that mask the truth. Rather, they are part of a complex of discourse, power relations, and practices, which "produce" civilization and the will to totalized truth in the first place. Consequently, empirical arguments against these myths aren't in themselves effective. One can point out the fact that the "rise" of civilization was accompanied by an increase in disease, poverty, and political domination, but myth continues to identify civilization with progress, social evolution, and a dozen other valorized concepts that hover insouciantly over the moil of empirical facts. To quote from Roland Barthes' *Muthologies*: "it does not matter if one is later allowed to see through the myth, its action is assumed to be stronger than the rational explanations which may later belie it." Ten thousand years of wars, domination and environmental abuse have proved this statement correct. The myths of civilization repel factual examination because at heart they represent values, the particular values that organize and strengthen the power relations which produce "docile bodies" (to use Foucault's phrase), subjected to subjecting Earth. In Mythologies (one of his shorter but more important works), Barthes outlines the process whereby modern myth "naturalizes" particular values. Unlike ideology, which straightforwardly announces the political and historical status of its values, myths of civilization "re-present" the world in such a way as to make their values appear natural, innocent, universal. They do this by appropriating the signs we produce about the world

(words, sentences, texts, images, pictures) as an alibi for accumulating power.

To give a minor example: a recent commercial depicts the story of a schoolboy coming home with an unfavorable report card. He is obviously from an affluent family, with his nice clothes, two-story house, beautiful mother. When his father comes home, he asks the boy to accompany him, presumably to be punished. Instead, they go to the attic to dig up one of the father's old report cards, which is also unfavorable. "Wow, it happened to you, too," says the boy. "Just once," says the sympathetic, but responsible father. Fade up graphics: UNDERSTANDING. Then the company logo. The commercial is for a bank.

This is myth at its subtlest. What could be more natural than a father giving sympathy and encouragement to his faltering son? It seems less a commercial than a vignette from the lives of hard-working, responsible people. But what are its intentions? Obviously, a bank wants to control human behavior in such a way as to induce people to

#### Unlike ideology, which straightforwardly announces the political and historical status of its values, myths of civilization "re-present" the world in such a way as to make their values appear natural, innocent, universal.

save and deposit money. Its power as an institution depends on this. But if the bank simply came out and said that, it would reveal its political mode of existence, its particular set of power relations vis-a-vis its depositors. This relationship must not become problematical if the bank and its functionaries are to hold on to their power. Hence the myth. Depositing money in the bank is represented not as a result of particular economic and political relations that benefit the bank, but as a universal human condition, as natural as a father's solicitude, as comforting as "under-standing." The bank has stolen a sign, the happy middle-class family, and filled it with its own values. These people exist only to show an inevitable process: One goes to school, does well, gets a high-paying job, acquires a beautiful family and home, and puts money in the bank. Anything that threatens this normality (such as bad grades) is therefore an aberration in need of correction.

Following Barthes' reasoning, we see that the great alchemy of myth is to transform History into Nature. But whereas Barthes only looks at myth synchronically and at a political level, I want to apply his analysis to the foundational myths of civilization and their diachronic persistence as the source of a political field whose impact on nature and human nature makes resistance an issue.

At this point, it is appropriate to ask, "Why examine the myths of civilization at all if they are resilient to factual contradiction?" A critique of the mythology of civilization offers an assault on the innocence of mythic discourse by decomposing the political, historical elements of naturalized values. It think that at this time, as the myths of civilization acquire more and more administrative control over culture, critical thinking requires one to be filled with a destructive optimism. Perhaps an ethics of resistance, a "negative" ethics, is more important now than building vast - and delicate - philosophical systems, now matter how "true" they might be. Perhaps in a technological culture, graffiti has more operative truth than sacred texts, and if these articles attain the status of graffiti on the pyramids of civilization's power, then at least they will have resisted assimilation into the vast myth-making of civilization - for modern discourse, an increasingly rare event. Part I. THE MYTH OF PROG-**RESS:** The myth of progress is more than a myth of civilization; it is the myth under which all others are subsumed. Even humanism depends on some form of this myth. In a way, it defines the functioning of civilization and its tech-niques of separation — separation from nature and from the "barbarians" who dwell there, separation in space, time, and structure. In fact, these articles could just as accurately be called, "The History of Barbarism" - "barbarism" being a mythic construct civilization created to validate the operations of its power. The myth of progress considers everything that calls civilization into question to be dubious, perverted, irrational — in short, "barbarism." Whether called "anarchy" or or "paganism" (or even "bad grades," as we have seen), barbarism is represented by the myth of progress as a looming threat redolent with subversion and disorder. In this counterplay with the Other, civilization arises as a naturalized value. The myth of progress is the articulation of their opposition.

A graphic portrayal of the myth will help lay out the dimensions of this opposition. Several years ago a poster came out showing the blast-off of the space shuttle with the subscript: USA is #1. This example of the myth of progress represents reality along three exclusive axes. First in terms of location: progress is situated in this country (as opposed to the USSR or Japan or any nation that threatens US power). The myth of progress insists that civilization always belongs to a particular locality, related to particular projects, which naturally are the ones undertaken by the society using the myth. Second in terms of time: the shuttle takes off not only into orbit, but into the future. The US is superior because it continues to produce complex technologies that will insure future domination. And, of course, in any appeal to the future, there is a tacit reference to the past, whose backward inhabitants didn't have such wonders; who in fact existed merely as part of a development toward them. Third in terms of structure or polity: the shuttle represents not a specific technology, but an entire social system and its power relations capitalism. The US is #1, states the myth, because its free market economy produces technological advances (as opposed to less civilized societies). The successful take-off of the shuttle is made to stand for the success of capitalism, quelling anything problematic about it. This is why the shuttle disaster generated so much mythic discourse about America losing its preeminence in the world. Because the shuttle had been appropriated by the myth, what was merely a technical failure suddenly represented the failure of the system. The myth had momentarily backfired.

This separation in terms of space, time and structure is not accidental. It constitutes the way civilization totalizes human existence. It creates a realm in which its power operates.

SPACE: The origin of civilization lies in the separation of the world into cultivated lands and wilderness. Unlike the barbarians, *civilized* people are always *citizens* (the words are cognate), with an allegiance to a political locality, the

#### The myth of progress is more than a myth of civilization; it is *the* myth under which

forms. But we can say that it tends to be cyclical, or at least non-teleological. In any case, it isn't directly linked to the community's power relations. In contrast, history implies a constant displacement of events arranged from some putative origin to some future goal. The myth of progress represents time in a way that allows civilization to see itself in the flow of a transcendental force, the telos of the world. In other words, time is totalized in terms of an etiology and teleology, an origin and destination. Civilization "fills" this expanse, and anything outside of it, Bronze Age Scandinavia or Pre-Columbian America, is written off as untimely, stagnant, a dead end. Just as civilization's space contrasts with wilderness. so does its history with the fortuitous cycles of nature.

POLITY: The myth of progress always attaches itself to a form of polity: theocracy, monarchy, democracy, socialism — the particular name doesn't matter. Since the power relations of civilized societies are invested in their polity, much mythic discourse is expended to normalize it. This explains the elaborate alibis for power that civilization has produced, from the divine origin of kings to the divine right of kings to making the world safe for democracy. All these represent different strategies for regulating human behavior, and stand in contrast to the "disorder" of "anarchy" characterizing pri-mal communities. The myth of progress portrays the society that speaks it as the most developed and the most likely to advance. It implies an eschatology of power.

For those seeking the origin of humanity's alienation from nature (and on this score Deep Ecology has recently been challenged by apologists for civilization), the rise of the systematically representational language of myth offers much. Is it possible that the hypertrophic development of language, away from speaking a life-world to representing it, permitted individuals to use language to enhance their own power rather than species survival? Human and non-human life alike share a type of language which deals directly with the objects of their activities (e.g., bird songs, the threats of baboons, a hunter's instruction to where prey is to be found — all relate to the world through signs). Where human language differs is in its representational aspect. the ability to incorporate those signs into a meta-language that can give form to values. This lends a new sense to the notion of civilization as a cancer. Is civilization a linguistic cancer, a hypertrophic language which displaces species survival for a regime of personal power?

This difference in language may help explain the different regimes of power in human and animal communities. Apologists for civilization often remark that hierarchy exists in nature, in order to suggest that the hierarchies of civilized societies are natural. The problem with this claim is that in animal communities hierarchy serves the species as a whole; it is a strategy for species survival. The dominant male in a baboon troop can't use his power exclusively for his own benefit; his is a role brought about by natural selection that helps baboons survive. Contrarily, with human communities, hierarchies are used to benefit those in power against the species benefit, for this power is predicated on the destruction of the ecology on which we depend. Hierarchy is natural in baboons because it is necessary for their continued existence. Humans, however, can exist without hierarchies - or at least those defined by civilization. And representational language plays a part, albeit complex, in their formation. The process of naturalizing values opportunistically lays claim to every aspect of human activity, from the political to the religious. At times it can invent fields of knowledge to further the administration of nature and human nature. In some cases, such as religions, the imagery is unserviceable to the myth of progress (probably because religion pre-dates the regime of civilization). In others, such as the sciences, the myth finds a useful reservoir of material to induce continued on page 23

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#### all others are subsumed.

whereabouts of their power. By drawing a line between where its power relations obtain and where they do not, civilization created the concept of a controlled political space (as well as an uncontrolled one — wilderness). The architechtonics of power that ensued is a topic in itself. From agricultural center to fortified city to modern nation armed with nuclear warheads, civilization always arranges space in relation to the Other, whether that consists of the Vandals, the Red Army, or imperialist aggressors.

TIME: We say that recorded history begins with civilization. Better to say that the concept of history itself begins with civilization. Civilization *invents* history — for its own purposes. History is a different concept from the sense of the past which primal peoples have. Again, the experience of time in pre-agricultural communities cannot be fully reconstructed and certainly takes many

## **Replace Mythology With Ecology**

#### by Roland Knapp

According to the dictionary, a myth is a story or belief that attempts to express or explain a basic truth. Traditional cultures the world over have always used myths to explain the phenomena which native peoples experienced daily. The rising of the sun, the changing of the seasons, the palatability of certain plants and animals, the arrival of birds in spring . . . all these natural happenings were explained by diverse and detailed mythologies, each of which had evolved with a particular culture over the millennia. In the last two millennia, however (to greatly oversimplify a complex history), Christianity spread throughout Europe and subsequently throughout the world. With its spread, earth-based indigenous cultures and beliefs were largely replaced with a homogenized and anthropocentric culture which looked first to the Bible and later to science for answers. In the overdeveloped countries, this culture proudly brought us the Industrial Revolution, global deforestation, urbanization, TV, and rush hour. During this century, consumption has accelerated at break-neck speed. In the late 1950s and early 60s, however (again to oversimplify, for the sake of brevity), books by Rachel Carson and Aldo Leopold gave inklings that all was not well with the march of progress. The environmental movement was brought into the mainstream of American politics and consciousness.

With the rise of environmentalism, came a renewed interest in planet Earth and its processes. In an attempt to regain a sense of place on this planet, interest in long-forgotten biocentric mythologies increased dramatically. This resurrection, however, was destined to fail, as its very premise that it is in the ancient myths that we should seek the answers - was flawed. Myths sought to explain basic truths. yet most of these truths had since been unequivocally explained by the sciences: The seasons exist because of the angle of the Earth in relation to the sun, not because of the action of assorted deities. Rain falls as a result of evaporation and other meteorological phenomena, not because of a shaman's prayer. Not finding the answers they sought in the old myths, many people have turned to New Age thought, wooed by its technological solutions to technological problems. George Sessions and others have clearly explained the inadequacies and even dangers of New Age thought (Mabon 87).

In the initial rush to reconnect with Earth, many have rejected science outright as evil and by doing so, have rejected a growing body of knowledge which can help explain the hows and whys of day-to-day biological existence in such a way as to reinstill a sense of wonderment and fascination into our sterile minds. This body of knowledge is known as ecology: the study of organisms and their environment. It is my contention in this article that ecology can fulfill the functions of myths, three of the most fundamental of which are: 1) answering questions about nature; 2) providing a view of the world which inspires in us a sense of awe; 3) teaching us the importance of humility angers of hubris. In this es I shall briefly portray, by way of ecological stories, this second possible function of ecology. Ecology is a science, but, ironically, a subversive science because it operates outside the technological paradigm. It is a science of observation, and - despite attempts to transform the field into a "hard" science - it retains its inherent simplicity. Though some might object to this characterization, I maintain that ecology is not a science of solving puzzles posed by the natural world, but is instead a science of enlarging the puzzle. An ecologist may set out to answer a single question and may well find a solution, but en route she will discover a myriad of new questions. Ecology portrays ecosystems not just as numbers and graphs, but as fantastically complex interweavings of animals and plant species, inextricably interdependent, and inherently unpredictable. It is in the revelation of this splendid complexity that the mythological potential of ecology lies.

As the ancient mythologies attached sacredness to certain natural phenomena, plants, animals, and places, modern ecology can similarly allow us to gaze upon this land with veneration. A flower we pass in the woods isn't just another flower if we understand its complex pollination system, including in many cases a pollinator-specific color, scent, and nectar, all of which have evolved via natural selection over millennia. An example of such awe-inspiring complexity is an orchid found in southern Europe which has flowers with a remarkable likeness to the appearance of female wasps of the species which is the flower's primary pollinator.

The violet-blue center of the flower resembles the reflections from the halfway-crossed wings of a resting female. A thick set of long, red hairs imitates the hair found on the insect's abdomen. The antennae of the female wasp are beautifully reproduced by the upper petals of the orchid which are dark and threadlike. (Trivers 1985)

Male wasps are attracted to these orchids by a pheromone which mimics that produced by the female wasp to announce her sexual receptivity. Lured by the scent, the male wasp lands on the orchid and in his attempts to copulate, pollinates the flower. So attractive is the flower, that given a choice between it and a female wasp, the male will usually alight on the flower!

On and on the ecological story goes. Many plants and animals are cryptically colored to avoid predation. Perhaps the most famous example of natural selection [in this case, not truly natural, it could be argued] involves the peppered moth in England. This moth is speckled with white, black, and gray to match its favored background — a lichen-covered tree trunk. With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, increasing amounts of atmospheric soot killed the lichen and turned the tree trunks a uniform black. As the color of the trunks changed, so did that of the moths. Within several decades, the predominant moth morph was black, with the *peppered* moth found only in unpolluted areas! By the same selection process, we have insects which resemble branches and leaves, butterflies which resemble unrelated and distasteful species, katydids coated with green extrusions that are almost indistinguishable from lichens and mosses covering trees, and a frog which resembles bird shit!

The brilliant plumages of birds were the subject of varied myths the world over. These ancient stories may have disappeared, but ecology provides a whole new set. The tail feathers of Peacocks, for instance, are not an evolutionary aberration — they are the basis upon which females choose their mates. Males with long tails enjoy higher reproductive success (i.e., more matings) than those with short tails. A similar situation exists for Australian Zebra Finches and Birds of Paradise, to name just a few.

The next time you see a damselfly hovering above a pond or stream on its gossamer wings, think about the evolutionary processes which, in males, produced a penis with backward-projecting hairs which catch and remove masses of sperm deposited by previous males! By removing these sperm masses, the male assures the fertilization of the females eggs with his own sperm.

Many hallucinogenic plants have traditionally been encapsulated in mythological significance. Tribes in the Amazon basin believe such plants were put there by the spirits of the forest to enhance communication with humans. Ecological explanations for such hallucinogenic characteristics are equally wondrous. Through the work of the world-renowned tropical ecologist Dan Jansen, and others, it is well-known that plants manufacture hallucinogenic and potentially lethal compounds to ward off herbivores which can severely damage a plant's photosynthetic ability. In many cases, an evolutionary "arms race" has ensued, wherein the plant must continuously increase its toxicity to counter the rapid evolution of resistance in an attacking insect species.

The next time you bite into a wild strawberry or blackberry, think about the reasons for that wonderful sweetness. Plants, being necessarily sessile, need ways of dispersing their seeds to favorable locations. By encasing their seeds in a tasty fruit, plants attract birds and mammals which eat the fruit, seeds and all, and often carry them a considerable distance before emptying their bowels. And what better medium for germination than fresh dung! With many species of plants, the seeds must pass through an animal gut to remove a hard outer case and to germinate.

The evolutionary stories concocted over the millennia by the process of natural selection are endless. To discover them, all we must do is open our eyes to a world of endless pattern and interconnectedness. Open your eyes to the battles for survival going on all around, from the mushroom growing beside the outhouse to the wolf howling in a distant patch of moonlight. Each species has found a unique survival tactic, each as wondrous as the next. So, go out into the old growth forest, the tropical rainforest, the expansive desert, or the tallgrass prairie and discover the biological world all around you. Rediscover the awe and the intoxicating complexity. Feel the insignificance of your own birth well up inside you. Then you will understand this new mythology.

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Roland Knapp is an ecologist whose principal field of inquiry is fish ecology.

## Thank God for the Carnage

#### by Leslie Lyon

Recently, I was startled by a Jehovah's Witness publication whose cover story concerned "Africa's Vanishing Wildlife." The publication was proudly offered to me in response to allegations I had made regarding organized religion's history of enslaving the Earth to humanity's ambitions.

The article began admirably enough. It depicted the decimation of Africa's wildlife with a pathos guaranteed to draw a tear from the most otherworldly mystic. Sad to say, however, the article's ending firmly laid to rest whatever consciousness it had raised. Not to worry, the author soothed; God will prevent such carnage from going on much longer. The destruction of the environment, he promised, is a sign that the kingdom is about to come.

This eternal buck-passing to a deity has convinced me that organized religion is one of the greatest challenges facing environmentalists in our efforts to increase society's awareness of the wasting of our world. Most sects teach a blind acceptance of the status quo, reinforcing the state's ideal of the silent, obedient citizen and diverting attention from grim realities. Surrender of responsibility to a higher and wiser authority is a key tenet of religious faith. The same churches which have always discouraged their opiated masses from rising against oppressive rulers are now ensuring a docile resignation to our deteriorating environment. The old saw "God works in mysterious ways" is invoked on calamitous occasions, indicating that ugliness and destruction are essential instruments of divinity. Many of Earth's most devoted despoilers have used religion to justify their pillagings. Who could forget James Watt's "use it up quick" policy, and its rationale that "there won't be many future generations"? Few remember, however, that it was the Bible which inspired Watt's campaign against Nature. The Book of Revelations is a cornucopia for the Armageddon-pushers. Since the early days of Christianity, its dense prose has spawned a myriad of hysterical predictions about Earth's demise. Now we have a growing segment of the population eagerly looking forward to an apocalyptic second coming, some of whom are highly placed in the US government.

Some argue that the Bible and other spiritual books include many fine references to planetary beauties, e.g., "lilies of the field." A careful look at these examples, however, reveals that most are meant to illustrate desirable human behavior, rather than admiration for Nature. Amidst the Bible's mass of contradictions, scriptures which oppose its usual slash-and-burn theme can be found; Isaiah's warning of woe to those who join house to house and field to field is a good example. Nonetheless, biblical scholars generally ignore these. and environmentalists face the task of disputing scriptures which give Adam dominion over the Earth and use of every living thing. The Bible also trumpets man's superiority over his fellow creatures. Jesus' favorable comparison of the lilies of the field to Solomon's glory is preceded four verses earlier by remarks concerning the fowls of the air. Are ye not, Jesus asks, better than they? Animals, the Catholic Church maintains, have no souls. Even religions which incorporate Nature worship, such as Buddhism, lend little or no support to the environmental movement, preferring a faith-oriented course of "action." All over the world, religious relief organizations devote their efforts to keeping as many humans alive as possible. The root causes of hunger, and the human toll on Nature, are left for God to deal with.

the compelling factor in most wars in history. The modern day East-West conflict, potentially the most poisonous our world has ever seen, is fueled to a great extent by the "godlessness" of Communism. Every soldier since the dawn of man has gone into battle with the assurance that some god was cheering him on.

In the area of population control, organized religion's encouragement (and in many cases requirement) of mindless fecundity is speeding the ruin of Earth. The pope's diatribes against birth control, usually delivered in desperately overcrowded countries like Kenya, are only the best-publicized examples of a legion of such pronouncements by church authorities. From pulpits all over the world, spiritual leaders decry the evils of family planning and abortion.

The problem goes far beyond Third World countries. Fundamentalist Mormon women, commanded by men who dictate every facet of their lives, produce a child every other year for as long as possible. The president of the mainstream Mormon church, ET Benson, tells his subjects that limiting family size is a sin. At the same time, bornagain Christians attend right-to-life conventions sporting buttons which read "Ban Family Planning." As long as most of the human race remains in the grip of belief systems which demand unlimited reproduction, there is little hope that world population can be controlled. In those Third World countries where birth control is widely available, the twin icons of superstition and the subordination of women often conspire to defeat its use. Feminism, which promises women a chance to live for something more than childbearing, has been attacked and undermined by all mainstream religions. Backed up by ancient treatises, they continue to fight continued on page 25

Religion, or the lack of it, has been

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## Virgin Islands: National Park or Playground?

#### by Michael Frome

Twenty years ago I went scuba diving for the first time, in the US Virgin Islands, then still more or less a tropical paradise. On that adventure, I swam in clear, sunlit waters among corals rising like trees, mountains and spires, in company with schools of fish, all in seeming harmony with swaying sea fans, sea grass and other vegetation, and with the ever-flowing currents and tides.

In time I learned to appreciate the miraculous mechanism of the reefs and their contribution to the universe, particularly to humankind. Our reef garden is actually composed of countless tiny animals, known as polyps, clustered in coral colonies. They require a constant flow of clean, clear and warm water to ensure a steady source of oxygen and microscopic food, which explains why they live abundantly only in tropical seas.

Where corals thrive, they provide food, shelter and support for large and small plants and animals, from algae to mollusks and crustaceans, all kinds of fish and sea turtles grazing the interspersed grassy beds. Each is specialized to fill a niche, play a particular role. Tiny forms find refuge in the conch, even in the stinging tentacles of the anemone. Some are brilliantly colored, others camouflaged — like the trumpet fish, standing on its tail to resemble the gorgonia's waving fronds.

The reef is the source of sand for beaches. It protects the sand from being washed away. Conversely, the stability of the onshore community is integral to sustaining the fringe of life — the coral reef, seagrass beds and algal plains — in the sea around it. But reefs are susceptible to turbidity and pollution, which means that drastic changes in water conditions or the inflow of excessive silt can devastate them. As with lichens, corals build slowly; it takes centuries for nature to restore a damaged reef.

Until our time, coral reefs endured largely through isolation, but that period of history is finished. Reefs all over the tropics have been attacked by a variety of forces: skin divers and dredgers taking coral and shells for collectors; commercial and recreational boating and fishing; and clearing of upland vegetation to make way for tourist hotels, condominiums and highways, accelerating runoff of fresh water and silt.

In 1956, recognizing the need for action, Congress voted to accept a gift of land from Laurance S. Rockefeller as the core of a new National Park on St. John, smallest and still most natural of the Virgin Islands. In a sense this mountainous little island, barely nine miles long and five miles wide and formed mostly of hard volcanic rock with shallow soil and steep slopes, wasn't good for anything else. In another sense, much of the charm of the park would derive from the seascapes over the encircling narrow shelf of relatively shallow water and from the submerged coral gardens.

Periodically I have visited the Virgin Islands over the last 30 years, and I have always felt that what geysers and grizzlies are to Yellowstone, granite cliffs to Yosemite, mangroves and birds to the Everglades, so the reefs are to our little National Park in the Caribbean. It was not surprising that Congress, in 1972, enlarged the boundaries to include submerged lands and waters, "to preserve for the benefit of the public significant coral gardens, marine life and seascapes." The National Park Service, the agency mandated to fulfill this charge, has missed the mark. The emphasis in park management plainly is on serving development and tourism without intrinsic concern for preservation of the natural ecosystem. Conditions prevalent in this park would not be tolerated elsewhere in the National Park system. I found reefs damaged and dying, a building boom under way, and the National Park actually contributing to resource degradation by constructing highways to accommodate an increase in visitors.

ence Guth conceded during an interview. He was frank about the trend in park policy. "We're catering to tour groups, hundreds a day, and the emphasis is on our recreation-oriented activities. Many visitors go to the beaches and indulge in rum punches and a little snorkeling... There's not much awareness of... preservation..."

I saw a variety of sights to substantiate Guth's comments. I drove through the park and observed the road construction. Mature palm trees had just been cut down to make way for road widening and parking lots. At Hawksnest Bay, hundreds of trees had been clearcut and massive amounts of soil disturbed. Where visitors formerly drove through a secluded woodland behind the beach, henceforth they will be greeted by an expanse of asphalt.

Virgin Islands National Park has been a great place for "studies." Government personnel enjoy going there to live well while conducting research, without deferring the park's construction projects or facing the issues that threaten the park. In 1984, William P. Gregg, Jr., director of the Man and the Biosphere Program of the National Park Service, advised in a letter that the park was "making major strides in developing the scientific basis for addressing important problems." That, as I see it, is a convenient device to seek more funding to conduct more studies to avoid acting on irrefutable evidence already at hand. It doesn't take interminable research

to declare the reefs and offshore grassy beds in degraded condition as a consequence of inadequately controlled snorkeling and scuba diving, of disruption from the anchors of too many yachts and mini-cruise ships, and of siltation from erosive onshore construction. The advent of cruise ships at St. John and the consequences of "cruise pollution" already are evident. Further research is not needed to justify urging the cruise lines to exercise restraints in disembarking passengers to tour the park, and to justify restrictions on access.

The assumption 30 years ago was that development of private lands outside the park would be modest, with respect for natural and human values. Now, ever-larger projects, much like those that have destroyed other Caribbean islands, threaten the native lifestyle on St. John, as well as the National Park. Studies of economic and social impacts may have their purpose, but the urgent need is to appeal to the Virgin Islands government and to the people of the territory to recognize that preservation will best serve the economy and the quality of life for the long run.

The approved general management plan is a blueprint to keep pace with development, rather than to protect resources. In the section on the Marine Unit, for example, the Park Service

identifies visitor activities as boating, snorkeling, scuba diving, windsurfing, sportfishing, and boat-camping, and primary users as visitors on chartered and private yachts and open boats, then states the planning goal: "Continue the current experience while protecting fragile marine ecosystems and water quality." But these activities are degrading the ecosystems and water quality. The showpiece of degradation is Trunk Bay Beach, where the well-publicized underwater nature trail reaches a depth of only ten feet. Visitors read labels etched on submerged glass plates, but the corals they describe have been destroyed by the weight of too many people.

Virgin İslands National Park is said to offer a management model for island countries of the Caribbean. I hope not. It is "protected" in the same sense that a resort or public playground may be considered protected, but certainly not as a National Park, where biological and ecological values are primary. If you ask me, this unit ought to be declassified as a National Park and redesignated a national recreation area, or perhaps as our first national resort park, a more honest recognition of how it has been run.

Michael Frome, the leading environmental journalist in the US, published a longer version of this article in the March-April 1987 issue of Defenders.

## Waiting for the Ice Age

#### by RF Mueller

Wild plants and animals at times survive despite highly unfavorable odds. Perhaps this is because their survival strategies, so unobtrusive compared to ours, have been honed through geologic time. When the Pleistocene ice sheets crept down from Canada, they obliterated all plant life – except perhaps some seeds – in the vast area they covered. Caribou, Musk Oxen and Mastadons found new homes as far south as Tennessee while plants could only send their seeds or other reproductive parts in that direction.

Among the variety of creatures that moved down from the North were some that were adapted only to the bog environment. Unlike upland plants, many of which could continuously invade adjacent terrain made available by the southward march of the isotherms, the bog plants had to locate and leapfrog to suitable habitats. These new habitats had to possess long-term stability so that the northern refugees might securely wait out the thousands of years of ice occupancy of their old homes. Moreover, bogs were themselves largely the products of previous glaciations and so were rare in the unglaciated terrain in which the northern plants now sought refuge.

That the plants and animals of the North did find suitable refuges (often Latinized to refugia) is shown by their survival to the present in selected localities of the Central Appalachians and by their return to their old northern homes. After surviving in refugia south of their former ranges, they followed the retreating ice front north and recolonized the newly glaciated terrain. How they accomplished this, we can only guess. Some plants likely attached their seeds to the feet or bodies of birds or animals or were transported in droppings. The wind may have transported some seeds north. In any case, prior to this, such northern bog species as Bog Rosemary, Cranberry and a member of the Gentian family, the Buckbean (or Bogbean) found their way south to the widely scattered bogs of the Central Appalachians. Usually the refugia of northern plants (including those of uplands) are in the higher mountains or valleys which have climates most closely resembling those of the North. But in some instances they occur at lower elevations in localized "frost pockets" or in cool water seeps. Several years ago I discovered one of the Pleistocene refugia on our little farm in the Shenandoah Valley. The site, which is at about 1500 feet elevation, is a small spring-fed calcareous marsh which contains one of only two known occurrences of Buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) in Virginia. It may also be one of the southernmost occurrences on the continent of this circumpolar boreal plant. Buckbean was previously known from a few high elevation boreal-type bogs in West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia, where it was associated with other plants of northern affinities. Unfortunately it has died out in some of these localities, perhaps due to human interference or climate change.

It's satisfying to know that this plant not only chose to wait out the ice advance in our marsh, but that it's colony there may have played a part in repopulating a vast area to the north. Since we are probably living in an interglacial, the Buckbean is, in a sense, waiting for the ice to return. In the cool spring-fed marsh, it found a refuge so much to its liking that it still flourishes in healthy abundance and apparently can endure both glacial and interglacial conditions as long as the climate doesn't change too much (such as if run over by glaciers!) or its habitat isn't destroyed by a fellow creature even more destructive than ice.

The migration of plants and animals to and from refugia illustrates the power of great natural disturbance to increase selection pressure and biologic diversity by opening new habitats. Of course, glaciers both increase and decrease diversity in various ways. Yet the net effect, at least in the late Pleistocene, was probably one of biological stimulation, as indicated by the great megafauna that existed at the time and by the rise and movement of new vari-eties of our own species. Also, glaciers generate mineral substrates by grinding and depositing rock flours on which rich soils and hence diverse plant communities may develop. Glacial diversityenhancing effects even extend hundreds of miles south of the ice fronts in the form of glacial outwash, lacustrine deposits (sediments deposited in lakes), and loess (windblown deposits which form a rich subsoil). It was in this milieu of climatic change, habitat modification, and biologic flux that the refugia were established. Because of the great variety of terrain in the Appalachians, establishment here was particularly favored, as was the variety and consequent overall stability of the refugia themselves. Thus, while a plant might die out in one locale, it could continue to thrive under the slightly different conditions of another. It is thus possible that many other undiscovered refugia in the Central Appalachians date to this period. Most of

these probably occur on private lands, not only because such lands are more common in the East but also because they cover a greater range of terrain types. The Nature Conservancy, a conservation organization devoted to the protection of natural diversity on private lands, has discovered and protected a number of Pleistocene refugia. Others have undoubtedly been destroyed and are still being destroyed. Sadly there exists no adequate public policy toward natural areas on private lands and their vital role in sustaining the gene pool and diversity during natural and human-made catastrophes.

In our industrial culture, the works of humans are always given precedence over nature, and public agencies such as highway departments (among the greatest destroyers) pay little heed to rare plant or animal habitat. For example, I was told by a local Virginia highway environmental "specialist" that if no rare plant or animal was known for an area he would assume none was present. He also stated that environmental surveys by the Highway Department were usually done from a moving vehicle!

It has been said that like the plants and animals of the refugia, Earth First!ers are waiting for the return of the ice age, or at least for a metaphorical ice age in which nature again regains dominion over suicidal technology. For us in Earth First!, all the planet's wildlands are refugia from what Dave Foreman has called the thrashing of the dying storm trooper industrial culture. We know that we are under filial obligation to defend the wildlands so that their species can recolonize the planet after the ongoing holocaust ends. This is the message of the Buckbean and all such humble creatures that have so far endured against all odds.

"Basically over the years this park has become more and more recreationoriented," Acting Superintendent Laur-Page 22 Earth First! August 1, 1988 RF Mueller, a retired NASA scientist, is now a trenchant critic of technology who writes regularly for our pages.



## **Revise the Big Open**

#### by George Wuerthner

The following article is an attempt, not to tell Indians how to manage their lands, but simply to encourage Indians and others to think creatively about how they might better use and protect their lands, given their placement within the context of modern society. The author considers his a very tentative proposal which might be modified to be suitable for lands other than just the Crow Reservation discussed below.

Two years ago, Bob Scott of Hamilton, Montana, proposed that ranchers and farmers in a 10-15 million acre area of eastern Montana abandon agriculture and cows, remove fences and communally restock their lands with Bison, Elk and Pronghorn in an area that Lewis and Clark reported as teeming with big game two centuries ago. Scott reasoned that a local people could make far more money charging admission for the privilege of camping among Bison herds, hunting Elk, and seeing an American version of the Serengeti than they presently do trying to keep cattle alive or harvesting wheat. Scott acknowledged that it would require government subsidies, but pointed out that it would be better for the land.

The Big Open idea is a sound concept, both economically and philosophically. Unfortunately, however, ranchers and wheat farmers in eastern Montana lack the vision and will power to surrender government subsidies and instead earn honest wages. Nonetheless, once the \$15 billion dollar a year government farm subsidies are curtailed, these people will face bankruptcy, primarily because they have bankrupted the land with their agricultural practices. A recent Soil Conservation Service report validates Scott's idea when it suggests that it would be cheaper to buy out all the wheat farmers and ranchers in eastern Montana and make it public recreation land than to continue the present subsidies

It is likely, however, that Scott's Big Open would only succeed if the land were publicly owned. The problem with his proposal is that, for it to come to fruition, he must convince all landow-

## Critical...

Continued from page 20

behavior (perhaps because science itself was created by civilization's need to totalize its control over nature, as opposed to primal forms of knowledge, such as magic, which are always localized.)

An obvious example of this is the theory of evolution. Insofar as Darwin's theory is based on factual observations. it has little to do with the myth (though the entire concept of compiling facts as problems to be explained by a theory is tied into the thrust for total control of the world which characterizes civilization). In nature, there is no progress, no telos toward which life evolves. There is simply genealogy, descent more or less traceable to local sources. Salamanders are just as highly evolved as birds; cabbages no less complete than kings. Yet the myth of progress latches onto the rich zoomorphic imagery of evolution, investing it with the concept that humankind stands at the ninnacle of the natural order. And in this reconstructed nature, anything that human societies do becomes by definition "natural." An example of how pervasively the myth of progress uses evolutionary imagery surfaced in a recent critique of Deep Ecology by George Bradford in Fifth Estate, a publication not known for its love of civilization. Bradford makes use of evolution to naturalize humanity's "progress" to agricultural economy, the particular power formation he wants to privilege. Specifically, he suggests that just as it was natural for proto-mammals to hasten the extinction of dinosaurs, so too is it natural for humans to destroy habitat as part of their evolution to agricultural societies (of course, any of the forms of civilization — feudalism, capitalism socialism — can be defended with this same argument). Even though this mythic discourse flies in the face of the fact that there is nothing necessary about agricultural society, that hunterners to agree to the same kind of management. This would be a titanic sales job.

Scott's idea might be more feasible, albeit on a slightly smaller scale, on one of Montana's Indian reservations. The idea could help Indians achieve two major goals. First, the plan would provide a means to reduce unemployment and poverty on the reservation. Second, if executed properly, it would restore a sense of pride in traditional Indian lifestyles.

An appropriate area for the Big Open concept is the Crow Indian Reservation south of Billings, Montana. The reservation comprises 2.5 million acres, mostly of rolling grasslands which gradually ascend into the Big Horn Mountains. It is superb wildlife habitat and only needs a little assistance to become the best big game sanctuary in the country.

One advantage of this transfer is that the Crow still own a substantial percentage of their reservation. Thus, if the tribal council could be persuaded to adopt a Big Open policy, the program could be implemented across a large acreage without the need of convincing 200 different landowners to cooperate, as with the original Big Open proposal.

If the Crow or any other Indian tribe wanted to institute the Big Open idea, they would need to eliminate all or much of the present livestock grazing on the reservation. Obviously, this would meet resistance, but if it could be accomplished, the next step would be the reintroduction and expansion of wildlife herds including Bison, Mule Deer, Pronghorn, and Elk. If enough of the reservation were devoted to wildlife, Gray Wolves and Grizzly Bears could be reintroduced.

The wildlife would provide an alternative attraction to tourists traveling to Yellowstone National Park. The Crow tribe could recruit tourist dollars by offering unique experiences such as guided wagon train tours with campouts in teepees, and guided hunts.

The Crow could revitalize their traditions as well as provide a viable occupation for some of their people by creating a "master warrior" tradition. Participants in the master warrior tradition

gathering worked for tens of thousands of years, that agriculture is the original system used to accumulate power for particular groups, and that there is absolutely no evidence that any social change is in any way related to evolution (which involves the selection and survival of genes, not habits) — nevertheless, even a man of Bradford's critical capacities falls prey to the myth. By holding on to one aspect of civilization, in the "benign" form of agriculture, his whole critique becomes another alibi for power.

We need to turn from the form of this myth to its involvement in social practices. What are the general ways it regulates human behavior? Here is another example of the myth which, being the inaugural address of a president, has a particularly privileged status:

We must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas. More than half the people of the world are living in conditions approaching misery. Their food is inadequate. They are victims of disease. Their economic life is primitive and stagnant. Their poverty is a handicap and a threat both to them and to more prosperous areas. The speaker happens to be Truman, but that isn't important here. One of the characteristics of mythic discourse is that it transcends its speaker. The statement could just as easily be used at the next inauguration. Again, the separation techniques of the myth are at work. The Other, in this case the Third World, is backward ("primitive"), in need of "improvement," out of step with the flow of history ("stagnant"). What makes this example unusual, however, is its contradictory reasoning. At first it seems that the boldness, vigor and compassion of American capitalism are given as the reasons for developing the Third World. In the last sentence, however, another reason emerges: these unproductive

would live by traditional rites, as a lifelong endeavor. They would seek visions, make their own weapons, and hunt Bison, Elk and deer by utilizing ancient tracking skills. They would attempt to recreate the old lifestyle within the restraints of modern society.

Master warriors could then charge others - both Indian and non-Indian for an apprenticeship program where individuals would learn how to live like a warrior, with different levels of achievement possible. Warrior apprentices would put themselves through a rigorous program of self-discipline and skill learning with the goal of attaining "honorary warrior status." The honorary warrior title would be for those who cannot or do not wish to devote their entire lives to being traditional Crow hunters, but who would spend several months a year living a traditional life. Master warriors would certify those deserving the title. Young men and women would aspire to become master warriors themselves.

Considering the popularity of Outward Bound and other outdoor programs designed to give people greater self-confidence by challenging them mentally and physically, it seems that there would be a strong market for participation in traditional Crow activities. If strict standards were followed and traditions respected, this would not lead to the prostitution of Crow traditions or wildlife, but to a cultural and ecological revitalization. Indeed, many of us would respect anyone — Indian or not — who, say, rode bare-back through a racing Bison herd attempting to kill an animal with a self-made bow and arrow. Hunting can be honorable, and if taken seriously can connect one in mind and spirit with the great web of life better than nearly any other pursuit.

Some will argue that turning traditional activities into tourist attractions demeans those activities. This need not be so. With individuals having pride in what they are doing, they would not be compromising values simply because others are willing to pay to watch and learn. Are musicians lesser producers of beautiful sound if they earn their living through their music?

The Crow Reservation is large enough to be a major wildlife preserve and ecologically it is perhaps richer than the high Yellowstone Plateau of Yellowstone National Park. It could exceed the Park in terms of its attraction as a wildlife refuge. Surely it would be more in keeping with Crow values to share their reservation Bison, Grizzly, Elk and Pronghorn than with domestic livestock.

George Wuerthner is a wilderness explorer and writer, and a regular contributor to our pages.

Crow

Indian

Reservation

MONTANA

Yellowstone National Park

barbarians are a "threat." Even a quick review of the history of civilization visa-vis "barbarism" will show that what we have here is the accidental confluence of two systems of alibis --- one positive, the other negative - which civilization consistently draws on. The positive alibis vary widely. English colonists, Spanish missionaries and Soviet diplomats have all used different alibis, from bringing the light of reason to the savages, to saving their souls, to thwarting reactionary elements. The supply of possible alibis is as bountiful as the valorized concepts which the particular society can produce. The negative alibis may have many inflections, but their basic premise remains: the barbarians are a *threat*. They threaten different things, depending on what embodies the society's power relations. The Greeks saw the barbarians as a threat to their ethnos, their national character, and scorned them. The Romans represented them only as a threat to imperial order, and consequently accepted Roman life if they acknow ledged Roman law. To Truman's America, the barbarians threaten capitalism's economic expansion. They should therefore be "improved" in ways which will create markets, cheap labor and other advantages for corporate power. Two conflicting needs come together in the myth of progress. On the one hand, civilization must overwhelm, conquer or convert the barbarians. But, on the other, there must always be barbarians as a threat, as an Other in contrast to which civilization can validate its power relations and regulate its members. When civilized societies run out of barbarians, they must search for them, as in this case, or simply invent them. This is the root cause of why civilized societies are constantly at war. They must define a neighbor or colony or religious group as the barbarian in order to maintain the hierarchies that organize the labor which generates their power. But since the barbarians

are by definition a threat to that system, they must be eradicated. By inventing the barbarian, civilization invented war — war, not just in terms of battle, but as a way of life, total mobilization. Civilization has always been in a state of war (peace being merely an interim between conflicts), because its power relations presume an enemy to be overcome.

**WYOMING** 

In contrast, primal people do not engage in warfare. They fight, skirmish, raid, even commit atrocities - but always as a local occurrence. The loose power relations that hunter-gatherer existence presupposes simply do not envelop its members in a way that makes the practice of war possible. It's too easy to pick up one's few belongings and walk away. Even so-called "warrior societies" among primitive peoples didn't wage war in the modern totalized sense — except perhaps among those associated with civilized states (such as with the rise of warrior clans in Germanic tribes that encountered Roman expansion). Therefore, theorists (such as Andrew Bard Schmookler) who try to implicate "anarchy" among primal peoples in the origin of war fail to see that the quantitative differences between primitive and civilized warfare involve qualitative differences. CONCLUSION: The myth of progress generates the activities responsible for civilization's abuse of the environment by creating alibis for the power relations enhanced by those activities. But we need to look more particularly at the points of contact between mythopoeism and its hold on the behavior of individuals. What exactly is the "power train" that leads to the type of subject who willingly participates in the subjection of Earth, with all that implies for human freedom and survival? Analyzing the myth of hierarchy will take us a step closer to the institutional structures and techniques which transform myth into action. This will be the topic of the next segment.

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## Ecoavengers, Part II — A Mediterranean Cruise

#### by Tom Stoddard

PROLOGUE: In Part I (Samhain 86), star Zu Zaz Morgan saw a Snow Leopard coat and coveted it. She subsequently had three Snow Leopards illegally hunted to provide her a similar coat. Flaunting it at the opera, she inadvertently brought it to the attention of the Ecoavengers. They later attacked her, stripping off the coat and her clothes, and shaving all her body hair. They then threw blood-colored glop on her, photographed her, and sent the media the photos and a statement about her crimes. During the attack, the Ecoavengers discovered the coat was provided by the largest fur dealer on Rhodes. That prompted this next Ecoavenger mission.

Eric and Jill were nervous when they landed at Rhodes International Airport. Seeing Uzi-equipped Greek guards patrolling the vantage points, they nervously fingered their false documents and wondered how they would fare in a nation the laws and customs of which they only vaguely understood.

They did not know that Zu Zaz, when her husband had told her of the Ecoavengers questioning him about the source of the coat, had written the furrier Achille de Flambe to tell him of the assault and warn him to be alert. Achille felt threatened and a trifle guilty. For protection he bought a two shot Berreta pistol that rode in his outer coat pocket. He also called the police chief, Spiro Agnosta, and alerted him to the situation. Spiro audaciously asked if the Snow Leopard "merchandise" was illegal. Achille answered, "a little, but normal in this business."

Spiro winced, but said, "we'll be watching." While they had grown up together, Spiro did not like Achille and his merchant's ethic of anything for the drachma. Nonetheless, because Achille was from an influential family, Spiro needed to give him at least perfunctory respect.

The Ecoavengers planned to capture the exotic fur dealer, confront him with his crimes against wild animals, find out how he obtained the Snow Leopard furs, and destroy his illegally obtained furs. Both Eric and Jill had histories which would aid them in the difficult task.

Eric had grown up on the streets of Los Angeles. He had taken a circuitous to become a radical environmentalist: moving from being a humanistic teacher to an uneasy conservationist to a raving moderate and finally becoming a radical. His metamorphosis was primarily intellectual until the summer in Yellowstone when he saw a mother Grizzly and her two cubs destroyed because she had attacked a pestering photographer trying to photograph her at close range. Those killings unleashed a wild fury in him. His second grade students considered him a kind teacher, but close observation showed an untamed side.

Jill had joined the Ecoavengers first, and then brought Eric in when they became lovers. Their mutual hiking and biking had made both of them tough and thin. Jill loved animals. She had grown up in the distant suburbs of San Francisco where Red-tailed Hawks, deer and Bobcats patrolled. Her family had many animals: wild ones they nursed back to health and set free, and domesticated ones they kept for food and fun. After checking into the Troy Hotel, they walked around the city of Rhodes. It was October and they saw lumps of Scandinavian tourists who had come for the sun and beaches. They noticed many stores displaying signs announcing that Scandinavian was spoken inside, particularly at the stores of the many furriers who catered to Scandinavians' love for fur coats. The next day, they began the rounds of the furriers to determine who sold Snow Leopard furs. Dressed in their best clothes, their visits to the first two furriers went smoothly. The salesclerks wanted to speak Scandinavian and when forced to speak English, struggled. Jill and Eric's stomachs churned as they admired the ranch-raised minks, Nutrias, Chinchillas, and foxes. They asked about wild animal furs, and were offered Beaver, Lynx, River Otter and other common wild furs. When they inquired about Cheetah, Tiger and Jaguar, they were told that such furs were illegal and more expensive than the store could afford to carry, and told that they must visit de Flambe Furs if they desired those kinds. When Jill tried on Lynx coat, Eric asked the clerk, "how many animals did you kill to make it?"

The clerk lost his meaning in translation and simply answered, "seven."

The furrier environment made Eric feel completely justified in their mission. Magnificent animals like the Snow Leopard, Cheetah, Tiger and Jaguar would soon be extinct for the most shallow of reasons, human vanity, and he hoped furriers like de Flambe would live forever in infamy. Eric and Jill both felt the fight against extinction was the most important contest on Earth, like no other, in which — if you lost — there was no rematch.

They were now sure Achille was their man, but en route back to the hotel they passed another furrier and decided to make a final confirmation. It was a mistake. The owner waited on them, and being more observant than bored salesclerks, became suspicious. He sensed they were not fur coat buyers, so young and wearing inexpensive clothes. They were uneasy, especially when Jill tried on a Beaver coat. He concluded they intended to break in and steal what they wanted. When they left he called the police, who picked them up 200 meters down the street.

At police headquarters, they were led to a small windowless room, embellished with Greek graffiti. The police found an officer who spoke English, a thin officious man in uniform with an unfamiliar insignia on his epaulet. Greece has a dearth of serious crime and nearly all Greek prisoners are incarcerated for crimes of passion. Greek police know little about investigating criminals and their questioning was simple and perfunctory.

The officer was apologizing for the inconvenience when a stocky man stepped through the door. The officer snapped to attention and said something in Greek to Chief Spiro Agnosta. Spiro waved his hand and spoke to the Americans. "So you are the ones who have come for bad play with de Flambe!"

Stunned, Jill and Eric looked directly at the chief, and both tried denial at the same time, but they had a guilty sense about them, "I don't know what you're talking about," said Eric. Jill asked, "What bad play do you mean?"

The chief studied them, then replied, "We have gotten word American radical group wants to do bad things to leading Greek furrier, Achille de Flambe, trying to save animals."

They made additional protestations, but were not convincing and the chief had their passports photocopied and had a standard bio sheet completed on each of them. As they left, the chief warned them the police would be watching their movements, but Eric and Jill both noticed him strangely warming to police, had alerted the Rhodes police. They considered calling Jason, leader of the Ecoavengers, back in California, but ruled that out as potentially providing a link to the entire group. They decided to carry on, but with renewed caution. They got a map of the city and studied it.

At the hotel they estimated de Flambe's location on Ammochostu Street and identified hotels where they could watch his business. That night they confirmed there was a hotel directly across from his establishment and another one, The Butterfly, about 100 yards south. Being cautious, they reserved a room in The Butterfly, requesting one on the top floor facing the street. The room they got was further south than they wanted and on the first floor, but that later proved a lucky accident. In the phone directory they found Achille's street address. They decided one of them would always watch Achille's with binoculars while the other would become familiar with Rhodes. Eric got first shift with the binoculars. Jill left to check Achille's home.

Spiro sent an officer to the Troy Hotel desk to tell them to watch Eric and Jill and report anything suspicious. When Spiro heard that they had checked out he assumed they were just tourists and had moved on.

Eric kept a note pad by the window and logged each event. He discovered that their room looked straight down an alley that dead-ended at Achille's. Between 9:30 and 11, the employees arrived for work. Eric assumed the first one, a slim man with greased down hair and a mustache, was Achille. It was unlikely anyone else would wear a dark blue suit in the Mediterranean sun. As soon as the man entered, Eric telephoned. Using his best German accent, he asked, "ees Herr de Flambe en?"

A voice answered, "this is de Flambe."

Eric said, "mine vife, Gertrun, vants to comme in und see you?"

"I'll be in all day."

They observed the pattern of the store over the next few days. They identified employees, and noted the usual driver of a Toyota delivery van parked in the alley. One night they walked up to the front door to check the locks and burglar alarm system, and observed the mannequins in fur coats pompously standing in the windows. Another night, they rented a car and parked at the end of the alley, to check the rear door locks and the van. Jill removed her clothes and sat naked in the front seat. Before he got out, Eric removed his shirt and unzipped his fly. It was an old LA midnight auto parts supplier trick: If the heat showed up, he'd jump in the car and they'd start fondling each other. When the heat threw a light on them, it would merely become a source of amusement to the police. The store was as secure as a bank.

Their observation provided two important bits of information. On the third night, after all the employees had left, while Jill was routinely waiting for Achille to emerge, one of the employees returned. They had given her the nickname "Greta" because she was blond, lanky and beautiful. She returned at 8:15 and stayed until 9:48, then exited the front. At 10, Achille exited the rear and took the Toyota van. He returned in it early the next day. They suspected they had stumbled on an extra-marital tryst.

On Saturday, Achille left the store and took the van. Except for Achille's previous use, only the delivery man had used it. This made Eric suspicious so he hotfooted it down the street and followed the van. His conditioning paid off, as he kept up long enough to see it head into the old harbor area. After a brief search, he found it parked alongside an entrance to the small boat harbor. He waited 15 minutes and Achille emerged from a motor launch. The boat was named "Antigone," the name of Achille's wife. Jill later called the berthing agent on the entrance sign and confirmed that it belonged to Achille.

## A request to industrial hominids from a country cousin--



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them. They were befuddled. He spoke crisply but smiled enigmatically and projected friendly body language. After they left, the chief had one of his men call Achille to report the incident. Achille checked his Berreta again.

Out on the street, Jill and Eric were in a state of paranoia. Eric, once a street-wise kid who stole parts for his first jalopies and had several brushes with the law, felt his flight senses alerted. Who had tipped the police? Had they been identified, or was picking them up an accident? Eric thought they were walking into a trap, and he suggested scrubbing the entire mission. Jill saw it as an unlucky accident, but puzzled over how the police knew someone was out to get de Flambe. They had only identified de Flambe as the guilty furrier a few hours before and had discussed it with no one. She believed either the press coverage had traveled this far or someone connected with Zu Zaz, perhaps the San Francisco

After Achille's store closed on Sunday, Eric and Jill discussed plans. They rejected the most efficient plan, which was to capture de Flambe and force him to destroy the wild animal fur coats with acid or paint or flame. Jill had once worked for an insurance company and she feared these methods might lead to a valid insurance claim and little financial loss to Achille. They wanted the furs to disappear without a trace, hopefully precluding insurance recovery. Their final plan was to take Achille as he emerged from his next tryst with "Greta," probably next Thursday night. After capturing him, they would load the furs in the van, transport them to the boat and cruise out into the Mediterranean. There the furs would be weighted and dropped into 200 feet of water, a burial at sea. They would then return to Rhodes, moor the boat on shore between the city and the airport with Achille tied up on it, rush to the airport and fly home. Back in the US they would inform the media of de Flambe's crimes and, they hoped, frighten other illegal furriers.

Their opportunity unexpectedly came the next night, as Greta returned. Assuming the tryst would be an hour or more, Eric checked out of the hotel. Jill made reservations on Olympic Airlines to Athens for 10:10 the next morning, and on to New York and San Francisco via TWA. They both packed and Eric dropped the bags at the front desk before taking up a post near Achille's alley.

Jill doused their room lights as a signal when Greta left. Eric moved quickly up the alley toward the van and Jill hurried to join him. Achille stepped out, turned and locked the door, and was setting the burglar alarm when he started as Jill came down the alley. He put his hand on his Berreta just as Eric grabbed him around the throat from behind, stuck a round object in his ribs and said, "Freeze!" Achille panicked, turned and shot at Eric, hitting him in the left arm just above the elbow. Pain streaked to Eric's brain as his arm fell limp, but his other arm held around Achille's neck

Jill was on Achille now; twisting his right arm, she stopped him from shooting again. They dropped Achille to the loading dock and pounded him until he cried, "please halt!"

Eric barked, "Back inside," and they all fled inside the store. Achille was now controlled by his own gun. Jill produced nylon and a gag and they tied Achille. On command, Achille showed them his first aid kit. In an interior office, where light could not be seen from outside, Jill washed the wound. Seeing that it was only damaged flesh, they applied pressure to stop the bleeding and bandaged it.

Achille trembled when they asked questions. When they asked for the rare animal furs, he feigned misunderstanding and led them to the refrigerated vault that held the cheaper furs. Eric throttled him with his right arm. Achille's fear quickly overcame his chicanery and he opened a hidden refrigerated rear vault containing the rare wild furs. They found 19 coats: six Cheetah, three Leopard, three Tiger, two Ocelot, two Jaguar, one each Wild Sable, Black Panther, and Snow Leopard. This last, they later discovered, was fortuitous fallout from Zu's coat. Eric froze with anger; Jill felt tears rolling down her face. They moved Achille to the van and then began moving the coats. As a precaution, while loading the furs, Jill removed her upper clothing and Eric his trousers. They looked ridiculous, but it proved inspired when a policeman came down the alley, having been sent to investigate "noises." When Jill saw the policeman approaching, she snatched the coat Eric was carrying and threw it behind the van, then pulled Eric against her and fell back against the front of the van. When the patrolman shined his light on them, he nervously blushed. Jill and Eric stopped fondling each other and they all looked awkwardly at each other. The patrolman mumbled "go somewhere else" and fled the alley.

up their luggage at the hotel, transferred it all to the Antigone, and with Achille at the helm headed south into the Mediterranean. During the cruise they questioned Achille.

Eric asked Achille how the police knew they were coming to Rhodes to deal with him. "Was Zu Zaz Morgan wrote me letter, and I tell Chief Agnosta," Achille answered. Eric's face lit with relief.

Jill asked, "Where did you get the Snow Leopard pelts?"

Achille was evasive. "From many people in many places, never know next."

"Bullshit!" Eric waved the gun and said, "if you don't want a long swim, cut the crap and tell us."

Eric and Jill took notes by flashlight as Achille revealed that the Snow Leopard pelts were ordered from a dealer in Gilgit, Pakistan, who in turn ordered them from two famed Snow Leopard hunters who lived in the Karakoram Mountains just north of Misgar. Achille said the Gilgit dealer's name was Abdulah Fawtar and the cat hunters were known as the "the great leopard hunters." Many conservation groups trying to protect Snow Leopards thought that, because of the new endangered species laws, fewer were being lost to poachers. It was an illusion. "The great leopard hunters" had been watching an area where a small recovery of six animals was under way, and were only waiting for the right price to kill them. When the order from Zu Zaz arrived, they were able to kill all six in just three months. Jill and Eric also obtained names of other illegal fur suppliers in Nairobi, Mombasa, Belize, Dar es Salaam, Mexico, and Brazil.

A half-hour south, Achille assured them that there were no navigational hazards ahead. They blindfolded him, put him below, and set a course south and east toward the Turkish coast. When they saw Turkish lights, they headed just far enough west and south to put them out of sight. They brought all heavy objects — tools, accessories, canned food — and rope and twine on deck.

In darkness illuminated only by a sliver moon and bold stars, they brought Achille back on deck, removed his blindfold, and sat him on the stern. He could see no land. He thought they were going to shoot him, tie weights to his body and drop him over. He pleaded for his life in Greek, Swedish and poor English. They tried to discuss endangered species with Achille, but while he pretended to agree, they could see his agreement was entirely because of his predicament. He had a mind without windows. He was the perfect hereditary businessman keeping the family business regardless of its effect on a deteriorating Earth. Eric told him that if he carried any more wild animal furs, the Ecoavengers would return and skin him.

They explained to Achille that they were going to bury the coats at sea. He started whining, saying it would ruin him, that the rare furs represented his capital. Then he realized everything was insured, and while there might be some difficulty collecting, and perhaps a minor loss, on the whole, it was a manageable problem. He stopped whinrying fares, and didn't stop. Then it happened . . . a police car stopped. Not just any police car, but Spiro Agnosta's police car. He was making his morning airport run to check passport entries. Spiro yelled, "get in my car." They knew they were up to their necks in ringworms and rattlesnakes. Eric gently pushed Jill in the front seat next to Spiro, while he climbed in back. She was better at hiding her stress. Eric slid over behind Spiro to hide his wound and get in the best attack position.

To their amazement, Spiro was friendly. Mentioning that his men hadn't seen them in a week, he added, "I guess you camp out or go touring. You like our island?"

Very beautiful," said Jill.

Then Spiro said, "that de Flambe don't come home last night, but I check his boat and it look like he take a cruise. He has illegal woman friend his wife don't know about, she probable go with him. He show up today, no sweat." He liked the "no sweat" ending and looked at them for appreciation. Eric and Jill sat in stunned silence, and then came the coup: Spiro leaned toward Jill and said in a confidential tone, "I no like that de Flambe as much as he think I do. He is Greek man with phoney French name; it make me sick. I also tell you I don't like fur business, too many bad people in world, not enough good animals." Soon they reached the airport. They thanked Chief Agnosta for the lift, and he wished them a happy trip home.

After what seemed an interminable wait, they were finally in the air watching the guards on the runway disappear. When their 747 took off from Athens to New York, they tasted success. They scrapped their plan to make a media disclosure. Instead Jill contrived a plan to make any insurance recovery doubtful and nail the door closed on de Flambe: She would send a letter to Chief Agnosta confessing their conspiracy with Achille to fake a robbery of the furs and defraud the insurance companies for the loss. She would admit that de Flambe paid them \$5000 for their part, and while they had already blown most of it, they were returning the \$1000 they hadn't spent.

The other Ecoavengers thought it was an inspired idea and scraped up the money. They wrote the letter and enclosed an anonymously purchased cashier's check for \$1000. By the time it arrived, Achille had told his story to everyone, and, seizing the opportunity for profit, had inflated his losses to 28 rare fur coats. Unfortunately for him, he had been cheating on his taxes and his business records understated his inventory as only nine coats. When the Ecoavenger letter arrived, the insurance company began a thorough investigation. They soon discovered enough of Achille's chicanery to refuse any payment. They also threatened him with prosecution for fraud if he pursued his claim. He dropped it.

In the course of the insurance investigation Chief Agnosta was asked what he thought of the situation. Without mentioning having driven the couple to the airport, he said, "they looked like very crooked people to me and when I later check their documents, I find them false. I like to have them in my jail. I am surprised they decide to straighten up, but when they send money back it proves conspiracy in my mind." And, he reflected, he always liked surprises.

Tom Stoddard is a world traveler, jazz aficionado, and a regular contributor to these pages.



#### Carnage ...

#### Continued from page 21

against changes which should have been implemented centuries ago.

Perhaps religion's most harmful effect is its reduction of Earth to the role of heavenly proving ground. This world, it is argued by the devout of many faiths, is a mere shadow compared to the splendor of heaven. In poverty-stricken countries throughout the world, priests and gurus sing the age-old refrain that maximum suffering on Earth ensures ultimate pleasure in heaven. A depleted environment holds no terrors for one fascinated with death. This point was brought home to me during a conversation with my devoutly Mormon stepmother. The conversation took place back when the Pentagon was planning to convert the high desert valleys of Nevada and western Utah into racetracks for the MX missile system. In response to my displeasure, my ordinarily sensible stepmom replied that she had set all her sights on the next world, where there are no MX missiles or other detriments to happiness, so why should she worry?

priests challenge their church's timeworn connivance with repressive regimes. Mormon women have actually started to grumble when Big Daddy orders them to breed. More religious writers are calling attention to the scriptures which encourage conservation. The Bakker-Swaggart scandals are sowing seeds of doubt which promise to reap a banquet of independent thought.

There are even signs that religious groups can aid the cause of environmentalism. A host of pantheistic religions, new and old, are giving Nature the honor she deserves . There are many environmentalists who are also deeply religious. Some are working to transform their churches into positive forces on our embattled planet. It would be a fantastic coup if they could make ecological awareness a spiritual tenet. While "New Age" religions portray Earth as a stage for the game of karma, they also stress reverence for Nature. Considering, however, the immense power and immutability of the big-name religions, a society with enlightened attitudes toward Nature remains the stuff of dreams. Criticizing religion is still a dangerous pursuit. Too many people still believe that modern problems can simply be prayed away or entrusted to a higher authority. Until more of humankind breaks free of the bonds of superstition, ancient dogmas will continue to stand in the way of positive change.

They finished loading the van, picked

ing and said, "it is better than to loss life, but is terrible loss to me."

They brought the coats on deck. They tied weights inside the Cheetah coats. Satisfied that the furs would end their days buried deep among kindred sea creatures, they sadly dropped the first one over the side. Achille, seeing their anguish, was wisely silent.

In about an hour they weighted and dropped all 19 coats, then put Achille back below and started a zig-zag course back to Rhodes. They adjusted their speed and course to arrive on the northeast shore, along which the main highway passed to the airport, about 8 AM. They expected to hail a taxi there. At 8:12 they scraped onto the rocky beach and abandoned the boat with Achille tied below. They bade him no farewell.

They started toward the airport with their suitcase, sleeping bag, and carryons. Eric hailed three taxis headed for the airport, but they were already carDespite religion's endless stranglehold on the human mind, a few rays of hope gleam on the horizon. Increasing numbers of Catholics are disobeying the pope's edicts against birth control and abortion, while renegade

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## **Expressing Wilderness** in Music



#### by Daniel Conner

Many Earth First!ers are inclined, perhaps not unreasonably, to the belief that symphonic music is artificial, overcivilized, far removed from the autochthonous roots of musical expression. "Wilderness" music, in this view, consists largely of songs shared around a campfire, or the distant cry of a Coyote or Common Loon, or ceremonial drums, flutes, and chants of peoples that have not lost touch with their Gaian roots.

But some lovers of wilderness have discovered a marvelous secret: there is a wealth of symphonic music that eases their longing for wildness by evoking some aspect of pristine nature. To those with little exposure to or taste for symphonic music, it may come as a surprise that a wide variety of nature music exists.

By 'nature music,' I mean that which makes some attempt at scene-painting in sound. It may be a graphic portrayal or a mere impression. The term does not include pieces that rely merely on a descriptive title to suggest a natural association. Nature music, of course, means different things to different people, and musical evocation of nature is by no means limited to 19th and 20th century music of the European symphonic tradition. Non-Western musical traditions abound with expressions of nature. But they lie beyond the scope of this essay.

Many proponents of nature music are content with undemanding sounds that create a sense of natural ambience. For them, a recording of the surf rolling, or the wind rushing through the pines, or the soothing din of an April frogpond, perhaps augmented by mellow guitar or synthesizer, is sufficient. Others, however, demand active participation, and crank up the volume on a different kind of recording - one that features the work of a great artist who sought to capture in sound the essence of some cherished natural scene. It is to the latter category that this essay is addressed.

#### PASTORAL MUSIC

Nature music is a subclass of what musicians call program music. Unlike abstract or "absolute" music, program music makes explicit reference to an idea, feeling, or experience that is more visual or conceptual than musical. All nature music is thus program music. Its intent, of course, is not to duplicate the experience of nature, but rather to evoke it. Although music is not inferior to photography or painting in its ability to capture a moment or mood in nature,

It's not that music before Beethoven is inferior to what followed. But the concept of nature as environment, rather than as *impediment*, is a 19th century invention — at least in the Western world. Although nature music was not invented during the Romantic period of European history, it found its fullest expression then.

#### WILDERNESS MUSIC

In this essay, I use the term 'wild' not in the sense of unrestrained emotion, but rather in the sense of untamed nature. For the sake of clarity I invent the term 'wilderness' music, and generally use this rather than 'wild' music, which may have connotations I do not intend.

The distinction between pastoral and wilderness musical expression deserves further discussion, for it is not always easy to tell the difference. Briefly, pastoral music evokes nature altered or governed by a human hand; wilderness music elicits a relatively primeval state of nature. Some composers already mentioned — Debussy, Ravel, Vaughan Williams — have displayed fluency in both types. My placement of a piece in one category or the other will be subjective, based, of course, on my own musical perceptions.

#### A 19TH CENTURY PRECURSOR

The portrayal of untamed nature in symphonic music is largely a 20th century phenomenon, although a few important 19th century examples exist. Had the concept of wilderness appeal been fully formed in Europe during Beethoven's time, he would no doubt have been the first to express it in music. A man who on his deathbed could shake his fist at a thunderstorm would have understood. But credit for the invention of wilderness music belongs to Felix Mendelssohn, whose Hebrides overture (also called Fingal's Cave, composed in 1830) is his finest piece. Suffering from seasickness, put ashore on the Hebridean island of Staffa after a storm, Mendelssohn jotted down the main theme while standing in the fabled cave. Inspired by a Celtic manifestation of the spirit of early 19th century romanticism, Mendelssohn's music effectively captures the isolation of the Hebridean islands of Scotland. In a good performance, the delicate orchestration conveys a sense of fog-bound mystery.

#### SIBELIUS AND THE SCANDINA-VIANS

Moving into the 20th century, we come to the Finnish composer Jean Sibelius, whose music to me expresses the highest degree of identification with natural forces. His best music has a telluric quality, conjuring up a primeval nature, and no composer has better portrayed the bleakness and indifference of the northlands. Sibelius and Finnish composers who have followed his lead have contributed more to the art of wilderness music than composers of any other nation. The best example of the elemental aspect of Sibelius' music can be found in his late tone poem Tapiola (1925). Named after Tapio, the Finnish god whose presence pervades the northern forests, this eerie music portrays a frozen world that has no sympathy for one who presumes to trespass without due reverence for the presiding deity. A sense of terror lies just beneath the surface of the music.

cendo, it builds to a savage fury suggestive of a northern gale that threatens to level the forest and sweep away the primeval forest giants themselves. At the end, all that is left is a feeling of desolation and loss, rounded out with an orchestral amen.

I once watched a winter snowstorm over a large body of water. At the time, I was playing Tapiola on the stereo. Just as the music approached its climax of shrieking strings and pounding brass, the sun broke through and illuminated distant fingers of snow that stretched from the clouds to the water surface. Even if not lucky enough to witness nature's dramatics with such an accompaniment, the music can leave an indelible impression.

For an example of what the successors of Sibelius have done with his musical advances, sample the Cantus Arcticus ("Concerto for Birds and Orchestra." 1972) by Einojuhani Rautavaara. Also, do not neglect other Scandinavian composers, such as Hugo Alfven. Alfven's nature inspiration is best illustrated in the Fourth Symphony (1919), subtitled "From the outskirts of the archipelago."

OTHER EUROPEAN COMPOSERS Claude Debussy's La Mer (1905) is the finest example of wilderness music ever written, an overwhelmingly successful piece that portrays better than any other the power and immensity of the sea. Its three movements, entitled, 1) From Dawn to Midday at Sea; 2) Play of the Waves; and 3) Dialogue of the Wind and the Sea, form in effect a programmatic symphony. In this work Debussy, the son of a sailor and impressed since childhood by the seascapes of the English painter JMW Turner, surpassed not only himself but every other composer of sea music as well.

For a sampling of nature music of other Frenchmen, try A Boat on the Ocean (1905) by Maurice Ravel. Sample also some of the tone poems and symphonic suites of Vincent D'Indy. I recommend A Summer Day on the Mountain (1906) and the Poem of the Seacoasts (1921). And seek Albert Roussel's First Symphony (1906), subtitled "The Poem of the Forests," with movements entitled "The Forest in Winter," "Springtide," "Summer Evening," and "Fauns and Dryads."

The Alpine Symphony (1915) of Richard Strauss is a musical portrait of a day in the mountains visible from the composer's study. The music has a nice portrayal of a thunderstorm and a visit to a glacier, but its cowbells and orchestral yodels convey too much of the flavor

sonance and with its crashing organ and brass chords, is the most shattering of all. The "Antarctic Symphony" is aweinspiring in its portrayal of the raw power of icebergs and the desolation of the polar icecap. To enter fully into the spirit of this music is to come close to not surviving it.

Another English composer who conveys a sense of the awe of nature is Sir Arnold Bax. Though not as skilled a composer as Sibelius or Vaughan Williams, Bax's orchestrations are even more highly colored. His half-lit world of Celtic nature-mysticism is sometimes a mere picture-postcard nod to fairy landscapes that never existed. But at its best, his music conveys a raw power of nature that rivals Sibelius' works.

For graphic nature depiction I recommend his three best-known soundscapes. My favorite is Tintagel (1919) a strikingly original depiction of the Cornwall seacoast near a ruined castle of Arthurian legend. The smell of salt spray is palpable in this music. The Garden of Fand (1916) is the North Atlantic itself in Celtic legend, but the music suggests a landscape more enchanted than real. November Woods (1917) depicts a spacious and storm-tossed atmosphere that anticipated Sibelius' Tapiola by eight years. Unlike Sibelius' masterwork, however, it closes not with a fury, but with a scene of utter frozen stillness.

In a letter, Bax once wrote, "Nearly all my longer compositions, the orchestral works at any rate, are based upon aspects and moods of extreme nature and their relation to human emotions." Bax is one of the finest composers of wilderness music. His symphonic scores are hyperromanticism at its best. and the rugged integrity of this music is gaining recognition at last.

#### OTHER COMPOSERS OF WILDERNESS MUSIC

A vast number of lesser-known 20th century composers from Norway, Swe-Denmark, den, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, France, Japan, China, Australia, and New Zealand have written symphonic nature music of either the pastoral or the wilderness variety. You can learn more about them in the discography mentioned at the end of this article. But their music is, for the most part, conventional or derivative, and in an essay of this length I can discuss only the best. Lest it be thought that I am emphasizing northern or polar landscapes at the expense of other wild portions of the earth, I will discuss an important Southern Hemisphere example. Heitor Villa-Lobos was a remarkable Brazilian composer whose lush orchestral scores are too often undervalued. He is sometimes dismissed as a "primitive" (hardly a term of opprobrium to Earth First!ers). At its best his music invokes elemental forces in a multicolored tropical exuberance. In his magical sonorities the jungle is never far away. Villa-Lobos' most explicit jungle music

is found in the symphonic poems Amazonas (1917), Erosion: Origin of the River Amazon (1950), and in his film score for "Green Mansions," which he entitled The Forest of the Amazon (1958).

even the best music can only suggest a sensation or recollection.

The expression of nature in a musical setting may be classed as either "tame" or "wild." The former is usually called pastoral music, and its best examples are familiar to music-lovers. It has a long history, from Vivaldi's The Four Seasons (1725) to the latest "eco-jazz" album of the Paul Winter Consort. Its best examples include Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony (number 6, composed in 1808), Claude Debussy's Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun (1894), Maurice Ravel's Daphnis and Chloe (1912), and music of the English pastoralists Frederick Delius and Ralph Vaughan Will-iams. Virtually all European nature music written before Beethoven is in my view "cow-pie" music, evoking a highly formalized image of nature. It is manicured and artificial like 18th century English gardens, not at all what a wilderness lover seeks today. Page 26 Earth First! August 1, 1988

Tapiola is one of the towering works of 20th century symphonic music. Spellbinding in its vast and slow cresof a picture-postcard for my taste.

#### BRITISH COMPOSERS

Ralph Vaughan Williams, composer of gentle pastoral music mentioned earlier. wrote a wilderness whopper in his Sinfonia Antartica (Italian spelling; 1952). It originally appeared as music for the film "Scott of the Antarctic," and was later recast in symphonic form. The music is not entirely successful as a symphony; but as program music descriptive of extremes of nature, it is hardly excelled.

With an enlarged battery of percussion instruments, organ, piano, wind machine, and wordless soprano and chorus, the composer pulls out all the stops. The spouting of whales, the chatter of waddling penguins, the grandeur of glaciers - all are featured in this unique symphonic work. The "Landscape" movement, with its silvery flutes that repeatedly freeze together on a dis-

#### AMERICAN NATURE MUSIC

Oddly, American composers have produced no outstanding examples of symphonic wilderness music. For the nation that invented the concept of wilderness preservation, this is puzzling.

The best-known American example of

symphonic nature depiction is, of course, Ferde Grofe's *Grand Canyon Suite* (1930). The music is familiar to nearly everyone, especially the loping "On the Trail" section that depicts a burro winding down a canyon path. The music is fun, and the last section features an effective depiction of a desert thunderstorm. But the *Grand Canyon Suite* is by no means great music, nor even great nature portrayal. The score has a glitzy Hollywood quality about it that repels serious music lovers.

The same fault is shared by a more recent American attempt to capture the wilderness spirit in symphonic music — *The Wilderness Suite* (1983) by film composer Richard Adler. Adler's music is entertaining and competent, but somehow misses the boat. His landscapes are seen through the viewfinder of a tourist on holiday. A section purporting to depict a volcanic eruption is particularly disappointing, leaving the attentive listener wondering what might Bax or Sibelius might have done with the same material.

A far better piece is the Symphony No. 2, "Mysterious Mountain" (1955) by Alan Hovhaness. Hovhaness' work portrays no particular place, but rather strives to evoke the granitic essence of mountaindom.

A few American symphonic works achieve the elemental power that successful nature depiction demands. A work by Carl Ruggles called The Sun Treader (1931) and several pieces by Charles Ives, such as "The Housatonic at Stockbridge" from the orchestral set Three Places in New England (1914), come close to qualifying as wilderness music. Ive's and Ruggles' orchestral pieces, however, like nature evocations in some of the symphonies of the Austrian composer Gustav Mahler, strive not for straightforward presentation of the interplay between natural forces and human emotion, but rather for a pantheistic exhaltation of nature. This metaphysical overlay puts the music of Ives and Mahler beyond the scope of this essay.

#### RUSSIAN NATURE MUSIC

If one were to judge by the abundance and quality of natural beauty, one would think that Russian music would excel in nature depiction. But Russia, like America, seems to lack great examples of nature music. Only a few pieces come to mind — miniatures by Rimsky-Korsakov, Tchaikovsky, Anatol Lyadov, or Alexander Glazunov, as well as more familiar examples such as Mussorgsky's Night on Bald Mountain (1866), and Borodin's In the Steppes of Central Asia (1880). All are colorful works, and deserve their popularity, but they show no great depth of feeling for nature.

#### FUTURE DIRECTIONS IN NATURE MUSIC

It is sometimes argued that all that can be expressed in the symphonic medium has now been written. My view is that the symphony orchestra — at least as a medium of nature expression is far from exhausted. New works are written every year, and symphonic nature music continues to show vitality. In Scandinavian and socialist countries most composers are still writing music for the symphonic medium, but elsewhere the vitality of orchestral music is less certain. This is especially true in England, Western Europe, and the United States. Even so, new symphonic nature music receives enthusiastic hearings everywhere. Recent examples include Alan Hovhaness' And God Created Great Whales (1970), which incorporates whale songs into the orchestral fabric and vividly portrays their sounding with daring trombone slides. In England, new works for orchestra such as George Benjamin's At First Light (1982), inspired by a Turner landscape painting, are well received. In Austria, Kurt Schwertsik's orchestral work Terrestrial Sounds: Five Nature Pieces

(1984) shows a surprising departure from the historic urbanity of Viennese music. Orchestral nature music, though losing vitality, is far from dead.

Effective expression of nature music, however, need not be confined to the symphonic medium. The spirit of wilderness has, at least since the mid-1970s, been carried into popular music, with electronic synthesizers or small combos as a medium. I believe this is a healthy trend and one that will continue.

Among currently popular music, I have a special fondness for the music of saxophonist Paul Winter and his Consort. Winter performs music in a popular ballad style that skillfully blends jazz elements with folk inspiration. He also ingeniously weaves animal calls into his music - wolves, whales, seals, and loons. His nature-inspired works, such as the two-record album Missa Gaia (1982), or the moving ballad "Ocean Dream" from the album Common Ground (1978), or "Grand Canyon Sunset" from Canyon (1985), stand with the best short works being written today. I'll go further: "Ocean Dream" must be the song that the sirens sang to Ulysses - it makes me want to jump in and breathe water.

Winter's music is far more inventive and expressive than most currently popular wallpaper music that uses ambient or nature sounds. But despite his use of wild nature sounds and his fondness for wilderness subjects, I find Winter's music more pastoral than wild. His nature is warm, pliable, beneficent Mother Earth, not the inhospitable wastes and indifferent gods of Sibelius. To me, his best music induces reverence and warmth, but never awe.

The Swedish electronic composer Ralph Lundsten has given us a series of "Nordic Nature Symphonies" in synthesized sound. The most recent I heard is number four in the series, entitled *Summer Saga* (1983). Although Lundsten is widely recognized in Europe as a groundbreaker in electronic portrayal of nature, I find his music trivial, falling far short of his countrymen who have expressed their love of wilderness through symphony orchestras.

More promising are a handful of young composers from Europe, the United States, and Japan who are gaining a following among aficionados of nature-inspired electronic scores. I will mention only a few representative names, for it is not yet clear what directions electronic nature music will take.

Among my favorites are two Americans known best for their electronic film scores, Mark Isham and Michael Stearns, both of them synthesizer virtuosos. To me, Mark Isham is the synthesizer artist who most effectively portrays the spirit of wilderness. His bestknown work is the soundtrack of the Disney film "Never Cry Wolf." In it he spectacularly captures the essence of the Arctic.

Of all contemporary composers I have heard, Isham has the strongest claim to being able to express with synthesizers what Sibelius did with an orchestra. He is a true musical shaman. But Michael Stearns is a close competitor. He has so far produced six albums of electronic music, several of which contain selections that brilliantly evoke the beauty of wild nature. His best are M'Ocean (1984), Chronos (1985), Planetary Unfolding (1985), and Floating Whispers (1987).

Stomu Yamashita from Japan produced Sea and Sky (1984), an electronic symphony that has become possibly the most popular album of contemporary nature music. It's warm and romantic, full of glowing nature hues. German musician Eberhard Schoerner produced Sky Music/Mountain Music, which has gained a wide following. And a trio of Los Angeles synthesizer artists — Steve Roach, Kevin Braheny, and Richard Burmer — show great promise with their 1987 collaborative album Western Spaces.

How ironic that the variety of wilderness music is expanding even as wilderness itself is disappearing throughout the world. It is hard to know whether this is a hopeful sign, or whether it merely represents a commemoration of what has been lost. But with luck and effort, perhaps the day will come when both the wilderness itself and music that evokes it expand in a creative partnership that will enlarge our spirits as well.

Copyright 1988 by the author. Daniel Conner is a former college teacher of music, now an attorney specializing in environmental law. He wrote "Is AIDS the Answer to an Environmentalists Prayer?" which appeared in our Yule 87 issue. For an annotated discography of wilderness music, send a 2-stamp SASE to the author at 930 O'Brien, Lake Oswego, OR 97034. A 4-stamp 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" x 11" SASE will also bring a longer version of this article.

### THE POETICS OF DEEP ECOLOGY PART VIII: UNDER AMERICAN FALLS

AMERICAN FALLS; Greg Keeler. © Lone Wolf Circles

The road dips so much here the car shakes and we are driving where they

paved a buffalo wallow. For years buffalo dented the mountainsides,

the riverbanks, the high plains hooves in the air, nosing wildflowers and grinding the sweet grass into a breeze more permanent than this

road

where you spill your coffee,

I hug the wheel, and we wonder if we will make it in time.

It's possible to get all psyched-up in the finest outdoor gear, then hike through beautiful backcountry without ever really experiencing it. We are insulated from heightened experience not just by our gore-tex and thinsulate. covering our fur-less limbs - but more by our left-brain autocracy. A tumorous growth peculiar to our species, it works like a degenerative disease affecting the "sixth sense," instinct and perception. Its logic defeats spontaneity and threatens diversity. Its definitions confine potential between microscopic concrete walls, ideas limited by device, held for casual observation like animals in a zoo. It places us in the center of the universe. surrounds us with a protective bubble that distorts our vision, enforces its illusion of separateness. We are robbed of vital experience by its tireless commentator, handicapped by self-importance, left somehow apart from the rest of the natural world. Thus fitted with blinders, gelded and hobbled, we are made to feel like a helpless audience watching a movie of life. Feeding all stimuli through our comment and evaluation, it is already a rerun, a mere memory by the time we feel it. It is possible to live your entire life one step removed from direct experience. perpetually an annoying half-beat behind the rest of the orchestra.

the grass, press us with an awakened sense of immediacy. Here is the valuable world-view of the green snake and field mouse, the wide-eyed frog and laughing, hiding children.

When we dare to space-out in the face of tangible magic, the poet rings a loud bell, takes a zen master's bamboo switch to us, entices and cajoles our return to sensitivity. In his new book from Confluence Press, Earth First!er Greg Keeler vanquishes consensus reality. He replaces the bamboo rod with a Western slap on the back - a large hand marked by the strings of a guitar. With a leprechaun wink he dares us to follow him through his maze of tunnels, an arbor of sheltering roots and undercut riverbanks. It leads us to a world we are a conscious part of again, a participant in the landscape, delirious with sense of place. It is a magic river-world where each leaf hides a secret, every shred of bark records a myth. We turn each bend in the river like pages in the lost journals of Muir, each careful step, each breath. each moment a surprise. We are boys and girls again here, cynical tricksters, endlessly amused, cane-pole and slingshot, campfires and giggles actively living the destiny of bare feet in the mud. In American Falls we swing way out over the "deep part," and gleefully drop in. From "Glass Trout" Here is a bright window on a world where everything is clear until it moves and everything moves. He reaches into a metaphorical tackle box for hooks that tie their own knots. Not since Richard Brautigan's "Trout Fishing in America" has angling been such a literary inducement to awareness. Leaving certainty behind, going on until it's too dark to see our way back. From "Night Walk . . . " your camp a dark spot buried in pines by a bend in the river waiting for you like you wait for that thought to come and bring back last night's dream. And when it does, you turn

around and that small persistent ball of darkness is gone, leaving its absence as large as the new sound of the river is close.

Our geothermal theory of population: there should never be more people on this planet than can comfortably fit in its hotsprings! In addition, each person should pick a particular creek or river and invest their lifetime *becoming* that river. The watercourses are stories without end. The ponds and lakes are mirrors of what is and what will be. From "Mockingbird":

And in the willows by the pond you will not

only see your reflection, you will hear it. If you are a sad young woman, you will recognize your own

song in the rushes: your grandmother

giving birth to your father, a child playing with a toy, the wail of bomb sirens.

They are nothing new to me. My wings

are walls against your sky. When I fly, your voice is no more

to me than an eddy in the wind, but

Poetry is only successful where it is able to wrest us from preoccupation, slam us onto the ground or coax us into even then

when I pass, you will recognize it.

What do you hear as you read Keeler's words? The splash of the creek on the rocks, shore-bird's repeat? Having heard him sing so many times, his words read to me like the low rumble of boulders rolling underwater, punctuated by an occasional roaring crash barely muted by the liquid that propels them. They continue downstream to threaten the dams that overpopulation and greed built. From the title poem: The smoke of phosphate plant rose with dead fish

above the banks, always out to tell us no and keep us trying, flicking our wrists toward flux. Now it's all framed. They're dead.

Their clusters of fat trout swam out of time.

A smooth new dam is there instead no forebay, just water in a hard, thin line.

continued on page 29

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#### THE SURVIVAL OF CIVILIZATION; John Hamaker and Don Weaver; 1982; Hamaker-Weaver Publishers, POB 1961, Burlingame, CA 94010; \$12.

We've all heard about the Greenhouse Effect. The usual scenario runs something like this: Because people each year are burning quadrillions of BTUs of fossil fuels - thereby emitting millions of tons carbon dioxide - and clearing millions of acres of trees - which absorb carbon dioxide from the air during photosynthetic respiration - concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are rising rapidly. This leads to a Greenhouse Effect wherein an inordinate amount of the sun's heat is held close to the ground rather than reflecting back out into space. Because of this, some scientists hypothesize that in 50 to 100 years the overall climate of the world will warm up several degrees. As a result, the ice caps may melt, raising ocean levels enough to inundate coastal land in such cities as New York and New Orleans, which raises the dreadful spectre of bankruptcy among insurance companies who would be unable to cover property damages due to flooding. Furthermore, formerly temperate cities like Chicago and Detroit would become sub-tropical, forcing massive lay-offs in the snowblower, snowmobile and rock salt industries!

Lest you fall into despair over the imminent demise of the snowblower industry, however, be assured that such a warming scenario is totally unrealistic, according to John Hamaker, chief ideasmith of The Survival of Civilization. The warming scenario fails to take into account a few basic considerations such as that, Earth being round, much more sunlight reaches the tropics than the poles and therefore any Greenhouse-effect warming will be highly uneven. The tropics may warm considerably while the poles actually get colder. This is because when the tropics heat up, more water evaporates from the tropical oceans. Convection currents take this water vapor north and south to the high latitudes where it cools and condenses and forms vast clouds which block the sunlight. Thus the high latitudes actually cool down because of the Greenhouse Effect. Great quantities of precipitation fall from these clouds, and with the extra snow and cooler temperatures under the clouds, the ice caps grow. Larger ice caps in turn reflect more light back out into space thus causing an Icebox Effect which further aggravates the cooling of the high latitudes, and soon you see great walls of ice, fed by snow that originated as water evaporated from the Greenhouseheated tropical oceans, creeping over the landscape - a new Ice Age. So, because of the Greenhouse Effect, we

grind rock to dust; rivers of glacial meltwater carry this rock dust out over the landscape; winds scatter it; and thus the soils of the world receive a renewed supply of vital minerals. As a consequence, lush forests spring up in unglaciated areas; the burgeoning masses of plants and soil microbes absorb carbon dioxide from the air, so the Greenhouse Effect diminishes; the climate moderates; the glaciers melt back. With the new supply of minerals from glacially-ground rocks, life flourishes for about 10,000 years, until by gradual leaching and erosion the mineral supply of the soils once again nears exhaustion. Then the forests die and carbon formerly tied up in vegetation goes back to the air as carbon dioxide and the Greenhouse Effect becomes stronger and another Ice Age begins. . . .

So it is a natural cycle, but humans can throw their weight behind either the destruction or the renewal of soil fertility. Thus far, the vast preponderance of human activity has contributed to the destructive side of the coin. Indeed, Hamaker believes that human activity has accelerated reglaciation by about 500 years.

Scientists believe we are now about 10,000 years along in a typical Interglacial period. Since such periods have generally lasted about 10,000 years, some believe a new Ice Age is imminent; it could even start before the next election. The Survival of Civilization presents graphs showing that the trend of rising CO2 levels is accelerating. It is an exponential curve which took off in 1975 and by 1995 is projected to be rising vertically. almost According to Hamaker, since about 1975 we should have been seeing global climate changes tending toward increasingly harsh extremes of all sorts - hotter in the tropics, colder around the poles, greater extremes of both heat and cold in the temperate zones as they are subject alternately to tropical and polar air masses. We would expect more stormy and windy weather in general as these warmer warm fronts and colder cold fronts collide. Some areas we would expect to have more rain and snow than ever before. We would expect to see massive die-offs of forests due to soil mineral deficiencies and enormous forest fires. Hamaker predicts that because of the ever more violent weather. huge crop losses during the 1990s will lead to global famines and a breakdown of human civilization as we know it. Human populations will be much more than decimated ('to decimate' meaning, obviously, to kill 10%) and only a few people will survive, in scattered pockets.

This may sound too good to be true,

dying. Forests are dying in Germany, Japan, the eastern US and elsewhere. Records for heat, cold, rain, snow and wind have been broken repeatedly during the 1980s. Furthermore, the real fun isn't supposed to start until the 1990s.

Now, for those who think the pleasant Interglacial climate is worth preserving and present human civilization worth saving, and who would rather not see billions of people die of famine and forests die of mineral deficiencies, this book gives a plan for people to throw their weight on the creative rather than the destructive side of Nature's processes: Humans can take the place of the glaciers and grind rocks into powders and broadcast them over all the forests and farmlands themselves. Hamaker says, "It's too late to conserve; we must rebuild." If soils were thus remineralized, the resulting vastly increased volume of plants and soil microbes would absorb excess carbon dioxide from the air and counteract the Greenhouse Effect. Some people have started doing this and claim good results. Some report that proper rock dust mixtures applied to exhausted farms and gardens quadruple plant mass and furnish tastier produce. Experimenters say that trees in the sections of the Black Forest in Austria which have been remineralized are thriving, despite acid rain. At the least, it would behoove persons with ambitions of surviving the coming climate changes to remineralize their own gardens and favorite trees.

I consider *The Survival of Civilization* the most important ecological book of the 1980s, as it shows where the combined effect of the Greenhouse Effect, acid rain, soil erosion, and deforestation is taking us. It is essential reading for anyone trying to understand how Earth works.

-Joe Friday, Arkansas

WORDS FROM THE LAND: Encounters with Natural History Writing; edited and with intro by Stephen Trimble; 1988; Gibbs M Smith Inc, POB 667, Layton, UT 84041; 320pp; \$17.95 cloth.

In this splendid anthology, Stephen Trimble has collected some of the finest natural history essays of recent years. Trimble introduces the essays with a fascinating one of his own. In his introduction. Trimble explores what it is that qualifies some writers as natural history writers. Readily admitting that many of the authors from whom he has chosen essays would not call themselves natural history writers nor naturalists, Trimble suggests that the common ground among writers he calls natural history writers is indeed the ground. In short, Trimble lucidly explains that what unites these writers is their focus on the land.

Reading this anthology, we are taken on enthralling journeys throughout America and beyond. We join the writers, as it were, in their experiences with the land, experiences such as the following:

Annie Dillard befriends tortoises, iguanas, cormorants, penguins and seals on the Galapagos Islands. Ed Abbey floats the Green River in southeastern Utah with Henry D's apparition ("Down the River with Henry David Thoreau"). Ann Zwinger counts quarts of lost body water, and Desert Bighorn Sheep, near a tinaja in southwest Arizona's Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge. John McPhee takes a geology excursion and discusses the beauty of geologists' through its sequentially chambered shell, provides for the ever eclectic Quammen a clue about the persistence of the past in the present. In a second insightful essay, Quammen elevates the fallen concept of fidelity with his discussion of geese, of which there are 15 species, all in the northern hemisphere, and which, per force, practice monogamy. Geese, being among the world's weightier avian species, tend to live precariously close to the brink of caloric deficit and cannot afford to expend energy in promiscuous behavior.

John Hay is prompted by alewives (migratory marine fish), trees, and seasonal tides to explore sense of place at his home on Cape Cod. Cape Cod also inspires Robert Finch, who reveals the lesser known part of the Cape — the forest a half a mile inland from the salt marshes of Cape Cod Bay. Then Finch goes scratching for quahogs (*Venus mercenaria*, a thick-shelled clam) in the tidal flats of the bay.

John Madson encounters Buffalos, Coyotes, Mule Deer, Bighorn Sheep, rattlesnakes, sinkholes and a paucity of people in South Dakota's Badlands. Sue Hubbell commences a new life in the Missouri Ozarks, where she raises bees, watches Indigo Buntings, and ruminates on the virtues of the Linnaean taxonomical classification system, without which we would only know *Commelina vir*ginica as the common dayflower. Wendell Berry presents an eloquent plea for wilderness, including "The Unforeseen Wilderness. . . Kentucky's Red River Gorge."

Peter Matthiessen seeks the Snow Leopard in the Himalayas, finds its tracks, never sees it, and is thankful. Barry Lopez stands on the beach of Pingok Island off the north coast of Alaska, considering the incoming tide at his feet — a tide the rise and fall of which is measured in mere inches in that part of the Beaufort Sea.

Gary Nabhan travels to Mexico in search of Sonoran Panicgrass, once grown by the Cocopa and other tribes farther north in the floodlands of the Colorado River. In a second superb essay he compares Quitobaquito desert oasis in Organ Pipe National Monument with Ki:towak desert oasis a short distance south in Sonora, Mexico. At the time Nabhan wrote this, he considered the latter to be biologically richer, largely due to the continued Papago cultivation of the area, which cultivation had been stopped at the former area by the National Park Service. However, Ki:towak has since been destroyed by developers.

Perhaps this is enough of a sampling to convince natural history enthusiasts that the above writers should be read forthwith. In sum, if it was not already fair to speak of contemporary American natural history writings as a distinct and expanding literary genre, with the publication of Stephen Trimble's introductory essay and annotated anthology, it now seems fitting to do so.

Reviewed by Australopithecus.

#### AMAZON; Brian Kelly and Mark London; Harcourt Brace Jovanovich; 1983; 382pp.

Biologists currently estimate that between 30 and 50 million species of plants, animals, fungi, algae, and microorganisms share Gaia with our own species. Less than two million of these have been described and assigned scientific names. It is believed that about one-third of Earth's species occur in Latin America, known to biogeographers as the Neotropical Realm. The neotropics, particularly the tropical rainforests of the vast Amazon Basin, are the world's most important storehouse of biological diversity. On Christmas day in 1542, one-eyed Francisco Orellana and his band of cutthroat conquistadors were swept down the eastern slope of the Andes along the Rio Napo, eventually into the main channel of the Amazon. They appeared at the Atlantic coast several months later. The journals of the Orellana expedition tell of cities along the banks of the Amazon with advanced material cultures, some villages extending for many miles in length. The inhabitants had a great diversity of foods which they shared with the Spaniards. This was good fortune for Orellana's men, as they had previously been starving in this land of natural opulence. Orellana was the harbinger of over four centuries of wholesale destruction

may really be going back to the Pleistocene!

Don Weaver explains that, for at least the last two million years, a fairly regular rhythm of Ice Ages and Interglacials has been occurring — about 90,000 years of Ice Age to 10,000 years of Interglacial. Thus it appears that Ice Ages, with massive continental glaciation, are the normal climate of the world; Interglacials are just short warm spells where life is abnormally pleasant and easy — maybe too easy, as the degenerate nature of present human society testifies.

This begs the question — if the Greenhouse Effect is the cause of Ice Ages, how did it cause previous ones, there never before being a worldwide human technocratic civilization burning vast tonnages of fossil fuels to run gadgets and raise the carbon dioxide count? Hamaker answers that atmospheric CO2 levels are connected to long cycles of destruction and renewal of soil fertility. The glaciers, as they flow,

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but let's look at the evidence and see if it agrees with Hamaker's predictions. Don Weaver's commentaries on Hamaker's papers provide massive amounts of supporting evidence, which Buckminster Fuller and many other readers have found "completely convincing." For instance, he finds that the frequency of tornadoes has increased dramatically in recent years, and that forest fires are more frequent and burning larger acreages than formerly.

In addition to Weaver's collection, we should all be able to recall many phenomena which support Hamaker's predictions. A few years ago, several Russian ships got trapped in Arctic ice that formed sooner than expected. A couple years ago, the southeastern United States suffered its worst drought ever. Droughts are plaguing Ethiopia, Nicaragua and other countries. The Great Lakes are rising; they are said to have been much higher during the Ice Age. The Caribbean Sea is warmer than in the past, and coral are vernacular. Consider this choice passage from McPhee's essay:

As years went by, such verbal deposits would thicken. Someone developed enough effrontery to call a piece of our earth an epieugeosyncline. There were those who said interfluve when they meant between two streams, and a perfectly good word like mesopotamian would do. A cactolith, according to the American Geological Institute's Glossary of Geology and Related Sciences, was "a quasi-horizontal chonolith composed of anastomosing ductoliths, whose distal ends curl like a harpolith, thin like a sphenolith, or bulge discordantly like an amolith or ethmolith."

David Quammen advances the art of literary quantum mechanics, skillfully connecting the concept of memory, the author William Faulkner, and the nautiloid siphuncle. The genus *Nautilus* (comprised of 5 species, of a venerable 450 million years of age) with its "tubular organ known as the siphuncle"— "a conduit of blood and memory" — passing under the onslaught of European civilization. Of the estimated three to eight million native inhabitants of the Amazon during Orellana's time, only about 200,000 to 500,000 survive today in remote areas. Many tribes are extinct.

Since 1970, the Amazon has been "opened up" for multinational industrial development, in what has been branded by the Brazilian generals and civilian leaders as "the great experiment" to alleviate poverty in destitute northeastern Brazil. But what the are the real reasons? Why are these "visionaries" squandering enormous capital and sacrificing the exuberant biological wealth of a subcontinent on devastating development schemes? When the streets of Rio probably have more abandoned children than any comparable area on Earth, with not a penny spent on their welfare, what are the attitudes of the people destroying the Amazon, those trying to save it, and those just trying to survive?

Journalists Kelly and London go a long way toward answering these questions and in so doing create a narrative that reads like an adventure novel. It seems as though this inquisitive duo were able to interview nearly every sort of person with a stake in the Amazon, from high level government officials in Brasilia to the most miserable grileiros on the Tocantins. They traveled throughout the territory, from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic and from the Mato Grosso to the Surinam border.

Kelly and London do not provide a deep ecology perspective, yet do poig-nantly expose the conflict inherent in anthropocentric reductionist answers to complex problems. For example, in describing Henry Ford's rubber plantation experiment at the turn of the century, they state the obvious yet salient point: "The way trees want to grow and the way governments and corporations in-sist they grow often are in conflict." Hence the reason why so many historical attempts to tame the Amazon have failed. The authors provide startling observations while investigating some of the unexpected consequences of tampering with intricate ecosystems. A proponent of the tightening spiral of drought theory, Brazilian climatologist Eneas Salati, postulates that one-half the water that falls as rain over the Amazon originates in the trees. By cutting down the trees in a given area, you cut the rainfall by half. Subsequently, drier weather makes more trees die, which further decreases rainfall - eventually altering an extensive part of Earth's surface and effectively creating an artificial desert where once was rainforest. In accordance with Salati's theory, parts of the Araguaia Valley in southeastern Para are becoming drier.

Another example of an unexpected result of deforestation comes from Dr Ralph Lainson, an English physician who has studied tropical diseases in Brazil for 17 years: "We are learning that when you open up the jungle, you release viruses and parasites we've never seen before. We are constantly playing catch-up.

Kelly and London try to determine at what rate the Amazon ecosystems are being destroyed and how much has already gone. They talk to Carlos Marx. a Brazilian scientist who studies landsat satellite photos to determine the extent of forest depletion. He estimates that of the 280 million hectares of tropical inforest in Brazilian Amazonia 10 mi lion hectares (an area larger than Indiana) have been destroyed. (This figure would be much larger now, five years later.) The rate of destruction is increasing dramatically. Why is the Amazon (as well as other tropical forest regions) being plundered today? The list of reasons and those responsible is enormous - from the irresponsibility of the church and state regarding birth control, and using the Amazon frontier as a dumping ground for surplus humanity from Brazil's destitute slums (Malthus was right!); to the insatiable diet of Americans for cocaine, coffee, black tea, fast-food beef, and chocolate. In sum (though the authors don't state it), what is killing the Amazon is contemporary industrial anthropocentrism. Christian European avarice toward the biosphere and its indigenous human inhabitants (who follow biocentric principles), is nowhere more dramatic than in the Amazon today.

The only breath of hope lies in strict protection of huge reserves which include the "refugio." Biologists have identified several island-like regions of the Amazon Basin that show unusually high diversity and the presence of many recently evolved species. These regions are probably ancient and stable centers of evolution that have survived unaltered even during glacial times. These regions (among others) must be protected as biological preserves.

Amazon is a fascinating glimpse at what is happening in the Amazon today an expose of the actions of contemporary humanity to destroy in an instant what took millions of years to evolve. The authors' interview with Joao Murea Pires, one of Belen's leading botanists, proves most telling in this regard. Pires states, "We had an experimental plot about 200 km south of here of about 11,000 hectares. We had the land for 10 years, and it took us the last five to get our research project approved. This year we finally got approval, and went out to see the land. It was devastated

. . . A grileiro had moved in, burned it and then sold false titles to pioneer

families. . . ." Reviewed by Moses Harris, biologist and tropical explorer.

### A BARD OF THE FAR NORTH: THE WILDERNESS POETRY OF **ROBERT W SERVICE**

Throughout the history of North American literature, there has been a tradition of nature writing, both in poetry and prose. This tradition has manifested itself in a variety of classic literary works evoking the natural diversity of North America. Most of this writing has been regional in scope, with the author paying close attention to a region which s/he came to know and love through long experience. In the late 18th century, the naturalist William Bartram demonstrated his deep reverence for nature in his account of his travels through Georgia and Florida. In the 19th century, Henry David Thoreau and John Muir expressed their love of the wilderness in their writings about. their respective regions, the New England woods and the High Sierra. In our day, natural history readers find delight in the prose of such outstanding writers as Edward Abbey and Barry Lopez, and in the verse of deep ecology poets such as Gary Snyder. In this article, I will discuss a poet who became famous by his vivid descriptions of the Far North, the wilderness of the Yukon Territory in northwestern Canada: Robert William Service (1874-1958).

Robert Service moved to the Klondike in 1908, when, after resuming a banking career, he was transferred to Dawson, Yukon Territory, site of the famous Klondike gold rush of 1897-98. Here, amidst the abandoned gold fields and the vast wilderness, Service embarked on his career as a poet. By absorbing the tales of local sourdoughs - old-timers who were at home in the North - Service developed a keen sense of this land and its wild, haunting spirit. Throughout his poems, the poet's keen sense of the moods and seasons of this country is revealed. Listen to his description of winter in the northern woods in "The Spell of the Yukon":

The winter! the brightness that blinds you, The white land locked tight as a drum,

Thecold

the fortune-seekers and frontiersmen who came north to cash in on the gold rush and destroyed much of the wilderness in the process. But this is not so. Often, his protagonists, whose stories are told by the observing or participating "I", are men who came north to find freedom rather than fortunes. The hero of the poem "The Spell of the Yukon" describes his feelings as follows:

There's gold, and it's haunting and haunting,

It's luring me on as of old; Yet it isn't the gold that I'm wanting So much as just finding the gold. It's the great, big broad land way up

yonder, It's the forests where silence has lease:

It's the beauty that thrills me with wonder.

It's the stillness that fills me with peace. The characters of Service's poems rejoice in the freedom that only a life in the wilderness can offer. In the poem "The Squaw-man," a trapper who withdrew into the wilderness muses about his present situation and the past he left behind:

Beyond the silent Circle, where white men are fierce and few,

I lord it, and I mock at man-made law; Like a flame upon the water is my little light canoe,

And yonder in the fireglow is my squaw.

A squaw-man! yes, that's what I am; sneer at me if you will.

I've gone the grilling pace that cannot last.

With bawdry, bridge and brandy - Oh, I've drunk enough to kill

the place where I

neither right nor wrong,

The City made a madman out of me;

But beyond the Circle, where there's

I leap from life's strait-jacket, and I'm

Other poems describe a situation

exactly reverse of the one experienced

by the squaw-man. Here, the reader en-

counters men who have returned to

civilization after a temporary sojourn

in the wilderness. Faced with grim city life, these characters feel nostalgia for

the free and simple lives they once lived.

The poem "The Nostomaniac" features

a man who, while day-dreaming of the

northern wilderness, suddenly decides

that he must return to the Northland,

go where the moose and the musk-ox be;

go to the wolf and the secret snows;

go to my fate . . . who knows, who

must, in the poet's words

go to the Wild that waits for me

belong;

free

knows!

I have clinched and closed with the naked North,

I have learned to defy and defend; Shoulder to shoulder we've fought it out yet the

Wild must win in the end. . . .

Robert Service stayed in the Yukon Territory until 1912, then left for Europe. He served as an ambulance man during World War I, an experience which induced him to write a series of war poems, subsequently published under the title "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man."

Service was never to see his beloved Yukon again. In 1940, when there were plans to make a movie based on his novel The Trail of Ninety-Eight, Service was offered a flight to Dawson. But he feared that the Yukon might not be as wild as it had been when he lived there. Not willing to destroy the image in his mind of the old Yukon, he declined the offer.

Robert Service died in 1958 at the age of 84. His fame as a poet lives on. In the United States and Canada, he will always be remembered as the bard of the Yukon wilderness, of the campfire and the log cabin, of arctic trails and northern lights.

-Friedrich Hecker

#### POETICS A dozen such as you, but that is past. I've swung round to my senses, found Continued from page 27

Greg follows Gary Snyder's admonition; he speaks for the undammed rivers, for the enchanted boundary realm where air passes its hand over water. He celebrates not only the golden trout's luminescence, but the leathery skin of that survivor, the carp. From "Ode To Rough Fish":

Yes, here's to you, scumsuckers of the stagnant

reservoirs and sludge-filled rivers, livers on

waste discharge, suckers down of anything we can

slop on you at our worst moments. Long live you who will live long whether we say so or not . . . You live up to nothing and we will never

live you down . . .

Why didn't they call you rainbow or golden.

for if God gave a promise and warning in one fell swoop, you are it

Kid's thrust their wiggling little fingers into dark soils in search of sensation and earthworms. The dream smell of ri watches 'them, waits with an angler's patience for the storm's lustful revision -for the floods to rewrite our history. The smell of rivers squats like geologic time in the Captain's mailbox. It waits like a song written to cheer him up. It waits for Trout Fishing in America Shorty to wake up from his forced-sleep, the sleep of the would-be-innocent. The dream smell of rivers wants you to come out and play. . . . From "Bears on the Water": Your sideways slap at a salmon says more than we ever could. Survival of the funnest: that's what it all boils down to beyond all this tooth and claw. Sharing the dream. The chords of this music taking us past our resignation, a chant that over the distorting campfire sounds like "Mirth First!, Mirth First!":

The silence that bludgeons you dumb. The snows that are older than history, The woods where the weird shadows slant;

The stillness, the moonlight, the mystery,

I've bade them good-bye - but I can't.

The imaginative and at times exuberant language of Robert Service brings to life for the perceptive reader the familiar imagery of the Far North: A lonesome trapper on snowshoes plods through silent, mysterious forests of snow-covered firs. A half-crazed, bearded prospector huddles close to the woodstove in his log cabin, while outside the trees crack like guns at 70 below. A pack of Timber Wolves howl to the moon, their song the haunting music of Arctic nights. Aurora borealis -the northern lights — sweep across the vast, star-lit sky.

Those reading Service's poems only superficially might conclude that he glorifies the pioneers and prospectors,

In the poem "I'm scared of It All," the protagonist conveys a similar desire:

I want to go back to my lean, ashen plains;

My rivers that flash into foam; My ultimate valleys where solitude reigns;

My trail from Fort Churchill to Nome. My forests packed full of mysterious gloom.

My ice-fields agrind and aglare; The city is deadfalled with danger and doom -

I know that I'm safer up there.

Unlike most 20th century Americans and Europeans, the characters in Service's poems instinctively know that they must live with rather than against nature. This is apparent in the poem "The Heart of the Sourdough," where the protagonist expresses his realization that in the long run, nature will always win:

They seem to have caught on. There is no one way to do this thing. You just do it till you're done.

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# senseless senseless slaughter slaughter Hunt &

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Page 30 Earth First! August 1, 1988

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## DEAR NED LUDD is a require feature in Forth First for

**DEAR NED LUDD** is a regular feature in *Earth First!* for discussion of creative means of effective defense against the forces of industrial totalitarianism. Neither the Earth First! movement nor the staff of *Earth First!* necessarily encourage anyone to do any of the things discussed in DEAR NED LUDD.

Dear Ned Ludd,

Any reading of the literature will confirm that nuclear war is the fastest way to make hash of our Earth Mother. It seems to me that some of us ought to dismantle the war machine by any nonviolent means possible. EF! has largely avoided this issue. Why?

Foreman says we should leave it to other groups. Like who? Who's doing it?

Plowshares folk? Yes, but, laudably I guess, they all claim responsibility, wait for arrest, or turn themselves in and promptly go to prison for three to eighteen years. There's been a bunch in prison for several years since the first one in 1980.

I do not disagree with them. I just think there's room here, with 60,000 toys primed to destroy life, for a few Silverback Gorillas or Headbanging Picodaes to do a bit of dismantling and nonviolent demolition. So, being the bigmouth with the idea, I've started.

I went twice to a Navy submarine command center and disabled it. All I did was cut a wooden pole supporting their transmission line. But, had they planned a "nukefest" for either of those two days, they would have been out of luck, as this particular system is the only one that can reach every US "boomer" and hunter-killer submarine (which carry over 50% of this country's strategic nukes and submarine-launched cruise missiles) simultaneously while they are hidden. All that with one little bow saw.

Last week I went to my local ICBM field and cut a power pole that gives it electricity. Click. Uh-oh. A dead nuke.

That Minuteman II is targeted to kill 8 million people, billions of other creatures who would like to stay uninvolved in US - USSR politics, and 72 square miles of Earth that is currently not vitrified crater, not to mention the atmosphere and ground/surface waters of a region.

Incidentally, the military installations are not nearly as secure as they arrogantly project. Of the approximately 30 direct disarmament acts attempted thus far, only two have been stopped.

I'll keep plugging away and I suppose they may plug me someday. Nobody said fixing the mess we're in was gonna be casualty-free. It won't be. It hasn't been. But I've gotta answer to the trees and the club moss and the chickadees and even the damn mosquitoes.

-Woodpecker

#### Dear Woodpecker,

I'm glad you recognize the potential price you may pay for your courageous actions. We admire your commitment, but cannot recommend your course of action to others. Attacking the apparatus of the national security establishment goes far beyond simple monkeywrenching and involves far greater consequences such as life in prison or being iced by automatic weapons. Monkeywrenching is not major sabotage. What you do is major sabotage. What you do is praiseworthy, but extremely dangerous. Furthermore, if more people followed your lead, it could lead to major political repression in this country and martial law. (We can argue back and forth on whether this

from your kill will strike even more fear and loathing into the hearts of the slow elk managers.

One more important point to keep in mind: various state legislatures have frowned heavily on recent attempts to outlaw shootings of *anything* that comes between a hunter and his prey. —Lester the Molester

#### Dear Lester,

Being loyal members of the "Short Cows Make Better Lovers" school (we'll have an illustrated sticker on that theme available soon), we could never encourage anyone to hurt our moo-moo friends. But for those who prefer to make war, not love, on range cattle, we offer a cautionary note: if you do harvest slow elk meat during hunting season, watch out for State Game & Fish hunter checkpoints which inspect vehicles returning from the field for game and to see if the meat is properly tagged. Of course, you can always play dumb, "What! This isn't an elk? It's a cow? Hell, it looked like an elk to me! Had a good rack, too."

Also, during hunting season there are many more people in the woods. This means potential witnesses to your slow elk hunting. But it also means that you can fade into the vast faceless population of good ol' boy nimrods pouring into the woods. —Ned

Dear Ned, I'd like to offer some ideas on a subject not broached in **Ecodefense**, and that is the sense of smell of both potential guards at construction sites or equipment yards and ecoraiders hitting such places.

1. Don't wear perfume or aftershave.

2. Don't wash your hair with scented shampoo or your body with scented soap.

3. Don't wear scented deodorant. 4. DO wear unscented deodorant. A guard with a good sense of smell can smell you if adrenaline rushes give you intense odors – especially if the wind changes and he is downwind of you.

5. If you aren't perfumed, you can better smell the guard if he is.

6. Liquor, garlic, onion, chives and pot should be avoided for the same reason. It would be a pity to be caught in a very carefully disguised ecoraid, one in which you managed to take cover, because you feasted on red wine and lasagna before the work began. —Good Nose

#### Dear Ned.

Three comments on additional security for monkeywrenchers:

1. I believe Ecodefense implies that an ecoraider's cotton gloves could be left at the scene of the "crime." This (and for that matter the use of cotton gloves in general) shouldn't be done for two reasons: A) a good forensic pathologist can tell a lot about you from the skin cells you shed in the gloves; B) about ten years ago a detective or forensic type at Scotland Yard came up with a means of reading fingerprints through cotton gloves. I would recommend using leather gloves that the wearer has totally roughed up, and leaving no gloves at the scene of the raid! 2. At no point does Ecodefense stress that women should keep their hair tightly bound up. A hair from my own head would reveal my sex, age, trace element deficiencies, and the fact that I take a rather rare medication. Even the unusual length of hair would give a hint to my height. 3. I'm not sure if skin cells and hair cells can be used to determine blood type, but if they can, American Indians should be especially cautioned, since they have some very unusual blood types or subtypes.

areas – golf courses. Since a golf course is a lush green meadow (chemically induced), it is highly attractive to all sorts of critters regarded as pests by golf course operators. They go to extremes to eliminate such "problem" wildlife, using poisons but more often traps at public golf courses.

**Ecodefense** covers well what you can do about this in the "Animal Defense" section. Realize that these trappers are not trapping for fur or profit – the carcasses are usually just thrown in the dumpster. Some operators use Havahart traps to get around trapping laws and to appear compassionate; but they don't release the critters elsewhere – they drown them in a trash can full of water.

Trapline sabotage alone won't stop this. You have to go for their pocketbooks. This means you go out and dig up a few greens. The cost of replacing a monkeywrenched putting green can be as high as \$50,000, and if you use a pick to chop out the words "NO TRAPS" they should get the message.

Keep in mind that the primary patrons of public golf courses and the board members of private country clubs are often judges, police chiefs, county sheriffs, wealthy politicians, organized crime bosses and other such upstanding citizens. Once aroused, these people will stop at nothing to see your head on a stick so be extra careful trashing the greens.

-Erwin Rommel, The Desert Fox

#### Dear Ned,

I am sure all EF! activists will want to join the following fan club, whose address I obtained from a source in the forest-rape profession. There is no membership fee and collect calls of untraceable duration are welcomed.

F. Dale Robertson Fan Club, 9319 Fairfax St, Alexandria, VA 22309; (202)447-7491 (office)

Write to Dale and tell him what a great job he is doing in managing our National Forests.

In light of recent anti-spiking legislation, ecodefenders may wish to learn the paint colors used to mark trees for various purposes (cut tree, leave tree, timber sale boundary, etc.) on their local National Forest. Such knowledge and an investment in the appropriate colors (friendly Freddies might help) will permit ecodefenders to protect trees marked to cut, alter unit boundaries, and so on. It is safe, non-lethal and quiet. I did it all the time when I worked for the Freds.

—Dougfir

Dear Ned,

Yes, Ned, there is a way to take out roads without heavy equipment and/or back-breaking labor. The solution? Twoby-fours, chicken wire and black plastic. No kidding! A friend and I plugged six key culverts on one of the most notorious roads ever pushed into a wilderness all in one night. You'll need to scope out the road ahead of time. Measure the diameters of culverts at strategic points on the road. Then go home and cut 2x4s to fit each of the culverts. For culverts 30 inches or less in diameter, all you'll need are two pieces a few inches longer than the diameter. For larger culverts, you might want more strength than this simple "X" frame can provide. You could use three in the form of a triangle, or four in the shape of a tic-tac-toe. But don't nail them together yet. You'll also need enough chicken wire and black plastic to cover twice the combined surface areas of your culverts. While you're shopping, pick up a few pounds of galvanized 16-penny nails (3 inches long) and lots of staples for your staple gun. In addition, you'll need a hammer, wire cutters and a pickaxe.

The beauty of these materials and tools is that they're lightweight enough so that you and a friend can pack them into the area – thus not having to drive and leave your vehicle in an incriminating spot. You'll generally be working out of sight below the road surface, so even if a car comes, you'll either be out of sight already or you can watch for headlights and duck in time.

Nail the 2x4s together to make a frame that fits over the uphill end of the culvert. Once you've fitted the frame, cut a piece of chicken wire about four feet wider and taller than the end of the culvert. Center the wire over the frame and liberally staple it in place. Then cut an equivalent piece of black plastic and staple it over the chicken wire. (You may need to use several overlapping pieces.) Place rocks, soil and/or other heavy debris on the bottom, top and sides to hold the plug securely in place. (This is where the pickaxe is handy.)

If there was water flowing through the culvert, it should now be backing up and forming a little reservoir. As long as your frame can support the weight, this lake should grow until it washes over the road. You might want to let some water continue to flow through by poking holes in the bottom of the plastic. This way, your efforts are more likely to remain unnoticed until after the next big rainstorm or snowmelt. The increased flow during a storm will cause more damage.

#### -Siskiyou Sid

#### Dear Sid,

Excellent work! If more monkeywrenchers spent their spare time plugging culverts on Forest Service logging roads, etc., considerable wild acreage could be saved. In my opinion this may be a more effective (and certainly safer) tactic than spiking trees to protect forests from the chainsaws. Perhaps even more effective would be to devise some kind of plug that could be placed inside the culvert so that it was not noticeable at all. Any handy engineers out there with an idea of how to do that? —Ned

#### Dear Ned,

A gruesome report here in the newspaper about a chap who spent 13 weeks in the Lismore hospital being treated for tetanus (after a scratch while cutting a stalk of bananas), leads me to encourage all you boys and girls engaged in monkeywrenching to be sure to get your shots. Ecodefense activity is an ideal way to get tetanus unless your boosters are up to date. The hell this bloke went through in the hospital certainly shouldn't happen to an ecodefender! —Cosmos Downunder

continued on page 17

FOREST SERVICE HOTLINE TO REPORT FRAUD,

would be a good thing or not!) —Ned

#### Dear Ned Ludd,

For those who prefer to hunt elk of the slow variety, a word to the wise: Every year before the hordes of slob hunters swarm into the wild for the annual macho ritual, I hear sportscasters lamenting the toll the deer hunt takes on bovine populations. They fear that the reputations of hunters, so pristine in the public's mind, may be tarnished by acts of carelessness.

Those slow elk hunters who are concerned about the image of the orange peril will naturally avoid timing their expeditions during hunting season. If, however, you have no love for thrill-killing hunters and their disgusting habits (i.e., ravaging fragile mountainsides with ORVs, big buck contests, tying bloody heads on top of cars), you will adjust the timing of your hunts accordingly. And remember, harvesting the meat

-Housebound

#### Dear Ned,

Most ecodefenders don't know that the biggest trap line operators are in urban

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### ECODEFENSE Supplement Planned

Dave Foreman and Bill Haywood are compiling material for use in a supplement to ECODEFENSE. The Supplement is designed to be an inexpensive chapbook of 32 to 40 pages, crossreferenced to the relevant page(s) in ECODEFENSE, with improvements, modifications, additions, and new monkeywrenching tactics. Hints published in "Dear Ned Ludd" since the 2nd Edition of ECODEFENSE will be included. If you have material for this Supplement, please send it to Ned Ludd Books, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Page 31 Earth First! August 1, 1988



Annotated and Introduced by Dave Foreman

In the last issue I discussed current works of ecological history – histories which incorporate the impact of the natural world on the course of human events. Although historians have just recently begun to emphasize this obvious viewpoint, ecological history is not an insight limited to our generation. Two of the seminal books in this field were written decades ago – "Deserts on the March" by Paul Sears in 1935, and "Topsoil & Civilization" by Vernon Carter and Tom Dale in 1955. I read them in the early '70s and they helped form my ecological perspective on the decline of civilizations over the last ten thousand years. It was with considerable excitement that I discovered these ecological history classics were in print in revised, updated editions from the University of Oklahoma Press. We offer them to you in this issue, and I recommend them heartily for a solid grounding in the mistakes of the past (which are being repeated today worldwide).

Concurrent with the emergence of direct action/biocentric preservation groups such as Earth First! and the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society has been the sparking of preservation activism within the field of biology. The Society for Conservation Biology, formed by some of the world's leading biologists and ecologists, is quickly becoming one of the most effective, outspoken and biocentric preservation groups in the world. I encourage individual EF!ers to join this group (I'm a charter member) and study their quarterly journal for the scientific basis for big wilderness. (John Davis and I agree that of the hundreds of publications pouring through our office, this is among the five most important.) David Ehrenfeld, author of "The Arrogance of Humanism," is the editor. Membership is \$27 a year from the Society for Conservation Biology, Blackwell Scientific Publications, Three Cambridge Center, Suite 208, Cambridge, MA 02142. At the very least, I encourage local EF! groups involved in developing big wilderness proposals to pool their money and get a membership/ subscription for their group.

In this light, I want to vigorously recommend once more that EF!ers working on big wilderness proposals purchase the two books edited by Michael Soule entitled "Conservation Biology." (See their descriptions below in the repeat titles listing.) They are admittedly expensive – but worth every penny. It has disappointed me that we have sold so few of either edition. I want to get these books out into the hands of EF!ers! To do this, we have a special deal for local Earth First! groups: we will sell a local EF! group either or both "Conservation Biology" books at our cost. They can then be available to local EF! activists. Take advantage of this offer! If you want to give your wilderness proposals and issues positions solid scientific grounding, use these books. So... the prices: "Conservation Biology – An Evolutionary-Ecological Perspective" \$22 postpaid; "Conservation Biology – The Science of Scarcity and Diversity" \$24.50 postpaid; together \$45.50 postpaid.

Note also the other fine books in our new books listing. Since we ran a detailed description of all the books we sell in the last issue, we are printing only title, author and price for most of the books this issue. Descriptions are included for a handful of titles we're particularly pushing.

All prices are postpaid. Order directly from Earth First!, POB 2358, Lewiston, ME 04241. Good reading!

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#### TOPSOIL AND CIVILIZATION

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#### STATE OF THE WORLD 1988

"A Worldwatch Institute Report on Progress Toward a Sustainable Society" by Lester R. Brown et al. The annual "State of the World" is a progress report on our destruction of the biosphere and a fine companion to the above two classics. John Davis says, "For a good time, lock yourself in a dingy room with a candle, a bottle of Ripple and this book." Chapters include fossil fuel impact on climate, reforestation prospects, mass extinctions, toxics from agriculture and industry, family planning, and Star Wars. You'll hope Reagan... naw, no one can hope that... you'll hope Gorbachev, Dukakis, Bush, etc. read this book. It is a small breath of sanity in this mad world. 237 pages, index, references, paperback. \$12.

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"A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching — 2nd Edition" edited by Dave Foreman and Bill Haywood with a Forward! by Edward Abbey. Greatly expanded and revised to 308 pages of detailed, field-tested hints from experts on Tree-spiking, Stopping ORVs, Destroying Roads, Decommissioning Heavy Equipment, Pulling Survey Stakes, Stopping Trapping, Trashing Billboards, Hassling Overgrazers, Leaving No Evidence, Security ... and much more. Heavily illustrated with photographs, diagrams, and cartoons. \$13.50 postpaid (\$7.20 plus shipping for wholesale orders of 5 or more).

**DESERT SOLITAIRE** By Edward Abbey. A superb 20th anniversary edition of Abbey's masterpiece, with evocative illustrations, from the University of Arizona Press. This fine hardcover edition is a collector's item and no fan of Abbey should be without one. Signed for Earth First! by Cactus Ed, himself. 255 pages, hardcover, \$28. **DESERT SOLITAIRE** By Edward Abbey. Paperback, \$4.50

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"The Making of an Endangered Species" David E. Brown, editor. \$11 OVERSHOOT "The Factorian Basis of

**OVERSHOOT** "The Ecological Basis of Revolutionary Change" by William R. Catton, Jr. I was unaware of this seminal book until the folks at *Fifth Estate* brought it to my attention. I agree with Vine Deloria, Jr. who writes about it: "One of the most important books I have read in my lifetime." Catton lucidly applies ecological concepts to the human condition, and coins piercing new terms to describe our situation ("Cargoism: delusion that technology will always save us from Overshoot: growth beyond an area's carrying capacity, leading to Crash: die-off.") This is admittedly not a happy book, but Catton expertly demolishes the fantasies of the Cargoists, Cosmeticists, Cynics and Ostriches to demonstrate that we have indeed surpassed our carrying capacity. After Aldo Leopold's A Sand County Almanac, this is the book I most strongly recommend. (If you believe the humanist bunk that Malthus was wrong, you definitely need to read it!) Index, glossary, references, 298 pages, paperback, \$12

#### THE PATHLESS WAY By Michael Cohen. \$14.50

ECOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM "The Biological Expansion of Europe, 900 - 1900" by Alfred W. Crosby. Why has Europe been so successful during the last thousand years? Crosby, a prominent University of Texas history prof, synthesizes old and new information, to at last answer this key question of recent history. He argues that the Azores/Canaries, North America, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand have become "Neo-Europes" through a combination of European people, disease, domesticated plants and animals, pests and weeds. Indeed, he convincingly that it was not : (or ideology) so much as biology that Europeanized these lands. This book is a first step toward a history of the world environment and shows how the environment is a continual and active participant in human affairs. Fascinating! Index, references, maps, illustrations, 368 pages. \$13 DEEP ECOLOGY "Living As If Nature Mattered" by Bill Devall and George Sessions. This groundbreaking book presents the philosophical fundamentals for the defense of Earth, discussing biocentrism, intrinsic value, and ecological resisting. Appendices by Dolores LaChapelle, Gary Snyder, John Seed, Carolyn Merchant, Robert Aitken, and Arne Naess. 263 pages, paperback. \$11.50

benefit, are valid and even politically practical. As with Catton's book, the christians, marxists and capitalists will howl, but he's right on all counts. This is an absolutely fundamental book for Earth First!ers. Index, references, 286 pages, paperback. \$12.50

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THE SNOW LEOPARD By Peter NEVER CRY WOLF By Farley Mowat. \$4.50 SEA OF SLAUGHTER By Farley Mowat. A landmark study of the historic and on-going destruction of wildlife (seabirds, other birds, bears, wolves, fish, whales, seals) along the northern Atlantic seaboard of North America. USA Today says that "Sea of Slaughter deserves to stand with Rachel Carson's Silent Spring as an outstanding indictment of man's stupidity in alienating himself from nature." Paperback, 437 pages, \$11.50 A WHALE FOR THE KILLING By Farley Mowat. \$5.00 THE DESERT SMELLS LIKE RAIN "A Naturalist in Papago Indian Country" by Gary Paul Nabhan. \$10 GATHERING THE DESERT By Gary Paul Nabhan with illustrations by Paul Mirocha. \$16.50 WILDERNESS AND THE AMERICAN MIND By Roderick Nash. \$13.50 REFORMING THE FOREST **SERVICE** By Randal O'Toole. As Director of CHEC (Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants), O'Toole has been a continual thorn in the side of the Forest Service. The reason is simple: he's smarter than they are and has relentlessly exposed and dissected inefficiency, incompetence, and stupidity in their planning and

operating. In this ground-breaking book, he

proposes sweeping reforms in the structure of

#### WILDERNESS VISIONARIES

By Jim dale Vickery. John Davis reviewed this fine book in the Brigid 87 issue, calling it "one of the more enjoyable explorations of the lives of great ecologists ever to appear in print." Vickery, canoe guide and writer from the Boundary Waters, explores man's hunger for wild country by examining the lives of six wilderness legends: Henry David Thoreau, John Muir, Robert Service, Robert Marshall, Calvin Rustrum and Sigurd Olson. 263 pages, index, bibliography, paperback, illustrated. \$12.

#### THE GRIZZLY IN THE SOUTHWEST

"Documentary of an Extinction" by David E. Brown, with a foreword by Frank C. Craighead, Jr. Brown, retired from the Arizona Game & Fish Department and founder of the Arizona Bear Society, traces in accurate detail the extirpation of the Grizzly from Arizona, New Mexico, southern Colorado and northern Mexico. If you want to see the Grizzly in the Southwest again, read this book to understand why we destroyed it once. But get it quick, as it is almost out of print! Reviewed in Lughnasadh 86. 274 pages, references, appendices (including an evaluation of the Gila Wilderness for Grizzly reintroduction), maps, many photos, hardcover. \$22.

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THE NATURAL ALIEN "Humankind and Environment" by Neil Evernden. \$14

**THE ARROGANCE OF HUMANISM** By David Ehrenfeld. Ehrenfeld is a Professor of Biology and one of the founders of the Society for Conservation Biology. In this powerful book, he explodes the myths of humanism (the dominant world-view) such as: all problems are soluble by people using either technology or social sciences; resources are either infinite or have infinite substitutes; human civilization will survive. He demonstrates the problems of rationality, argues convincingly for emotion, and then moves to analyze arguments for the preservation of natural diversity and concludes that only those based on intrinsic value, and not economics or human

the agency and new budgetary incentives as the best way to improve management. This book is a must for serious EF! National Forest activists, even though they may not agree with all of it. 250 pages, graphs, tables, notes. Paperback, \$18.50

#### DOLPHIN LEAPING IN THE MILKY WAY By Jeff Poniewaz. \$8

JAGUAR "One Man's Struggle to Establish the World's First Jaguar Preserve" by Alan Rabinowitz. \$22.50

CADILLAC DESERT "The American West and Its Disappearing Water" by Marc Reisner. \$11 ENVIRONMENT, DEVELOPMENT & NATURAL RESOURCE CRISIS IN ASIA & THE PACIFIC From SAM (Sahabat Alam Malaysia — Friends of the Earth Malaysia). \$16.50

FOREST RESOURCE CRISIS IN THE THIRD WORLD From Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth Malaysia). The proceedings from the Conference on Forest Resources Crisis in the Third World provide a comprehensive overview of tropical timber cutting. All tropical rainforest activists should get a copy of this report. Illustrated, 510 pages, paperback. Proceeds to SAM, the leading conservation group in the Third World. \$20.

**MOUNTAINS WITHOUT HANDRAILS** "Reflections on the National Parks" by Joseph L. Sax. \$9.50

PARABLE OF THE TRIBES By Andrew Bard Schmookler. \$11.50

THINKING LIKE A MOUNTAIN 'Towards a Council of All Beings" by John Seed, Joanna Macy, Pat Fleming and Arne Naess. Illustrated by Dailan Pugh. This book of readings, meditations, poems, rituals and workshop notes prepared on three continents helps us remember that environmental defense is nothing less than "Self" defense. Including magnificent illustrations of flora and fauna from the Tasmanian rainforest. this book provides a context for ritual identification with the natural environment and so invites us to begin a process of "community therapy" in defense of Earth. Facilitating a process for allowing us "to hear the sound of the earth crying" as our own cry, it is an important deep ecology educational tool for use in schools, community groups and elsewhere for personal reflection. 128 pages, references, paperback. \$9.50

CONSERVATION BIOLOGY "An Evolutionary-Ecological Perspective" edited by Michael E. Soule and Bruce A. Wilcox. An anthology of important papers by leading researchers in four parts: Ecological Principles of Conservation, Consequences of Insularization, Captive Propagation and Conservation, and Exploitation and Preservation. Raymond Dasmann writes, "I believe Conservation Biology is one of the most important books on conservation that is now available. If I had my way it would be required reading for everyone actively concerned with conservation." If you want the best scientific ammunition for a preservationist point of view, here it is - fully loaded. 395 pages, index, bibliography,

paperback. \$26.50 CONSERVATION BIOLOGY Science of Scarcity and Diversity" edited by Michael E. Soule. This is a follow-up to the previous "Conservation Biology" (see above) and is just as important, with 25 chapters by leading experts covering Fitness & Viability of Populations, Patterns of Diversity and Rarity: Their Implications for Conservation, The Effects of Fragmentation, Community Processes, Threats and Management of Sensitive Habitats and Systems, and Dealing With the Real World. A must for serious defenders of natural diversity. 584 pages, index, bibliography, paperback. \$29.50 THE OLD WAYS By Gary Snyder. \$5.50 THE SPIRAL DANCE By Starhawk. \$12 THIS IS DINOSAUR "Echo Park Country and Its Magic Rivers" edited by Wallace Stegner.

THE WHISPER BEHIND THE WIND By Walkin' Jim Stoltz. A collection of poetry by a longtime EF! musician. These are words inspired by open skies, wild creatures, and cross-country hikes longer than most of us will ever attempt. Songs from the heart and the land. Paperback, 44 pages. \$7.50

WALDEN By Henry David Thoreau with a "Down The River With Henry Thoreau Paperback, 303 pages, \$7.50 Henry Thoreau."

MAPS

We are offering several fine US Geological Survey maps - all suitable for wall mounting, as well as being necessary reference tools for wilderness activists. Prices listed are postpaid. Maps are mailed folded (although they can be sent rolled for an extra \$2 per order, except for the Wilderness System map).

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM This full color, large map (40" x 25") shows all designated Wilderness Areas by agency in the US (including Alaska and Hawaii), plus a list of all the Wilderness Areas by state with their acreages. Scale is 1:5,000,000. Information is current to January 1987. Rivers, state boundaries, and major cities are also shown. \$3.25.

POTENTIAL NATURAL US **VEGETATION** A beautiful multicolor map showing 106 different vegetative types in the US. This is the Kuchler Ecosystem Map the Forest Service used in RARE II. The reverse side shows Alaska and Hawaii and offers a fairly detailed essay about the map and potential natural vegetation. A National Atlas Separate; scale is 1:7,500,000 (28" x 19"). \$3.25.

**MAJOR FOREST TYPES** A multicolor map showing the 25 major forest types in the United States including Alaska and Hawaii. A National Atlas Separate. 1:7,500,000 (28" x 19"). \$3.25. FEDERAL LANDS A National Atlas Separate, 1:7,500,000 (28" x 19"), showing National Forests, Grasslands, Parks, Monuments, Wildlife Refuges, BLM lands, military, Indian Reservations, Bureau of Reclamation, etc. in different colors for all 50 states. \$3.25.

ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS A splendid color map of Alaska with shaded relief, rivers, lakes, elevation points, communities and roads. The National Parks, Preserves, Monuments, Wildlife Refuges, Wild & Scenic Rivers and Wilderness Areas designated by the December 2, 1980, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act are shown, as are the Tongass and Chugach National Forests. 24" x 18". \$3.25.

# EARTH ON CASSETTE ONLY

### **NEW EF! MUSIC OFFERINGS**

#### Austin Lounge Lizards "Highway Cafe of the Damned"

They're back! The Lizards drop to new depths with their second tape featuring the title song; Comhusker Refugee; Industrial Strength Tranquilizer; Wendell The Uncola Man; Acid Rain; I'll Just Have One Beer; Dallas, Texas; The Ballad of Ronald Reagan; When Drunks Go Bad; Jalapeno Maria; Get A Haircut, Dad; The Chester Nimitz Oriental Garden Waltz. \$9 postpaid.

#### **OLD FAVORITES Austin Lounge Lizards**

"Creatures From the Black Saloon" Marvelous country satire, superbly produced. Includes smash songs such as: Saguaro; Pfiugerville; Anahuac (with Jerry Jeff Walker); Kool-Whip; Chester Woolah; Hot Tubs of Tears; Old & Fat & Drunk; The Car Hank Died In; and much more. \$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 by storm and earned the eternal enmity of Charlie Hurwitz and MAXXAM. His first smash album includes: Earth First!; Where Are We Gonna Work When The Trees Are Gone?; Chernoble Blues; My Stereo Comes From Japan; It's CAMP; Eel River Flood Of '86; Give 'Em Hell, Sally Bell; Big Mountain Will Not Fall; Dave Foreman Called On The Ice Age This Year; Mosquito Party; and more! Liner notes with words included. \$9 postpaid.

#### Lone Wolf Circles "Full Circle" A poetic journey into the artist's magical worldview,

set to the music of man and the music of nature A return to awareness and sensitivity to our wild and true selves, alive and free. Gary Snyder says, *"Full Circle* is a surprising experience; archaic, fresh, future; wild, refined, all at once. Which should be no surprise – that's how the real world is – my respects to Lone Wolf Circles." 27 poems. \$10 postpaid.

Lone Wolf Circles "Tierra Primera" Live recordings of the Deep Ecology Medicine Show featuring Wolf's primal poetry backed by a variety of musicians. Well engineered, this tape captures the spirit of a road show and makes you want to go out and do something. \$10 postpaid.

Dakota Sid ". . . For The Birds" You've enjoyed the heart-stirring songs of Dakota Sid at the Round River Rendezvous. Now you can but at the house his cassette featuring For the Birds, Eagle Song, High Flyin' Tune, Endangered Stranger, The Condor at the Western Gate, Runnin' with the Moon (Owl Song), and Hawks & Eagles. This one's for the birds – and all you bird lovers, too. \$10 postpaid.

#### Dakota Sid "No Mercy"

Dakota Sid's latest (and best!) album features the powerful song, "Greenfire" created on EF! roadshows along with the hit of the '87 Round River Rendezvous "It's All Bullshit!" Also includes Their Brains Were Small And They Died, It's All Right Kid, Expanding Universe, Redwood, 2187, The Seed, Smoke, No Mercy, Trouble Deep, and Nirvana City Blues. \$10 postpaid.

#### Greg Keeler "Songs of Fishing, Sheep and Guns in Montana

Greg Keeler's marvelously satiric first album pokes fun at everything worth poking fun at in the West. Includes: Ballad of Billy Montana, I Don't Waltz (And She Don't Rock'n'Roll), Drinkin' My Blues Away, Miles City Buckin' Horse Sale, Latter Day Worm Fisherman, Fossil Fuel Cowboy, Montana Cowboy, Cold Dead Fingers, Last Great American Cookout, I Call My Mama Papa, Good Morning Sailor, Make Bucks Get Rich, Roll On Missouri. \$9 postpaid.

### Greg Keeler "Talking Sweet Bye & Bye"

Greg's encore and just as biting. Includes Little Bitty Bugs, There'll Come A Revolution, Talking Sweet Bye & Bye, Facilitators From The Sky, Talking Interface Blues, Old Friends And Lovers, Big Budget Woman, Church Bells, Ski Yellowstone,

#### Katie Lee

"Ten Thousand Goddam Cattle" 28 spirited songs about an older and disappearing West. Includes: A Cowboy's Prayer; Old Dolores; The Last Wagon; Dobe Bill; Jose Cuervo; Empty Cot in the Bunkhouse; The Ballad of Alferd Packer; and more. 90 minute cassette. \$14 postpaid.

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

Dana Lyons "Our State is a Dumpsite" 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.

Mokai "Clearcut Case Of The Blues" Mokai is an original EF! tree-climber and accomplished blues guitar picker. His first album includes: California Condor; Goin' To The Wilds; Wild Places; Springhead Blues; Pollution Blues; Clearcut Case Of The Blues; Goddamn The Forest Service; Earth First! Now (What Did I Say?). \$9 postpaid

#### Bill Oliver "Texas Oasis"

Bill Oliver's first inspiring, witty and rollicking album. Includes: Texas Oasis; Pretty Paper, Pretty Trees; If Cans Were Nickels; Shopping Maul; Village Creek; Holes; Snail Darter March; River Libber; Have to Have a Habitat; and lots more! \$9 postpaid.

#### **Bill Oliver & Friends** "Better Things To Do"

Bill Oliver has rearranged his fine "Better Things To Do" cassette with the addition of several new songs including Turtle Island; Champ! (with the Austin Lounge Lizards); and Rio Grande Valley. Also includes Muir Power To You; Better Things To Do; Get Along Litter Dogies (with Jerry Jeff Walker); Pine Away Pine Bark Beetle; Grand Canyon Rendezvous (by Glen Waldeck); When I Look Into The Sky; and more. \$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. \$8.50 postpaid

#### John Seed, Bahloo & Friends "Earth First!"

From Australia, John has done more to launch the global rainforest movement than has any other single person and has become one of the leading developers of the Deep Ecology philosophy. His first album of Aussie music includes: Extinction, Handful Of Timber, Ballad Of Mt. Nardi, The Water Song, Tonka Toys, Solomon Island, Killing Of The Trees, The Future Is In Our Hands, and more. \$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," "Tonka Toys," and other great Australian environmental songs. The rest of the tape is live action recording from the blockade. \$10 postpaid.



#### (And Why Do They Hate Him So Much?)

"Arrogant, xenophobic, dopey, puerile, and stupid . . .'' Denise Drabelle The Nation

"A racist and an eco-fascist. . . . Murray Bookchin Utne Reader



Why Do Right-Wingers Hate This Writer?

> "Smug and graceless . . ." Ms "S.C." The New Republic

"A terrorist . . . guilty of intellectual thuggery . . ." Ron Arnold Reason Magazine

"Arrogant, incoherent, flippant, nasty and unconstructive . . ." Gretel Ehrlich Northern Lights

Reactionary slime . . ." Alexander Cockburn Zeta Magazine "EAT SHIT NAZI ABBEY!" Ron Gould General Secretary, International Music Workers Union EF! Journal

"This author should be neutered and locked away forever." Anon.

San Juan Co [Utah] Record

### Read Edward Abbey's One Life at a Time, Please -and find out.

Henry Holt & Co., New York \$17.95 hardcover • \$7.95 softcover Available at all good bookstores or (at \$9.00 postpaid, softcover) from The Earth First! Bookstore, PO Box 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Photograph by ALAN BERNER © 1988

Idaho, Death Valley Days, Dark Clouds. \$9 postpaid.

Greg Keeler "Bad Science Fiction" Keeler returns with an all new album: Bad Science Fiction, Cow College Calypso, Do Not Ask, Montana Banana Belt Cowboy, Nuclear Waste Blues, Is The Ouzle Stupid?, If Bears Could Whistle, Nuclear Dioxin Queen, What's Left Of The West, Ode To Rough Fish, Take Me Back, Duct Tape Psalm, Modern Problems Dancing. \$9 postpaid.

Famed folksinger Burl Ives has said, "The best cowboy singer I know is a girl, Katie Lee." Katie Lee is a superb folk song historian and interpreter, a fine musician, a former actress, a pioneer river runner (the 3rd woman to run all of Grand Canyon), a fighting conservationist (she was one of the few fighting the construction of Glen Canuon Damn), and one of the few of whom it can be honestly said – a legend in her own time. We're proud to offer three of Katie's fine folk cassettes. Katie Lee "Fenced!"

Twelve new songs about the old West, written in the folk tradition. These songs remind us of some of the things we should try to keep from slipping away. Includes: Wreck-The-Nation Bureau Song; Bert Loper; Ridin' Down The Canyon; Fenced; and others. 60 minute cassette. \$12 postpaid.

Jon Sirkis "A Few Less Colors" Lone Wolf Circles reviewed Jon Sirkis' debut album in EF!, writing, "It is popular for its funny political ramblings, tunes that seem to have hitchhiked here from the sixties, the soles of their feet black from walking city sidewalks and kicking idealistic coals back into the philosophical fire." \$9 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 Runs; Followin' the Rainbow Trail; Yellowstone Tales; Sweetwater; and more. \$11 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 sung with his incredibly deep and resonant voice. Jim's 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 Cisco, Follow Your Heart, I Walk With The Old Ones, Green and Growing, Forever Wild. Includes liner notes. \$11 postpaid.

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### **SMOKEY** & FRIENDS **COLORING PAGE**

For kids of all ages or for posting at Freddie bulletin boards. One side has the standard Freddie "Smokey's Friends Don't Play With Matches" cartoon to color; the reverse has the unauthorized "Smokey's Friends Play With Chainsaws." A good 8½ x 11" copy suitable for xeroxing free with a SASE.



### WINDOW STICKERS

EARTH FIRST! FIST 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.



#### **BACK ISSUES**

Many of our back issues are still available, though we've been sending them out as fast as Charles could stuff them into envelopes and boxes. For something like an index to contents, see listing in the Beltane '88 issue. We need \$2 apiece to cover postage and handling (or \$1 apiece for 5 or more). YULE, December 21, 1981 (Vol. II, No.II) EOSTAR, March 20, 1982 (Vol. II, No.IV) LITHA, June 21, 1982 (Vol. II, No.VI) BELTANE, May 1, 1983 (Vol. III, No.IV) LITHA, June 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No.V) BRIGID, February 2, 1984 (Vol. IV, No.III) EOSTAR, March 20, 1984 (Vol. IV, No.IV) BELTANE, May 1, 1984 (Vol. IV, No.V) LITHA, June 21, 1984 (Vol. IV, No.VI) LUGHNASADH, August 1, 1984 (Vol. IV, No.VII) SAMHAIN, November 1, 1984 (Vol. V, No.I) YULE, December 21, 1984 (Vol. V, No.II) BRIGID, February 2, 1985 (Vol. V, No.III) EOSTAR, March 20, 1985 (Vol. V, No.IV) BELTANE, May 1, 1985 (Vol. V, No.V) LITHA, June 21, 1985 (Vol. V, No.VI) LUGHNASADH, August 1, 1985 (Vol. V, No.VII) MABON, September 22, 1985 (Vol.V, No.VIII) SAMHAIN, November 1, 1985 (Vol.VI, No.I) YULE, December 21, 1985 (Vol. VI, No.II) BRIGID, February 2, 1986 (Vol.VI, No.III) EOSTAR, March 20, 1986 (Vol.VI, No.IV) BELTANE, May 1, 1986 (Vol. VI, No.V) LITHA, June 21, 1986 (Vol.VI, No.VI) MABON, September 22, 1986 (Vol. VI, No.VIII) SAMHAIN, November 1, 1986 (Vol. VII, No.I) BELTANE, May 1, 1987 (Vol. VII, No.V) LITHA, June 21, 1987 (Vol. VII, No.VI) LUGHNASADH, August 1, 1987 (Vol. VII, No.VII) MABON, September 22, 1987 (Vol. VII, No.VIII) SAMHAIN, November 1, 1987 (Vol. VIII, No.I) YULE, December 21, 1987 (Vol. VIII, No.II) BRIGID, February 2, 1988 (Vol. VIII, No.III) EOSTAR, March 20, 1988 (Vol. VIII, No.IV) BELTANE, May 1, 1988 (Vol. VIII, No.V) LITHA, June 21, 1988 (Vol. VIII, No.VI)





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#### "TOOLS"

John Zaelit's Monkeywrench lub design is back by popular Brown design with "Earth green on 1 5/8 inch diameter cles. 30 for \$1.25 postpaid.

### BUMPERSTICKERS

Unless otherwise indicated, our bumper stickers are green lettering on longlasting white vinyl and are \$1 postpaid. \*Starred bumperstickers are multicolored with designs and are \$1.25 postpaid.

AMERICAN WILDERNESS \* LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE (with red, white & blue US flag),

#### ANOTHER MORMON ON DRUGS

BACK TO THE PLEISTOCENE (With "Ned Ludd" logo)

**BOYCOTT COORS "BEER"** 

#### DAMN THE CORPS NOT RIVERS

#### DREAM BACK THE BISON SING BACK THE SWAN

EARTH FIRST!

#### **ESCHEW SURPLUSAGE**

GET LIVESTOCK OFF OUR PUBLIC LANDS (red on white — free with SASE)

#### HAYDUKE LIVES

**HUNT COWS - NOT BEARS** 

HUNTERS: Did a cow get your elk?

I'D RATHER BE MONKEYWRENCHING (with Monkeywrench/War Club logo)

#### IF YOUR PECKER WAS AS SMALL AS MINE, YOU'D NEED A MUSCLE WAGON, TOO!

(Don't get caught! These stickers are constructed out of cheap paper with permanent adhesive to maximize the difficulty of removing them. Special price: 12 for \$5!)

#### LIVESTOCK GRAZING INDUSTRY

= **PUBLIC LANDS RIPOFF** (red on white — free with SASE)

#### MALTHUS WAS RIGHT

MUIR POWER TO YOU\* (white and black on brown with face of Muir)

NATIVE\* (blue words with blue, green & white globe)

#### NATURE BATS LAST

NEANDERTHAL AND PROUD (With "Ned Ludd" logo)

> NO SCOPES! SAVE MT. GRAHAM (with no scopes logo)

OIL AND BEARS DON'T MIX (with bear logo)

PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT STOP PUBLIC LANDS LIVESTOCK GRAZING

PUBLIC LANDS GRAZING = WELFARE RANCHING

**REDNECKS FOR WILDERNESS** 

how

many

**Trinket** Description

**RESCUE THE RAINFOREST** 

## EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS & SNAKE OIL CAMO CAPS EARTH FIRST!

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.



### NON-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** 



#### 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 (**\$12 postpaid**) or long sleeve (**\$15 postpaid**) or 50-50 french cut (**\$12 postpaid**). "American Wilderness - Love It Or Leave It Alone" slogan. Art by Susan Van Rooy.

#### **AMERICAN CANYON FROG**

Roger Candee's popular American Canyon Frog (*Croakus abyssus pistoffus*) with the message "AMERICAN WILDERNESS LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE." A very colorful 4-color design on a grey 100% cotton Beefy-T. **\$12 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. **\$10 postpaid.** 

#### **DEFEND THE WILDERNESS**

The monkeywrencher's shirt. Art by Bill Turk. Silver design on black 100% cotton Beefy-T for night work. **\$10 postpaid**. Also available in black long sleeved Beefy-T (**\$12 postpaid**) or black french-cut 50/50 blend (**\$10 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. **\$10 postpaid**. In kid's sizes, too! Only color is green, 50/50 blend, sizes XS - L. **\$7 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. \$10 postpaid.

#### NED LUDD BOOKS

The Ned Ludd Books logo of the Neanderthal with a Monkeywrench (by Brush Wolf) and the words "Back to the Pleistocene" and "Ned Ludd Books." Black ink on a tan shirt. **\$10 postpaid.** 

#### FREE THE EARTH

A woman of power in an image by Gila Trout. Purple and silver ink on teal or fuschia Beefy-Ts. **\$12 postpaid.** 

## **ORDER FORM EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS**

Make checks out to "Earth First!" or send cash. Mail to Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Please allow three to five 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.

### 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" diameter round patch. **\$3.50 postpaid**.

### HAYDUKE LIVES EMBROIDERED PATCHES

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







TH FIRST

Color

NED LUDD BOOKS

Amount

Size

#### **RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE**

#### SAVE THE YELLOWSTONE GRIZZLY (red & brown with bear

& no ski area design)

#### SAVE THE WILD

#### STOP THE FOREST SERVICE SAVE OUR WILD COUNTRY

#### STOP CLEARCUTTING

**STOP WELFARE RANCHING** (red on white – free with SASE)

> SUBVERT THE DOMINANT PARADIGM

THINK GLOBALLY - ACT LOCALLY

**VOTE GREEN** 

**WOLVES! - NOT COWS** 

City, State	Zip	OKAY, HERE's Page 35 Earth First! August 1, 1988	
Address		if AZ delivery.	
Name		Sub-total - Add 7% sales tax	
	and the second	ALEATING THEFT	



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