Triple Victory in Three Day Revolution

by Darryl Cherney

The California Department of Forestry is one of those agencies that makes you question the purposefulness of your non-violence training. In the battle by Northlands. In this case, we were trying to save the remnants of old growth forest in northern California. CDF has consistently misled us in its attempt to appease the populace through which timber firms must go before commencing logging operations on private land.

The site was swarming with press, cops, and destruction workers. Trying to reason with him, the driver of the machine simply made me wonder how these guys can even tie their shoes. But on this occasion, there were 250 local citizens determined to defend this grove, known to them as Goshawk Grove in Sanctuary Forest. It was my job to tell them when the sale was approved. And I was getting my information from banana brains in green suits.

However, there was an advantage to the程序 (THP) 520 on Friday, October 21. They told us that we were on private property and saw officers. He then jumped off the machine and was promptly arrested. The driver of the machine simply made me wonder how these guys can even tie their shoes. But on this occasion, there were 250 local citizens determined to defend this grove, known to them as Goshawk Grove in Sanctuary Forest. It was my job to tell them when the sale was approved. And I was getting my information from banana brains in green suits.

One particularly outrageous aspect of the approval of this THP was that Prop-osition 78 money had been allotted to our community to purchase this land along with several other parcels that comprise the 900 acre Sanctuary Forest, a virgin tract of Coast Redwood and Douglas-fir at the headwaters of the Mattole River.

But there were no arrests this day. In the guise of a "wilderness walk," we were surprised by the news of the road being punched in, but we weren't unprepared. The private property we occupied is a 20 acre ranchería by the occupying forces.

This small Cahto Wilderness Coalition and the Cahto Wilderness was the focus of a 10 year struggle by local citizens. Within its perimeter lies Elder Creek, with water so pure it is one of three hydrologists benchmarks used by the US Geologic Survey to determine clean water standards for the entire country. BLM could see that this was clearly an area to be saved. After all, if there were still three pure water creeks in this country, they must not be doing their job. The road building was on the Elk Horn Ridge, the next ridge over Elder Creek. This ground is sacred to the Cahto Indians, and I was extremely concerned that this land has been deforested covering many acres of virgin forest.

Florida EF! Saves Paynes Prairie

by Myrna Nass (with contributions from Roed Nass)

The smell of diesel in the breeze and the roar of engines across the fields alerted us to the approaching bulldozers. Four of us had just scrambled up the trees marked for destruction. Within seconds, the cops were gaping up at us, warning us that we were in the wrong trees. He then jumped off the machine and was promptly arrested. The driver of the machine simply made me wonder how these guys can even tie their shoes. But on this occasion, there were 250 local citizens determined to defend this grove, known to them as Goshawk Grove in Sanctuary Forest. It was my job to tell them when the sale was approved. And I was getting my information from banana brains in green suits.

When the logging would begin. First, CDF told us that we would acquire Timber Harvest Plan (THP 520) on Friday, October 21. Then they said the 24th, then the 25th... Normally such bureaucratic pie-poo simply makes me wonder how these guys can even tie their shoes. But on this occasion, there were 250 local citizens determined to defend this grove, known to them as Goshawk Grove in Sanctuary Forest. It was my job to tell them when the sale was approved. And I was getting my information from banana brains in green suits.

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EARTH FIRST! 

View the VORTEX

To an unfortunate truth that the agendas of activists, including Earth Firsters, are shaped by politics. Election results tend to predict legislative outcomes. The 100th Congress will influence many Earth First! campaigns. A brief summary of late legislative developments, where EF's and other Earth defenders were involved:

The EF Biodiversity Project will have as a tool a strengthened Endangered Species Act. Although not a sure thing in this session to secure their incidental killing of marine turtles. Direct action is likely. The 100th Congress also renewed the Marine Mammal Protection Act — but without adequate safeguards against hunts for dolphins in the Eastern Tropical Pacific. (See Directory.) Tuna fishermen road by tuna fishermen each year. Hence, the Sea Shepherd Society's uphold dolphins campaign is immeasurable and, likely, confrontational. Sea Shepherd, by the way, is recruiting volunteers for the voyage. Contact Paul Watson in British Columbia (see Directory) or Sea Shepherd International.

There was a little positive maritime news recently. Congress passed the Coastal and Estuarine Sanctuary Act. This may assist activists in Alaska, Massachusetts, Florida and especially in California (where the environmentalists are strongest) in their efforts to keep their coasts from offshore oil drilling.

Over a year ago, EF co-founder Mike Royko made the slogan "Hang a Banner on South Dakota's Black Elk Camp." We said "SAY NO TO ACID RAIN. Though a majority of representatives signed a letter urging passage of clean air legislation, the Clean Air Act, due for reauthorization since 1987, was not improved. Congress will consider clean air again early in 1989. Perhaps EF's renewed involvement on this issue will succeed?

Executive Director Bart Koehler and his associates at the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council will necessarily resume their efforts to gain passage of legislation to reform management of Alaska's national forests. After a Tongass timber reform bill passed the House this year but died in the Senate. Even farther north, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge will not face the feared oil drilling, at least for now. EF previously reported in this issue. While possible, it is highly unlikely that a new opened to oil development, neither was it protected by Wilderness legislation, as was promised by Secretary Gant.

Nor did Mo's American Heritage Trust Act to limit the effects of acid rain on the nation's waterways and forests. Unfortunately, the bill did not pass. But much was accomplished, including a landmark 1987 bill that passed the House for a second time. Unfortunately, the bill was not brought to the floor in the Senate. Caves hydroelectric dam on the Klamath River: The Klamath flows through forests not far east of the North Kalmois: a roadless area, site of one of our oldest and most intensive campaigns, as described again in this issue; and very near the 40.

Mountain Lakes Area discussed in this issue. Oregon voters gave further protection to their rivers by adding 500 river miles to the state's Scenic Waterways System. Small portions of areas proposed for Wilderness by Washington's Earth Firsters were so designated. Congress passed Wilderness legislation for 1.7 million acres of Mt. Rainier, North Cascades and Olympic National Parks. Also, the Bowerman Basin off Washington coast, a prime sea bird area, will finally be included in the movement as a Wilderness Refuge.

The new MX missiles also came under similar un-spring. Congress established a 134.8 acre El Malpais National Monument and 282,000 acre Canyons of the Ancash Conservation Area. Within the Conservation Area, 98.250 acres are Wilderness. Wilderness legislation for BLMS in New Mexico will likely be introduced in 1989. NMEF is asking for protection of over 5 million acres, but expects less than half to be designated. Arizona Wilderness proponents are in a similar situation. Legislation recently introduced several small protected areas, such as the San Pedro National Riparian Area, and inadequate BLM wilderness legislation will probably be introduced in 1989. A 250,000 acre Wilderness will continue to be a matter of great debate. However, interested persons remain hopeful that legislation may still be years away. The good news in Utah is that Representative Wayne Owens won re-election. Owen's victory could mean extensive Wilderness for Utah, but he also favors reintroduction of the down-to-earth in Yellowstone National Park and has introduced legislation to that end. Unfortunately, Wyoming Senator Craig, who helped thwart Owens' efforts on behalf of Yellowstone in 1988, is due for re-election in 1989. Eastward, politicians were no kinder to wilderness.

North Carolina EF'ers grilled the Senate at Senator Jesse Helms attack was unbalanced, so Congress will debate the issue later this year. EF'ers in the Midwest are more optimistic. EF'ers, in their defense of the five National Parks. Also, Congress reauthorized the BLM’s listing by Florida EF! leader Reed Noss, which mainstream environmentalists were strongest) in their efforts to stop the felling of National Forests, the domestic grazing of public lands, the over-development of National Wildlife Refuges. Congress also strengthened the Marine Mammal Protection Act — but without adequate safeguards against hunts for dolphins in the Eastern Tropical Pacific. (See Directory.) Tuna fishermen road by tuna fishermen each year. Hence, the Sea Shepherd Society's uphold dolphins campaign is immeasurable and, likely, confrontational. Sea Shepherd, by the way, is recruiting volunteers for the voyage. Contact Paul Watson in British Columbia (see Directory) or Sea Shepherd International.

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Dear $$$ for Brains:

1) Lay off COORS, its good beer and they have settled with the damned union.
2) Watch the foul language is not acceptable and proves nothing positive.
3) Just because a person belongs to Earth First! and talks about "Mother EARTH", does not mean they are automatically a Democrat, or anti-R Republican, or Pro-Woman's Lib, or against "big" business, or anti-government, or filthy-minded, or atheist, or Pagan, or Pro-union, or anti-military.

I do, however, support folks like Ed Abbey, Dave Foreman, Lynn Jacobs, and Howie Wolke. Oh — and Neal Trapp
4) It is refreshing to see the articles in OUTSIDE MAGAZINE, etc. about 'We Cactus Ed Abbey isn't?'
5) I will not RENEW my membership until you folks quit acting like a bunch of little people anarchists. That is not the answer. I subscribe to SOVIET LIFE Magazine and they are decent folks. You all have a paranoid (yes - sick) attitude about those on the so-called Political Right.

Many whom you purport to person ranks with are abusers of the environment just as well as the many of those you are outspokenly "against". I think you are missing people's feelings and emotions and using NAZI tactics. Wait a minute, I'm just as anti-establishment as you are, but that doesn't make me think that all homosexuals, all women, all old individuals, all Socialists and Communists and Liberals, all Libertarians, and all of those who believe in atom-warship are "Friends of the Earth". That's for the idea and behind the Earth First! alliance is sound. Try to be more like "Mother Earth" — try to be a haven for all. You do not see all Libertarians, and all of those who are illiterate anarchists. I will not RENEW my membership as you are, but that doesn't make them all illiterate anarchists. The writings of Christoph Manes are consistent some of the more intelligent and inspiring in the EF! Journal. From time to time, however, I perceive in them some unbelievable mistakes in science, and in particular of evolutionary biology. In a recent magazine article, "On Becoming Homo Ludens," I do not wish to detract from Christ­oph Manes's thesis that this country is too seriously, and that most humans today are "illiterate, drinking, joking..." — with that I heartily agree (witness my hangover this morning, as I write). This was written. I also find issue with Christoph's notions on "the liminal..." This continued on page 8

Dear Sirs:

I would be interested in receiving any information about your UFO Organization. I would also like any free samples regarding items that you sell, or free samoles (sic) of your publications. I sell UFO books and other items pertaining to the unidentified Flying Objects.

Also I would be interested in a contact to where I could get a list of names (U.S. names preferred as Foreign names are of little use to me). If you would like a list of my prominent buyers let me know and I will promptly send it to you.

I would also like to know if you know people interested in new age information (not related to the New Age Magazine).

Bill Bemis, Versailles, IL

To the Editor:

I was reading an article in Western Wildlands by Dr Thomas Nims, soil scientist at the University of Missouri. The article has to do with agricultural subsidies and their impact on soils and secondarily on wildlife. What he had to say clicked with me.

The need for and the idea behind the agricultural subsidies is sound. A huge part of the income of Montana farmers and it's "no risk" since they get paid up to $50,000 per year for not growing anything. Most of those agricultural lands should not be growing anything but wildlife. An economist with the UCS head office figures these lands are much more valuable for wildlife and recreation (hunting primarily) lands than for agriculture, but they remain in agriculture because of subsidies. Not only that, this economist says it would be far cheaper to buy the land for recreation.

Send them public lands than to continue agricultural payments. The yearly payment to many farmers finally exerts less of the value of the land.

The recent passage of the $9.9 billion drought relief agricultural package, is timely to question whether the rest of us are writing our money for results from the agricultural subsidies and what the implications of these programs are for wildlife and fisheries.

George Wurtzler, Livingston, MT

Dear SBF:

I would like to thank the CAL EF! women for voicing and actualizing their unrest with the patriarchy and personal suppression. But I strongly disagree with the women's council's admitted sexism and condescension towards men. Feminism is not a movement against men. We should be moving away from institutionalized oppression of all beings, and indeed any species where the survivability is of importance by influencing biological factors. The most important mechanism in evolution is kin selection, which is the evolutionary mechanism determining the survival and reproduction of other individuals. Where an individual's Darwinian fitness is determined not only by its own survival and reproduction, but by the survival and reproduction of other individual genes.

In many species, there is an element of competition between parent and offspring, and behaviors have evolved to ameliorate this competition; But in some social animals, the knowledge held by older individuals in the population is passed on to younger reproductive or pre-reproductive individuals, to deadlet least by transmission. Hence a grandparent can enhance his/her inclusive fitness by teaching grandchild's things that will contribute to their survival.

Page 2 Earth First! December 21, 1988

In Memoriam to George Callies

Great threats to the established evils of our society are hard to come by and George Callies was one. It was the honesty of the society he challenged that finally did him in. Ultimately the nature of his life spirit, so in conflict with the conditions of his life, made an early death inevitable. Like the gopher, George was big, natural in his instincts, intimidating to none who did not understand him but intimidating to the Forest Service. A highly skilled media coordinator and spokesperson, in response to his voice to the EF! movement, George enflamed the Freddies to revulsion, as they saw clear evidence that older individuals in over and over saying that they could expect to see more monstrositywrenching. His legacy was the same unstoppable force in defense of earth. The Forest Service retaliated by suggesting to another Earth Firster that George gave the group a bad name and should be kicked out. Forest Service officials were heard to ask each other, "What are we going to do about George Callies?" He closed off his tapped his home and searched it for incriminating evidence. Finally two federal agents stopped in the CRS office, George was rid­ ing, sat down beside and behind him, and tried to intimidate him with a confident manner of his own or another's "guilt" in a well­known spoked that took place in Oregon in 1984. George, despite his weakened state from recent pneumonia and separa­tion from his partner of four years, was not to be taken in. He told them he had no idea what they were talking about. They threatened him with a federal indictment to be issued the following Monday, and got off the bus. George quickly drug a lawyer to the Freddies office to get George off the federal indictment. He was never issued.

Yet all for his courage and cunning in the face of police "Arrests and searches that George was having increasing difficulty dealing. It was never issued. Last summer when his partner finally left him, it seemed to be rather conspired in separation, he saw his family broken. The same summer took away his dog. He never recovered from the shock. Two days after attempted suicide. In a note from one suicide attempt he instructed somebody to scatter his ashes in an old stand growth by a river leading to the sea and to tell his son George, old grandpa Grandpa, George had loved and a river leading to the sea, and in a place where he could scatter it... to a river leading to the sea and to tell his son George, old grandpa Grandpa, George had loved and a river leading to the sea, and in a place where he could scatter it...

continued on page 8
Florida EF!...
Continued from page 1

Sapphire Six Fixed $25,000 for Damages
Another Kalmiopsis Kangaroo Court

by Kelpie Willson

The southern Oregon establishment is doing its best to oppose the Sapphire Six, an activist group arrested in the summer of 1987 for occupying a Popular tree-sit in the timber-scarred sale in Siskiyou National Forest's North Fork Complex. In late October of that same year, we received the maximum possible sentence for our misdemeanor and a lecture from the judge on our "communist" behavior. While in jail, guards encouraged us to have a trial. To top it off, we were served with a civil suit from H& W, the logging company. And still it continued.

Undaunted, five of the six appeared in court in Roseburg on November 2 for a trial to decide the damages. Sapphire Six's brilliant attorney, David Afshar, and Ecodefense's Cave, Rock (Rachelle) and opposing counsel, Dubon (a developer) and Point (a district attorney), argued that the damages should be $15,000 and that the characters of the defendants were irrelevant.

The trial began the next day in the local Oregon Circuit Court. The judge, a retired police officer who had been a judge in the famous Kalamazoo, Michigan, trial, granted our motion disallowing those words.

The right way to look at the trial was as a piece of theater. In fact, if I felt as if I were stuck at a 5-day Fillini production. Twelve Roseburg citizens were found guilty, and we learned that all that took Reader's Digest, all had a brother who was a lawyer, and all believed in some version of the principles of non-violent resistance. He told the jury that they had the right to vote was only won through non-violent civil disobedience. We also had expert witness Tendington who did nothing to support the protection of!...
Three Day Revolution

Continued from page 1

Eureka. Judge Ferrogiarro was hearing EPIC's plea for a restraining order, and the sheriff's deputy court officer ruled not to hear. Heads... yet. When darkness fell, the judge had notyet ruled. Everyone would have to return, if they wanted the forest saved. And they did.

I had gone to Camp Three. There, the two man road crew arrived at 7 AM, encountered our blockade, stood astern, mumbled into their CB, and left. No loggers came back that day. The worst problem we had to face was a local marijuana cultivator. It seems we were blocking more than just a logging road, and our friend was interested in harvesting something other than trees. He was mad, but he hated BL&M as much as we did. We tolerated him.

An important development in the Caho Revolution was the arrival of Gray Owl, a man whose blood flows back to the days of the white man before the white man came. Gray Owl has a long story of rebellion, which we will give in another place.

The Caho blockade is adjacent to a National Forest, where a major watershed they share drains the South Fork of the Elk River. The preserve was sanded in only a few years by a low named Heath Angelos set in front of a young oak. We had to have that land and then bought it. We liked the idea that 20 years before someone had done what we had done. It was a good feeling and had some wholesome quality. We all decided that we should be armed, we would call courts Heath Angelos. And to further connect us to old Heath, his grandson, Peter Steele, is hisexact double. The spirit of the late Heath lived on, and was taking personal action.

OCTOBER 27: Day two at Santanoni's Goshawk Grove, sheriffs had blocked Bridlewood/Thorn road. If you looked like a demonstrator, you didn't pass half to identify how many people stood about everyone in southern Humboldt looks like a demonstrator. The judge was to rule on the restraining order we had requested. This was going to be big at 7. This time, the sheriff's deputy court officer ruled we wanted to bust some hippies. For there were dangerous women, children, and aging hippies.

Richard Gienger, 42, veterans of the Battle of Spiro and of their West Coast tour, and Billy Groe, one of the victims, was the hope to have a little too happy sitting on the fender. He was clubbed, maced, and had his back hrenched while trying to remove the dozers.

Young Dylan Snogdriss didn't resist when the feral pigs grabbed him. They had his back shaved and exposed the old growth and into Garberville General Hospital.

Gentri Andrews had to look threatening hugging that tree. So the brown shirts tried one of their pressured points to the face maneuvers. All the while, the trees were being blocked and not just on top of protesters. Cops were in there too, cursing the hippies who were standing in their lives. The fact that the loggers would fall trees on top of the hippies was not the point.

After three hours of this madness a TBO was issued. Nonetheless, the cops received to find themselves in the middle. Not later, they did finally stop it. But Eel River Station was just another Sanctuary parcel in spite. A vigil would have to be maintained, and still to do.

Day two on the Elk Horn Ridge at Caho - we picked up the first of the road crew came at 7:35, then left as before. But this time, at 9 AM, to a chorus of "You can't Clearance Your Way to Heaven," a convoy of Mendocino County sheriffs, federal marshalls, CDF gooseneckers (Campaign Against Military Spending, BLM officials, Louisiana-Paciific security (L-P has adjacent holdings), and California Highway Patrol men rolled up the Jacks of Hearts Road.

They had to interrupt our songs. In fact, Andy Cadddy's video shows that every time we stopped singing they came toward us, and every time we started singing, they waited. Finally, the cops asked us to leave. We decided to move, slowly, along the very hard road we were blockading. In case around had idea about walking fast, we had a secret weapon. Her name was Luna. Luna is as old as the ages and as slow as molasses. She drooped our huge Earth First! banner over her shoulders along with two others and took up the rear.

The shaky vehicles rolling at our heels tended to eveln out our gait. So Luna moved to the front position. NO! She passed her there. But Luna wasn't the only obstacle slowing down the parade. Unknown parties had dashed before us and thrown slash and bulldozers into the road. As we reached the first of the 24 barricades, the concept of monkeywrenching dawnd due to the need to constantly stop and remove debris, which the sheriffs dutifully placed alongside the road. An hour later we reached a trench so big you could fit a piano in it. No muscle wagon was traversing this baby.

We agreed to slip silently over the side. We had heard the stories of busted heads at the sanctuary, and we did not expect this hole to avenge the police to us. Andy courageously stayed behind to film their reaction. The cops called our hole "The Tank Trap."

As we sneaked through the woods back to the South Park of the Eel, we met Laytonville EF! organizer, Rick Cloninger, tuned into his portable sound system. The new restraining order had been issued as part of a lawsuit against our perennial villain, Maxxam. But local residents had in- formed EPIC and the Sierra Club, plain summed, that Maxxam was violate the juring the judge in Dept. 26 in Sal­ mon Creek, a 300 acre virgin Coast Red- wood wilderness, the largest of its kind property, including "We've All Dead Ducks." Soon the barricades came into view. I drew a knapsack to take a sample of adrenaline tablets some folk bring, but these blockade were awesome! The cops could not even keep up with our slow walk due to the need to constantly stop and remove debris, which the sheriffs dutifully placed back alongside the road. An hour later we reached a trench so big you could fit a piano in it. No muscle wagon was traversing this baby.

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WOLF ACTION UPDATE

Tom Bliss, DEFENDERS, PO Box 1143, Boulder, CO 80306

There is much talk and a bit of action nowadays on behalf of restoring wolf populations. For example, the Department of Fish and Game continues to assess the feasibility of starting to defend existing Gray Wolf (Canis lupus) populations (especially in Northern Rockies, Arizona, and to push for reestablishing wolves where once they lived). However, colors of our major concern. The Department of Fish and Game opposes the ban.

YOU CAN DO: Write letters of support for efforts to curb the killing of wolves.

Another effort for BC wolves is Humans for Wolves! This group has been doing exactly that: they have employed a wide range of ecologically-sound tactics (aerial shooting, trapping, poison-baiting, and hunting), large-scale forest burning to create habitat for ungulates, and importation of exotic ungulates. These practices undermine natural succession and cause major problems for many species of interest, at high cost to the citizens. Only members of the hunting and live-stock industries benefit.

With last year's success under our belts, the outlook for the winter season looks grim. The Wolf winter wolf campaign is already under way. They have employed a wide range of ecologically-devastating practices, including "wolf-con-" (aka no-compromise voice supporting them."

The BC Environment Ministry's curvi- nal mandate has now been set, and there will be no hunt in the Queen's Highland this winter, and that Environment Minister Stewart would not allow the hunt to continue. Muskox killing. Nonetheless, the BC gov- erner's decision to not allow the hunt to happen. The EFSI Direct Action Fund has committed to financing this action, but more monies and support are needed.

YOU CAN DO: There are five basic ways to voice your discontent with the BC wolf-bill policy: intervention, pro- tests, and legal challenges and boycotts. If interested in joining us in BC or offering your support, contact the ASAP. Those not visiting BC this winter (please don't go as a tourist) can help from home.

1. As mentioned previously in the Jour- nal, January 9 will be a day of interna- tional protest against BC wolf killing. Earth First! is working with Friends of the Earth International on the day and events, and actions are planned for Seattle, Port- land, New York, Chicago, Toronto, and Missoula. We hope people will organize actions elsewhere, also. Activists can use a combination of both legal and direct action. Boycotts of interested in joining us in BC or offering your support, contact the ASAP. Those not visiting BC this winter (please don't go as a tourist) can help from home.

2. Write to Senator McCain and Senator Dole, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, DC 20510. According to Alaska Department of Fish and Game records, and with an au- thorized legal aircraft, last winter 1994-95 approximately 200 wolves were removed, an increase of 19% over the winter of 1993- 94. This represents the highest reported wolf kill in 10 years. And this does not include wolves killed illegally or just not reported. With little funding for wildlife re- searcher Bill Mount, and presently a major problem with the use of non lethal methods. The Homeowner's Protection Act or "land-and-shoot" policy is especially a problem of predators that are not visible to Fish and Game Department close radar. The Department of Fish and Game opposes the ban.

YOU CAN DO: Write letters of support for efforts to curb the killing of wolves.

The EF! Biodiver- sity Project is working to correct these failures through administrative actions and legal avenues. The Regional Forester in the Southwest has long been sitting on a for- mulation which allows wolf reintroduc- tion as well as for the entire ecosystem. Write to Senator McCain and thank him for supporting wolf reintroduc- tion. Those not visiting BC this winter (please don't go as a tourist) can help from home.

3. This is bullshit for the following rea- sons: Although no one wants to lose re- boundery wildlife which has learned to hunt well despite receiv- ing supplemental feeding. Parker hopes to release another adult female on Bulls Island late this fall.

Meanwhile, at Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge in North Carolina, two single wolves left with pups after their mates died last spring are both caring for their young. Whether the pups will survive, or if they will have stronger survival instincts than re- cuperated, remains to be seen. Also, a young wolf female has moved into the territory of the single male parent. The new pup is the offspring of the two factors that are present in revers- al, for it is the freewheeling period that represent the reintroduction project's future.

WOLF ACTION UPDATE

Tom Bliss, DEFENDERS, PO Box 1143, Boulder, CO 80306

Here is the latest on wolf-killing practices in Canada. What little good can be said for such reintroduction. Write letters to defend existing Gray Wolf (The Grey Wolf is listed as an Endangered Species.) What little good can be said for such reintroduction. Write letters to defend existing Gray Wolf (The Grey Wolf is listed as an Endangered Species.)

ALASKA

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In response to the many letters from citizens protesting the extermination of Alaska's wolves, Governor Walker has signed a recovery plan. The staff have been sending replies to the effect that the extirpation of wolves is still on the books in Alaska. The reply letters claim that Governor Cooper has set aside funding for wolf protection, and that aerial and aerial trapping of wolves have been stopped.

The governor's actions to reduce wolf exploitation resulted from constant public pressure as well as pressure from the Alliance and other organizations through administrative and legal channels. By his own admission, the governor stopped state-funded "official" wolf contro- l to avoid what he felt was the inevitable legal challenge. The cessation of aerial trapping (now partly replaced by "land-and-shoot" wolf hunting), what we consider hidden wolf control, was a result of public and legal pressure in the Administration and the Board of Game. The very letters which the Cowper Administration suggests are now unnecessary are the ones that helped bring about any progress on behalf of wolf protection.

But even with respect to the reduction of "official" wolf control, much work has been done can quickly be undone. In fact, Cowper himself could be responsible for just such a reversal through his ap- pointment of pro-wolf control Samantha Castle, an individual who advised that hunter community, to the Alaska Board of Game last January. Ms. Castle replaced . . .

In spite of whatever advances have been made, however, much more needs to be done. The slaughter of Alaska's wolves con- tinues. According to Alaska Department of Fish and Game records, and with an autor- ized legal aircraft, last winter 1994-95 approximately 200 wolves were removed, an increase of 19% over the winter of 1993- 94. This represents the highest reported wolf kill in 10 years. And this does not include wolves killed illegally or just not reported. With little funding for wildlife re- searcher Bill Mount, and presently a major problem with the use of non lethal methods. The Homeowner's Protection Act or "land-and-shoot" policy is especially a problem of predators that are not visible to Fish and Game Department close radar. The Department of Fish and Game opposes the ban.

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Melcher and Montana Wilderness Bill Bite the Dust

EARTH FIRST! SAVORS TWO GREAT VICTORIES

By Wild Rockies Earth First!

Great Natural Wonders of the World and the electoral and the political defeat of Senator Melcher (D-MT) have done much to save the wilderness bill from extinction. The two victories are separate, but both are significant. The wilderness bill has hit the big time!

President Bush vetoed the bill November 2, after 2 months of a furious fight. The Seattle Times editorial titled “Political Outrage,” “The Montana Wilderness Act is one of 100 wilderness acts to be rejected supposedly because of the substance of the proposal. The real reason is that the President’s desk is crowded with other legislation. For years, wilderness politics has been the primary issue in Montana. With Reagan in the White House and the introduction of the Wilderness Act, the issue has become national.

On October 21, the State and national conservation groups sold out. Burned out from 10 years’ work on the bill and desperate to chalk up a "win" for their members, the Montana Wilderness Association, the Wilderness Society, and the Sierra Club bargained away 5 million acres of public land in order to designate 1.4 million acres of "roads and ice". The resultant legislation should have been called the Montana Wildlands Development Act.

Their bill was only slightly larger than that supported by the Montana Good Products Association! The wilderness "advocates"-screwing rival Montana groups-earned the wilderness areas "farmland and vehicular use." To add insult to injury, the professional environmentalists publicly praised Senator John Melcher, a staunch foe of wilderness.

Enter the good guys — Reagan and right-wing Montana politician, Conrad Burns, the Senate’s Melcher. The National Republican Senatorial Committee (NRSC), which ran Burns’ campaign, didn’t have a winning issue until it shifted its efforts to an anti-wilderness campaign. NRSC carefully publicized Burns' support for passage of NRSC's first big issue — that Philip- pens for 108 years, Senator Marcus had thrown a $2.6 million party for Melcher in 1983. NRSC charged Melcher with being a "corrupt politician." Any change can happen. Politics. Then, John Melcher, a leading obstructionist to wilderness, is elected to the Senate.

At the same time, wilderness supporters worked for Melcher’s defeat. Why? The senator hated grassroots conservationists. (The NRSC hired anti-wilderness “professionals” to do their work.)

The first key conclusion to draw is that old geography, or “ancient forest,” as TWS calls it, is now a national issue. Recent articles in News and Torm magazine, articles by the Congres- sional Quarterly, the Wilderness Society, and The Wilderness Society, have succeeded in giving the Wilderness Act a dramatic change. We are now aware of what we are fighting for and understanding the importance of the fight. The importance of the fight is that the idea of "wilderness" is now a national issue.

Second, the wilderness bill was the first of about 100 bills to be introduced in Congress in 1983. NRSC charged Melcher with being a "corrupt politician.

Third, with spike and hammer, we renew our desire to remove logging from our national forests. We are bitter. We now know how poorly our wilderness bill was handled from the other side. Another only defense from the wilderness lobbyists and, thankfully, there aren't many of them.

Many undecided voters began applying the Bush-Dukakis Rule. Support for Burns steamed primarily from rejection of Melcher.

With a flurry of publicity, Reagan veto- ved Melcher’s bill. Burns beat Melcher. And now, Montana wilderness is on the national agenda.

The future — wild Rockies Wilderness Legislation

With the unprecedented involvement of President Reagan and the defeat of Sena- tor Melcher, the battle for the Wild Roc- kies will be new and unique. For the first time, grassroots wilderness supporters joined as politicians, timber firms, mining promoters, and professional environmentalists divvied up the National Forests. Now, we will set the agenda. The following points give an indication of how:

1. With coverage in major newspapers and TV networks, 6.5 million acres of Montana wildlands are now a national issue. With minimal effort, this spotlight can be extended to Idaho, which is currently allowing 9 million roadless acres. This 15.0 million acre total is the most significant unprotected national treasure of the United States (the size of Illinois).

2. Nationwide, wilderness supporters are bitter. They now know how poorly their proposal was presented in Washington DC. The professional environmentalists have sold out for the last time. Grassroots ac- tivists will never be bought out of the job.

3. As Wild Rockies wilderness enters the national arena, it will be aided by the right-wing fanatics. No longer will we wrestle with a shrewed opponent like John Melcher. We’ll be maneuvering instead around lightweight like Senator Steve Symms (ID-Ike) and Senator Bob Rust (R-MT) — expected to take their cues from Symms. Symms and Burns are the new Dan Quayles of the Senate, classic jas­ west ideologues. Their rhetoric works with local wilderness fanatics and public dole- logers, but neither can engage in a na­ tional debate without shooting himself in the foot.

4. Wilderness supporters like the Mon­ tana Mining Association, the Montana Pet­roleum Association and Montana Logging Association have blown their credibility.

1. Write the Americans for Wilderness Conservation, P.O. Box 190, 47500, Missoula, MT 59802.

2. Write every Congressperson you can. Ask them to introduce the American Wild­ lands Development Act to make the AWC proposal to designate 0.5 million acres of Idaho’s roadless areas as Wilderness; US Senator, Washington, DC; 22552. P.O. Box 1046, Crowley Reservoir, CA

3. Send copies of your letters and re­ sponses to AWC.

4. Tell your friends in other states that this is the most important political ges­ ture you can make. Help them to invade the Wild Rordes. Have them write their Congresspersons and con­ tact AWC.

Old Growth Strategy Revisited

by Mitch Freedman

ed. note: This is the following reprint, slightly condensed, from the Washington Earth First! Newsletter (P.OB 2962, Tel- hing, WA 98372; free, last donations needed). This copy newsletter offers ideas valuable for activists in all parts of the country.

Alliances to war and war analogies cropped up repeatedly at a major old growth strategy conference, sponsored by The Wilderness Society, at Portland State University, September 23-25. The first gathering of its kind for this issue, and the attitudes of the participants have changed dramatically since what we used to call the "old growth co-op" meeting of two or three years ago. The Portland meeting brought the top national and regional representatives of The Wilder­ness Society, National Audubon Society, National Wildlife Federation and Sierra Club together to "think outside the box." Oregon's forests alone. This fig­ ure represents the 15.5 million roadless acres. Now, we are able to look at the map and see the vast areas of remaining old growth. We are now able to see the picture.

Next spoke Andy Kerr of ONRC, a husky, wired for old growth, with Kerr in­ tighered the gathering, calling for another round of wilderness bills. He spoke with the kind of anger that comes from a great sorrow to arrive home in Oregon after a 30 year fight, Kerr said, I am leaving the Northwest. He said he has been logging from Oregon's forests alone. This fig­ ure represents the 15.5 million roadless acres. Now, we are able to look at the map and see the vast areas of remaining old growth. We are now able to see the picture.

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Waste Isolatlon Pilot Plant

by Daniel Gibson

The Iroquois Indians used to live and die, buried in beautiful coffins of cypress. In the seventh generation following the decision, this standard of living was contrast to a typi- cally short-sighted decision-making process that shapes modern America, one that could have been avoided.

The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), nested 750,000 feet below the Earth's surface in New Mexico, is a perfect example. Critics of the project state that there are many profound questions about the process and the results, and that it presents numerous risks.

WIPP is intended to serve as the underground repository necessary for nu- clear waste disposal. Over 1,700 million dollars has been spent on WIPP, carving out burial chambers in the southeastern corner of New Mexico. Such a massive project is under the purview of the federal Department of Energy (DOE), whose prime contractor is Washington Corporation.

The wastes to be buried at WIPP are the brine wastes from weapons produc- tion facilities, and the weapons themselves. The brine wastes contain toxic, radioactive materials that are considered to be "low-level" wastes, but this is a misconception. Al- most all of the wastes generated from bomb production are automatically labeled "hazardous.

This process results in the possibility of significant amounts of plutonium, Americium, and other radioactive isotopes (up to 15,000 thousand, or 15,000,000,000,000,000) as well as hazardous chemicals such as solvents and heavy metals.

Plutonium is well-named. Its root word is the name of the Greeks' god of death and underworld - Pluton. As the most deadly and toxic substance ever created, plutonium can produce numerous effects, including physiological threatening illnesses for as long as 250,000 years. One particle ingested or inhaled is enough to possibly cause death. As the "low-level" radiation can cause cancer, leukemia, sterility, thyroid disorders, genetic defects, miscarriage, and birth defects. It also tends to bleed the skin.

The hazardous wastes are banned from WIPP, says DOE. Yet DOE also says it is not sure what is in each of the drums, as its records of drum contents don't cover those filled in the 1960s or 70s. How radioactive materials and hazardous wastes will interact is unknown.

The waste mixture also contains organic materials and bacteria which will create potentially explosive pressurized gases in the repository. How each gas that escapes out that extreme cases involving collision with the repository's 250,000 cubic feet and demonstrated the effectiveness of seals and plugs is just getting underway.

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Dear Earth Firsters,

We are heartened by your want to do something important with my life. Whether it's dolphining out of nets, reforesting, clearing, or whatever (or more)... Spectacular unspoiled landscapes come into my backyard. Whether or not the proposed facility will cut the future of the environment and Conservation in Germany, or whether the police were up to the state.

Page 9 Earth First! December 11, 1988
Park Service Plans Doormat To Denali

By Dave McCargo

With the oil bust facing Alaska and a hemorrhaging state budget, the latest economic buzzword in Alaska is tourism. The question sounds trite because of the percepcion that it is a clean, labor-intensive, and sustainable activity. Environmentalists have climbed on the bandwagon.

The scheme which has been discussed is that a mountain town, possibly in the vicinity of the George Parks Highway and the Alaskan Range, would be developed. It was appended to its present size by the 1960 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). Southeast of Denali NP is Denali State Park (DSP). It is, in turns, nothing but a concrete barrier to the George Parks Highway running roughly through its center. The salient topographical feature in DSP is Curry Ridge, which parallels the highway and the Chulitna River, and provides a view south. The alpine area in DSP, known as South Denali, "South Denali" referring to the south side of Denali, is to prevent South Denali from becoming a second class state park system. If a visitors center is built at the terminus of the Ruth and Tokositna Valleys, perhaps Alaska's most popular area, Alaska environmentalists is that controlled development in DSP is a catalyst for development in itself? What happens if a visitors center is built at the north end of the highway? The DSP Master Plan has simply left the door open by carving out development zones at each end of the Park. Alaska environmentalists have been divided on South Denali. They do not want to see the Park, which has been turned into a state park, have considerable latitude, given the way the NPS hangs its hat on the hypothesis that most tourists who visit Denali NP want to see the mountain, and build an $18 million hotel on Curry Ridge in what is now Denali State Park, a trampoline up the Ruth Glacier, a fly-in skiing and camping area, and a headquarters complex. A 1968 US Department of Commerce tourist study that the Alaska legislature created the Department of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) in 1976 that it expanded to 323,540 acres in 1976. The George Parks Highway between Palmer and Fairbanks was completed in 1962, and the Chulitna River north of DSP is a Scenic Highway, and almost nothing has been done to improve it. With it came willy-nilly state land disposals and the usual tacky growth outside the Park entrance. DSP continued to push for a resort south of Denali. Part of the reason was the federal government interest that the south side of the National Park was that what happens if South Denali fails to define its purpose, so DPOR is using the planning process to write a mission statement that will accommodate its development goals.

The DSP Master Plan leaves important questions unanswered. For example, should a visitors center be situated before or after a developer has chosen a location for a resort? Would a visitors center be a catalyst for development in itself? What happens if a visitors center is built at the north end of the highway? In view of the myriad of possibilities, the DSP Master Plan has simply left the door open by carving out development zones at each end of the Park. Alaska environmentalists have been divided on South Denali. They do not want to see the Park, which has been turned into a state park, have considerable latitude, given the way the NPS hangs its hat on the hypothesis that most tourists who visit Denali NP want to see the mountain, and build an $18 million hotel on Curry Ridge in what is now Denali State Park, a trampoline up the Ruth Glacier, a fly-in skiing and camping area, and a headquarters complex. A 1968 US Department of Commerce tourist study that the Alaska legislature created the Department of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) in 1976 that it expanded to 323,540 acres in 1976. The George Parks Highway between Palmer and Fairbanks was completed in 1962, and the Chulitna River north of DSP is a Scenic Highway, and almost nothing has been done to improve it. With it came willy-nilly state land disposals and the usual tacky growth outside the Park entrance. DSP continued to push for a resort south of Denali. Part of the reason was the federal government interest that the south side of the National Park was that what happens if South Denali fails to define its purpose, so DPOR is using the planning process to write a mission statement that will accommodate its development goals.

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Update on NCDE Wolves

The Grey Wolves of the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem have fared fairly well recently. As discussed in "Return of the Native" (March 86), wolves are even frequenting the US side of the NCDE. However, two packs which roam south of the border, the Wigeon River pack in the Whitefish Range and the Magic Range which runs along the North Fork of the Flathead, both produced six pups each. Since these packs contain male adults that will reach breeding age this winter, it is hoped that a few of them will split off and form breeding units. There is reportedly also a female wolf by Lyford Pack (on the Montana National Forest). If she or any of the other splinter groups that may develop breed next year, the future of the wolf as an industry, as it already has the conservation community. With no-surface occupancy, companies are forced to drill directionally into a site, which is costly. By design, NSOs could prevent development if the stipulations are enforced, but that has rarely been the case. In addition, these regulations apply only to the exploration phase: if the company finds oil, full field development, including rigs and pipelines, will inevitably follow. This summer, Amoco successfully pressured the B-T have been unharmed by humans since the early 1990s.

In early 1990s, a road was built into the Mill Mountain Wilderness Area as an example of how to abuse an Eastern Wilderness. This Wilderness Area finally became official on June 7, 1986. As you know, the road expansion is being reduced by the US Fish and Wildlife Service while Congress and the Department of the Interior will decide if they should be designated as Wilderness.

Mill Mountain Lumber Co. operated a mill in the George Washington National Forest in the late 1800s, a road was built onto the area's many streams. The logging, taban, and mining operations will be stopped by time of the Great Depression. The Pond Ridge Ecosystem has never seen it cut, and roads, and shows only faint signs of previous use. Pond Ridge features a unique mountain pond, 1 of only 4 such ridge-top ponds in Virginia. The Mill Mountain Timber Sale’s Pond Ridge Road construction would establish a 25 clearcut units and 6 miles of road in the wilderness area. One time clean cut area could be within 50 feet of the pond. There, 3 skid trails would be driven into the Pond Ridge. The pond serves wildlife throughout the area, and never goes dry. Devastation resulting from the timber sale and road construction would include the following:

1. The pond area would become a probable candidate for "improvement" by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, i.e., bulldozing all the grasses, mud, and logs out of the pond and the natural vegetation around it.
2. Off-road vehicles would use the new road and violate the pond. In one trip through the pond, an ATV could ruin it for future use.
3. Black bear habitat would be destroyed.

No Jails for Whales!

On September 17-18, Chicago and Madison Earth First! in collaboration with the Midwest Whales Protection Federation and Trans-Pacific Unlimited, protested the world's first federal salmon nursery under construction at Chicago's Shedd Aquarium. Shedd is planning to bring 3 Beluga Whales, 3 False Killer Whales, and 6 Pacific White-sided Dolphins to Chicago to display them in a 444 million fish bowl, to increase tourism at Shedd. To show the public that we don't like Shedd's new slave scheme, Chicago EF! leafleted and dramatized the whale capture. Our performances attracted a small crowd of the tourists at Shedd, as well as the media.

Chicago EF! protests captive whale programs at Shedd Aquarium.

We were shown on two TV stations and interviewed on two radio programs. We distributed 3000 leaflets, which explained why holding these cetaceans in captivity is wrong: Beluga Whales can live to the age of 35 or more in the wild, but have an average life expectancy of 5 years in captivity. To stock this new sanctuary, Beluga Whales will be captured in Canada during their birthing season. The False Killer Whales, previously exported from Japan, will be purchased from Japanese fishing boats. They are the worst violator of the International Whaling Commission's 10 year moratorium on whale hunting. No records are kept of the number of whales that are injured or killed during the capture, transport, and entry into the facility.

We were not finished harassing Shedd's villainous scheme. Since captive whale programs are becoming more popular in the US, we are anxious to hear from any IFPers living near one of these monstrous programs. Perhaps a national day of protest can be organized. If you are interested, or would like to receive information on how to protest, write Chicago Earth First!, POB 6244, Evanston, IL 60204.


Guns, Litter, and a Lago EF

Unique Virginia Pond Faces Onslaught

As reported in EF! earlier this year, the US Forest Service plans threaten one of western Virginia's most beautiful areas, Pond Ridge, on the Madison Wildlife Study Area in the George Washington National Forest. This 4254 acre roadless area has been unharmed by humans since the early 1990s.

The army in 1930s, a road was built onto the mountainside following the Pacific Flyway. An inland thicket of how to abuse an Eastern Wilderness.

We also need letters written to protest the US Fish and Wildlife Service's "Suitable Habitat for New Wildlife" decision to add the Mill Mountain Wilderness Area to the Virginia Fish and Wildlife Service's list of 120,000 acre Badger-Two Medicine area. As reported at length in TRibE!

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Tribal Lore...

Continued from page 11

ternational panel has classified it as a "hemispheric reserve," critical to the Western Hemispheric Shorebird Reserve Network.

These wetlands have shrunk to 15% of their original size and this is the reason for creating the 24,000 acre Stillwater NWR in 1948. However, water rights were appropriated for the refuge, and the lack thereof may mean the end of their value.

The threat comes from Bullie's response to the Endangered Species Act. The nearby Pryor Mountains, an entirely different bird region, has huge reservoirs in the Cui-ui (pronounced kwoo-koo), which supply irrigation to the Pryors. Historically, this water was not diverted enough to water the delta where it empties into the lake. Thus the delta has shrunk to 30%, a barrier that blocks the fish from entering their natural spawning waters.

Yet, this barrier was endangered in 1967, requiring Bullie to help protect it. The water rights were allowed down the Truckee by some 47,000 acre-feet of water each year, using water that has been diverted to flow down the Carson River.

It is too small, especially that almost all the water for the Stillwater NWR comes from the Carson River, by way of irrigated farming and ranching. The truckee receives a reduction in water sent down the Carson what shrinks by another 85% or more, by 4,000-5,000 acres of marsh and poisoning or the remainder with sodium and chemicals.

Conservation groups have organized the Lahontan Valley Wetlands Coalition to prevent this tragedy. Their efforts have focused on purchasing water rights from Bullie and other upstream agricultural users. True, this process has cost millions of dollars to secure the future of the Stillwater NWR without further jeopardizing the Truckee. Lahontan Valley Wetlands Coalition elected to allocate funds for purchase of water rights in order to prevent the destruction of the Truckee and restore water flow into the Stillwater NWR. This may alleviate the crisis somewhat.

For more information, contact the Coalition: POB 40756, Reno, NV 89513.

Incinerator Protesters Arrested in New Hampshire

After a seven-day jury trial, 39 Detroit protesters were acquitted of disorderly conduct charges stemming from a demonstration at the construction site for a trash-to-energy incinerator. The group, charged with destroying property and blocking traffic, were protesting a proposed trash-to-energy incinerator for the city of Detroit.

The protesters based much of their contention that "there are a lot of people who have have to come to court their right to defend the forest and themselves from herbicide spraying and the can use agents of power, and they arrested while trying to make citizens' arrests of forestry workers who were still spraying the herbicide Roundup in a high wind. They and other participants of the blockade have expressed their willingness to eschew the fight against environmen- tual destruction (The Weekly Recorder, Broom, Nova Scotia)

The protests based much of their concern on a recently released study of the effects of Roundup and related herbicides. Filing a suit with the EPA and Public Health Implications Associated with the Use of Glyphosate Herbicides, the report was compiled by health consultant David H. Monroe (5324 23rd Ne, Seattle, WA 98102-4056).

Supreme Court. Both sides agree that federal fence reg- ulations have not been enforced. Both are seeking the precedent this case will estab- lish, regarding whether the regulations should be enforced.

In the meantime, only mild winters have prevented the recurrence of BBR's disaster. Another harsh winter could bring more deaths on the altar of welfare ranching. (The New York Times)

Stumps Stn! Plan Stump

On October 13, a 300 pound stump was cemented in front of Forest Service head- quarters in San Francisco, the only entrance. The gentile and chivalric group Stumps Stn! took responsibility for the action. Speaking on promise of condescen- sionality, Roger said his group used a special quick setting cement to insure concrete hardness before building maintenance personnel could remove the stump. Freidie bureaucrats were delayed in locking the entrance to the site for almost an hour. Most people were able to get in after the Stumps's action.

Oregon Counties Get Rich

Because of a deal made over 70 years ago, 18 Oregon counties receive big sums of money each year based on timber sales from federal land. Counties with former Oregon & California Railroad Co. lands, which reverted to the government in 1936, received a total of $998.8 million during the last fiscal year. The money comes from timber sales from former O&C land, and constitutes up to 25% of the counties' revenue. (Medford Mail Tribune Extra)

Novoa Scotia Spray Protectors Plead Guilty

A Nova Scotia woman pled guilty to charges of assault and property damage, based on incidents during a protest of herbicide spraying in her neighborhood. The incidents occurred as local police broke up a 36-day, round the clock blockade of the proposed spray site.

The women, Judy Davis, June Daley, and another, are expected to be sentenced in court their right to defend the forest and themselves from herbicide spraying and the can use agents of power, and they arrested while trying to make citizens' arrests of forestry workers who were still spraying the herbicide Roundup in a high wind. They and other participants of the blockade have expressed their willingness to eschew the fight against environmen- tual destruction (The Weekly Recorder, Broom, Nova Scotia)

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Unfortunately, as alternative routes for this pipeline present steep housing, some homes are threatened. Other controversial group trespasses through more of Nathalinal National Forest than Duke's proposed route and will pass close to the homes of residents in the Osage Gap area. Certainly the alternative would reduce the visual impact of the line on the Lake Toxaway homeowners, but the line would impact other residents and fragment an eminently important habitat area in the Nathalinal National Forest.

Los Angeles EF! Update

Los Angeles Earth First! held a protest during World Rainfall Week in October. Members faced police in San Bernardino and Malibu, California. Los Angeles EF!ers held various protests in South Carolina and Southern California, organized by a proposed Duke Power Co. transmission line. The following is an up- date on that threat, reprinted from the fall issue of Backlash Journal (POB 6198, Leucetia, NC 27514).

A stump appeared one evening outside the Federal Building in San Francisco.

Duke's Power Invades Waters NC

In a previous issue of the Journal, we reported on the threat to the largely un- spoilt Jocassee watershed in western North Carolina and South Carolina passed by a proposed Duke Power Co. transmission line. The following is an up- date on that threat, reprinted from the fall issue of Backlash Journal (POB 6198, Leucetia, NC 27514).

The controversy over the erection of a high power transmission line in Transyl- vania and Jackson Counties is mounting. Duke Power Co. of Charlotte, NC has gained the approval of the NC Public Utilities Commission (PUC) for its pur- chase of Nathalinal Power and Light Company (NPL) in western North Carolina. The company now has right-of-way access to sell its nuclear-generated power to A NCC and TVA customers in Tennessee. The PUC ignored a last ditch effort by local mountain people to form an energy另n alternative to Duke's purchase of NPL. To transport this power, Duke has proposed clearcutting a swath of about 200 feet wide by 30 miles long. The line would stretch from Lake Jocassee in South Carolina to a substation in the town of Tasunades in Jackson County, NC.

Residents of the Lake Toxaway area are greatly upset that their view of Toxaway Mountain near their home will be spoiled — to the extent that they hired top lawyers and enjoined Duke from any further construction until further appeal decisions are made. Tom Sweatt of the Lake Toxaway Conservation Council is mounting.

As preparations for a test run on Duke's proposed route and will pass close to the homes of residents of the Osage Gap area. Certainly the alternative would reduce the visual impact of the line on the Lake Toxaway homeowners, but the line would impact other residents and fragment an eminently important habitat area in the Nathalinal National Forest.

Another hard winter could bring more deaths on the altar of welfare ranching. (The New York Times)
rived. He offered to not arrest us if we would come down and give our names. We finally returned if GP didn't close its operations in October 28. They set up 3 more road blocks.

5. The Klamath Ranger District ranger is under pressure by the state, i.e., 2-year prison terms and heavy fines for anyone blocking logging operations, the Penan, in their fight to save their culture, remain undaunted. On October 28, they set up 3 more road blocks.

The prospects are not entirely bleak, however. Rick Hardy, a Klamath District wildlife biologist, is currently finishing a study of eagle and Spotted Owl habitat. Soon Rick and other staff will submit the results of the field work and propose that 9000 acres of prime Spotted Owl habitat - above that already designated as Wilderness - be permanently withdrawn from logging consideration. (By the time this article appears, Rick's proposals will have probably been accepted.) These lands are among the last old growth timber, are located along the eastern margin of the Sky Lakes Wilderness, and along the southern and western border of Mountain Lakes. Rick will also propose that 30,000 acres of wildlands on the plateau surrounding Salmon Falls Creek. These wildlands are included in the Committee for Idaho's High Desert's comprehensive wilderness proposal for Idaho.

Colorado Alert! The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has proposed a Resource Management Plan (RMP) which guides management of the 1.7 million acre Jarbidge Resource Area (JRA) in the Owyhee County of southern Idaho; see EB issue back issue for more on the Owyhee. This landscape of vast plains and awesome canyons is to be further degraded by new cattle fenced and pipelines.

The BLM contends that the RMP must be implemented to prevent overgrazing and road developments in order to achieve the live stock allocations established in the RMP. These drastic livestock measures include doubling livestock fanning to 306 miles.

Wildlife comprise roughly a third of the Klamath-Rogue District (384,000 acres) of the Winemem National Forest. Between the relatively high percentage of Wilderness in this district, and because wilderness boundaries were set long ago - even before recognizing official designation - chances for significant Wilderness additions are slim. In the next few years, they will determine the pattern of use and biomass for the next 15-30 years.

Decisions on Hawaiian Off­shore Mining Due Despite increased pressure by the state, i.e., 2-year prison terms and heavy fines for anyone blocking logging operations, the Penan, in their fight to save their culture, remain undaunted. On October 28, they set up 3 more road blocks.

tripling livestock watering pipelines to 46 miles, and impounding livestock water developments. As a bone for the conservationists, the BLM promises to protect Salmon Falls Creek as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). Presently, Salmon Falls Creek is designated an Outstanding Natural Area with a 9000 foot buffer along 39 miles of the eastern rim. The BLM proposes to drop the 9000-foot buffer, throwing over 2000 acres back to the game. At risk are nearly 30,000 acres of wildlands on the plateau surrounding Salmon Falls Creek. These wildlands are included in the Committee for Idaho's High Desert's comprehensive wilderness proposal for Idaho.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write a letter to Supervisor Lee Coonce ASAP to Forest Supervisor Lee Coonce 97601 (503-883-6714).

Protesters Converge on Malawian Embassy On October 31, TERRA International, Survival International, Friends of the Earth demonstrated in front of the Malawian Embassy in Washington, DC, to support the Penan in their fight to save the rainforest they have inhabited as hunter gatherers for generations. Though less conspicuous than usual, Earth Firsters added their support. The 50 demonstrators put on quite a show, about half of them donning rainforest creature costumes.

Truly Randes of the Rainforest Action Network, quoting from a Malawian government press release, told the demonstrators that since the state claims it is only felling trees on state forests earmarked for rural and agricultural development, the Penan lands must be thus earmarked. It seems that the government's strategy is to assimilate the indigenous peoples into the mainstream - the same problem the Cree Indians in Montana have fought for a hundred years. Meanwhile, the destruction of the Penan's homeland continues and the Malawian government sends out special envoys to persuade foreign buyers otherwise.

Despite increased pressure by the state, i.e., 2-year prison terms and heavy fines for anyone blocking logging operations, the Penan, in their fight to save their culture, remain undaunted. On October 28, they set up 3 more road blocks.

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Impeared Wilderness in France

Ed. note: The following is excerpted from the August 1991 issue of The Ecologist's Guide.

Tribal Lore...

Continued from page 12
ecosystem might be destroyed as the sandy bottom is changed to silt bottom. Some of the sediment could remain on the beach for 49 years. Currents could carry it into shallower inlets or areas designated as Critical Habitat for the Endangered Monk Seal.

Ed. note: This material appeared in the newspaper Heart Shores on May 13, 1991, by Pamela Quayle

EF! vs. MBNSADCP/EIS

Due to work on voluminous appeals of the Final Plan and other Forest Circas seas, the Earth First! Alliance (EFF) of the Mono Basin National Forest Scenic Area Draft Comprehensive Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS/EF)…. EF! (now that's a bad soup!) has not yet been completed (see page 38 last issue). It promises to be visionary though, with emphasis on restoration of the Mono Basin to pre-1950s and pre-1970s conditions.
The ultimate goal is designation of the MBNSADCP/EIS Scenic Area as a Wilderness, along with Yosemite National Park, the Hoover Wilderness and Forest Service Roadless Areas to the west with and BLW Wilderness Study and Roadless Areas to the east. The biological integrity of not just one isolated ecosystem but of adjoining ecosystems (Sierra Nevada, Eastern Sierra Nevada, Mono Basin, Great Basin) would thereby be preserved.

Letters are needed! Please write in support of the EF! Alternative, by January 15, to Dennis Martin, Inyo NF, 873 N Main St, Bishop, CA 93514. For a copy of the EF! Alternative, write to Eastern Sierra EF! (address in Directory). Economic ruin and biodiversity collapse from the waters flow!

-Bud Miller, Eastern Sierra EF!

Ed. note: The following is excerpted from the August 1991 issue of The Ecologist's Guide.

The "Miracle of the Forest" on the Cotelle National Forest. The note read and improved "skilful wood" or "seed tree" approach on some plots.

Miracle of the Forest Service

The Forest Service has begun a widespread public relations campaign to convince the public that clearcuts are harmless and wilderness is illusory. The focus is on opposing a (Wave) Railway paving plan:

Where you walk into a National Forest, you really believe you're the first person, who ever been here. Fixing thing is, you're not.

These forests have been used for over one hundred years. From this timber stand, settlers used wood to build their homes and store food. But now it seems that you can't believe, isn't it. But that's the Miracle of the Forest. With careful management these forests have been a forest for over one hundred years, ever....

Get involved with the new "Forest For Us" program and tell all people about the "Miracle of the Forest Service."

If you want to get involved, send your name and address to: Forests For Us, POB 2000, Washington, DC 20043.

Forest Service Reform Guide Available

A new edition of Citizens' Guide to Reforming the Forest Service identifies over thirty disrespectful possible reforms to the National Forest System, including budgetary, prescriptive, planning, and release reforms. Published by Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants, the 40-page booklet summarizes ENC's proposals (presented at length in Bandoff's Old Forests, New Forests: Reforming the Forest Service), but also dispenses informal guidance. It includes a Forest Conservation Association, National Forest Planning Association, the Forest Service itself, and environmentalists such as Gordon Robinson. Few of these proposals are mutually exclusive and the reader is invited to select preferences. The Citizens' Guide to Reforming the Forest Service is available for 80 cents with a few of suggestions for people who want to pursue Forest Service reform.

The "Miracle of the Forest Service"

A program to save wounded wild birds and animals from the effects of mining work on species preservation. Naturalists, environmental organizations, and veterinarians have set up the Union Nationale des Oiseleurs de France (UNOF) in France, and the most endangered species are threatened with extinction due to pesticides and habitat loss.

RURALNATIONAL, nine months old, was about 36 millions of species in which are their natural state. The loss of natural habitat is compounded by a loss of animals and plants, in numbers of both species and individuals.

Seal Plague Not Distemper

British scientists have found that canine distemper is not the disease killing seals in the North Sea (as reported in Samms 1983). Tests at the Institute for Animal Disease Research show that the disease is another member of the morbilli virus group, which are similar to canine (or "paradi") human measles, rinderpest, and goat plague viruses. The virus killing seals is not similar in any way to canine distemper and goat plague, and has been renamed "seal plague distemper."

About two thousand seals along the British shores are reported dead from the disease, so far. Over 1,000 seals have been killed in the Fraser River delta so far around the North Sea. Scientists have shown that certain strains of PBC and other industrial toxics has weakened the immune systems of the seals, thus making them more susceptible to fatal infection. Research at a recent conference on the seal plague expressed confidence that demic, are in extreme danger; 342 are sharply declining in number.

Nevertheless, the threat is not entirely blight. All of the most endangered species of native birds, mammals, and reptiles except the sturgeon, are the object of preservation programs. There have already been successes in preservation of the lynx, the only viable populations are in the west and in the center of France, where between 250 and 1000 lynxes are now present.

STURGEON: The sturgeon is now found in France, as opposed to the Atlantic, and in the centre of France, where between 200 and 1000 sturgeons are now present.

WHITE STORK: The major population in France is in Alsace-Orleans, in coastal areas around the Mediterranean. The and animals is an example of innovative management.

There are reports that there are few wolves in the Massif Central. As a result of habitat loss, the lynx has been reintroduced to Corsica from Sardinia.

Among the mammals, the mink, European wild cat, and four less well known species have become extinct in France. The mammals, which are critically endangered and in extreme danger; 342 are sharply declining in number.

The Lynx...
Yuppies and Freddie's Doom Songbirds
A New York Times article of June 21 published a 12-inch composition that was
is not the first time that American scholars,
who are interested in this field, have
noted that the alarming declines in
American songbird populations in recent
years are not only due to tropical
deforestation in Central and South
America, but also due to a variety of
preservation and fragmentation of
National Forests in North America.
Recent efforts to preserve these
organisms have focused on the loss of
developed areas surrounding US cities,
and in some cases, the bird service has
promoted cutting of National Forests, they have fragmented woodlands and
other songbird habitats. The neotropi-
ical migrants include over 100 species,
one of which is the snowy owl. They
are part of the songbird asso-
ciated with forest fragmentation is di-
rected at efforts to reduce robbers such as
Blue Jays, Raccoons, and Opossums;
and parasitic birds, such as Brown
headed Cowbirds — all of which thrive in
edge habitats. Ironically, winter bird feed-
ing of these species results in
competition for space and songbirds,
because songbirds winter in Latin America, while Blue Jays and other nest robbers remain north all winter. Yulees and Yuc-
enes (California's state bird) and the Chipmunk (California's state
animal) are other disruptive native
songbird populations. While they have
been debated in ornithological circles about the relative sig-
nificance of tropical deforestation and
temperature forest fragmentation in caus-
ing songbird declines, a recent study in
central Illinois addressed the extreme
difficulty of the latter. The Illinois Natural
History Survey found that in fragmented woodlands, the songbird species
were not
projected upon. In a separate study in the
357,000 acre West Texas Mountain
National Park in Tennessee and
New England, still largely comprised of intact forest, more than
500 songbird species were robbed.
Texas Burrowers Spread Too
A mammal less fleet of foot and less
running the "Coyote" bird, but, appa-
rently, even more handsome — is
an issue of "Antelope Specialist Group
Executive Director, Dr. Paul H. Ritter,
announced that she doesn't use animal
products. She responded "What should we do, put
bird feeders on the patio?"
I consider, a serious and recurrent
problem.
Dr. Tadahiko Okumura, leading the $2.3 mil-
liionJapanese Diet recently ratified the Japan-US Nuclear
Agreement, including its guidelines for
enforcement and pollution. (See previous
NNN report.) Japan's growing en-
vironmental movement (see recent Earth Island Journal) will try to repeat the agreement.

Half Embryo Yields Whole Anteelope
Researchers of the Cincinnati Zoo's Center for Reproduction of Endangered Wildlife, hoping to save the rare Bongo Antelope of Central Africa, have developed a technique to produce two offspring from one embryo. In July, researchers succeeded in
the birth of a healthy Bongo named Ditta, to a surrogate Eland Ante-
elope. Ditta's other half did not yield the
dam with the sperm of section wise
time about future splitting, freetonging, and transplanting of embryos. (Bristol Globe, 7-5-88)

Japan's Pacific Ambitions Soar
Not content to spread their cancerous
developments ON Pacific Islands (in
Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, etc.), the Japanese are constructing containment
OF a Pacific island, the Shimizu Construc-
tion Co., Japan's leading building firm in
volumes, has proposed this ambitious plan
awarded by the birth of a healthy Bongo
dam named Ditta, to a surrogate Eland Ante-
lope. Ditta's other half did not yield the
dam with the dam with the water of section wise
time about future splitting, freetonging, and transplanting of embryos. (Bristol Globe, 7-5-88)

Elephants Protest Transmigration
Erik Davis, EF! contact in Japan and
editor of the important monthly journal
Japan News, has called for the expulsion of
Yamashita-Ken, Kofu-shi, Saito-cho 19-
21, Japan) reports in the Auguart
issue of Japan's Elephant promoters' printed the project by the Word
Bush that has for several years been one of the internationally-funded programs most criticized by animal rights activists — the Indonesian transmigration project. In 1977, the Bush administration's
around tens of thousands of acres of
houses of the new settlers, injuring and
killing several who had invaded elephant

Meanwhile, in Sri Lanka their
provisions, an anti-American and
American, who was photographing the
patch. The two giant en-
ing companions scaled a tree and were
determined that the elephant did not do
liberation.

But now, with the stage of the
second half of the shoe wearing a Fraser jacket and
a Fraser shirt. The fund raisers' supporters in the audience and
launched them with the face. He said that
both his wife and daughter were...
The debate heated up over when Rick
Friedman, the son of John F. Kennedy
Forest for Animal Research, told how he was
being treated for Multiple Sclerosis with a drug that
was to give him his health
improving. An ephemeral help one man, a million animals had to die."

Donkey says "I care if 1000 elephants die. But
I don't care if a million mice are killed
more important than any number of
animals."

...Dr. Nancy Wexell, veterinarian
and a member of the Humane Society of the United
States, said that 'between the times of egg
because of the inhuman way that the egg was
consumed.'

Donkey said that was absurd, and
replied "What should we do, put them up
in the air?"

After that, a pathetic looking creature
stepped forward and announced that she doesn't use animal
products of any kind. She said that people would be healthier without eating animal
products.

Donkey says it's a lie. "If you smoke
two packs of cigarettes a day, have at least five drinks a
day, eat bacon and eggs every morning, and I look just as good as you do."

At another time, the donkey said "Mort, you look better than hers!"

Donkey closed his program by expres-
sing his affection for his family's pet pee.

Can You Help This Woman?
The following is reprinted in part from a
syndicated column which, though
ubiquitous, may be overlooked by some
among the rapid environmental movement.

Dear Ann Landers:
You are my only hope. Please help me. I
am desperate.
In September, 1986, my husband and I
were on vacation in Canada. I spotted a
dead moose along the road. We stopped and
opened the door. The moose was dead. I
didn't touch them. The next day, I shot a bear. My
husband showed me how to clean it. About a week
later, my husband complained that the balls of his
fingers were sensitive. He thought he was paralyzed
from the waist down. We have been to several
hospitals and doctors. We have heard all their
drum rolls. They don't know what it is. They do know it's a virus and
they don't know what it is. They consider it "transverse myelitis." This means he has an infection of the spinal cord, but
they don't know what caused it.

I was able to offer no information but: "If
anything, he should have been in the
Rehabilitation Center of Chicago."

...it does have a connection between the
ear, Downey's husband's illness, but he cannot say for
certain. He said the patient in question was a
board-certified neurologist in a medical center where there is a good infectious
disease department..."

Might not Bear Magic to propitiate the spirits
be more effective."

Page 12 Earth First! December 21, 1988
Wilderness Neglected: California's White Mountains

by Roland Knapp

Just east of the famed Sierra Nevada lies the White Mountains, rising 10,000 feet above the Owens Valley and stretching for nearly 60 miles along the California-Nevada border. To many, this precipitous massif, dark and brooding in the desert's summer heat, appears unmoving. The few backcountry users, however, who venture into these mountains find themselves in an unparalleled wilderness. Colin Fletcher wrote of his travels through the White Mountains in his book, The Thousand Mile Hiker, over 50 years later: this 450,000 acre range remains much as he described it and is one of the wildest, unprotected areas in the coterminous United States.

Yet the largely undiscovered character of the White Mountains is threatened. The recently-released Inyo National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (INFLRMP) does little to ameliorate the many threats. Perhaps the most pressing is the continued grazing of cattle in many east-side canyons. Besides carrying diseases potentially lethal to Bighorn Sheep, cattle have severely trampled and overgrown fragile meadow and riparian ecosystems. The problem is so severe that the Inyo National Forest has spent the last eight years doing extensive stream restoration in the area. Despite having data showing overstocking, including at one grazing allotment overstocked by 40%, the INFLRMP implements only one of the many grudging resolutions proposed in the Inyo NF Draft Management Plan. Other threats include a renewed gold mining rush in the area, with hundreds of claims recently filed in the Sugarloaf area alone; continued hydroelectric development in west-side canyons; and the expansion of existing University of California research facilities. Even more disconcerting than these existing threats, however, is the proposed designation of only one-third of the roadless acreage in the White Mountains as Wilderness.

ECOLOGY

The White Mountains are the westernmost and highest of the Great Basin ranges. White Mountain Peak (14,248') is California's third highest and, at 673,868 acre, Boundary Peak is Nevada's highest. Any precipitation making it across the lofty Sierra Nevada immediately runs into the White Mountains, where it usually falls as snow. These often heavy snowfalls give the range its name. Very little moisture remains for the Great Basin ranges farther east.

All these factors combine to give the White Mountains' flora and fauna assemblies quite distinct from those characteristic of the Basin and Range physiographic province, along the edge of which the White lie. Above the characteristic pinyon-juniper woodlands lie stands of Limber and Bristlecone Pine (including the oldest and most massive Bristlecone on Earth, some over 4000 years old), and higher still lie expansive tundra plateaus. In shady canyons on the eastern slope, Quaking Aspen groves surround bogggy meadows and line the several perennial streams as they tumble down to the dry basins far below. Martens inhabit almost the few moist forest patches, and Wolverines are reputed to prowl the wind swept plateaus above timberline.

This unique combination of classic montane and Great Basin flora and fauna gives the White Mountains outstanding species diversity. Found there are 568 known vascular plants, including four sensitive species. Dozens more species undoubtedly await discovery. Approximately 60 species of mammals live in the White Mountains. In addition to the aforementioned Marten and Wolverine, many species in the range include the Ringtail, Mountain Lion, Mule Deer, and Desert Bighorn Sheep. Over 300 species of birds breed in the White Mountains. Though none are currently listed as threatened or endangered at the state or federal level, many are uncommon. These include the Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Northern Goshawk, Northern Pygmy Owl, Yellow-bellied Chat, Golden-crowned Kinglet, and Scott's Oriole. Two amphibians and 25 reptile species inhabit the White Mountains. The rare Inyo Mountains Salamander (Bolitoglossa salamandra) can be present. The Panamint Lizard (Gerronotus panamintinus) is endemic to the region; besides the White Mountains, it is known only from the nearby Inyo, Panamint, and Argus Mountains. The Nelson Range. The Threated Painted Cutthroat Trout (Salmo clarki schrei) exists in the range. It was stocked in 1946 by the California Department of Fish and Game to ease the danger of extinction, as it was declining in its native habitat in Silver King Creek tributary to the East Fork Carson River, CA.

POLITICS

Despite this biological abundance, the White Mountains are often viewed as only marginally deserving of Wilderness designation. True, the White Mountains lack the picturesque granite pinnacles, shimmering alpine lakes, gushing streams, and meticulously maintained trails of the Sierra Nevada, but is this reason not to Peter's Great Basin Wilderness? The US Forest Service seems to think so. The Inyo National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan bodes ill for this unique range.

Not surprisingly, the desk-bound Inyo NF bureaucrats have made wilderness recommendations based on such Biscuit categorizations as "ecologic attraction" and "recreational challenge." Reeking of spinelessness and ineptitude, the INFLRMP proposes a mere 120,000 acre White Mountains Wilderness within the 251,968 acre White Mountain Roadless Area. The four other roadless areas, Sugarloaf (16,729 acres), Birch Creek (32,765), Blanco Mountain (36,348), and Black Canyon (34,064) are dropped entirely from Wilderness consideration. Although the FS wilderness recommendation is a significant improvement over the 52,978 Wilderness proposed in the draft plan, it still represents only 30% of the roadless acreage in the White Mountains.

The White Mountains unit is the second largest unprotected Forest Service Roadless area remaining in California (the Sequoia-Nevada in southern California Los Padres NF is larger) and is of critical importance to the approximately 100 Bighorn Sheep residing there. Despite the fact that the Bighorn and Sheep are perhaps the most sensitive species in the range, the INFLRMP recommends only a small fraction of sheep habitat for Wilderness designation. The Bighorns in the White Mountains overwinter in low elevation canyons on the western slope of the range and move up into spring to take advantage of "greening" vegetation. By late-June, they range above Umbrelle onto summit plateaus. Yet the plan designates only the summit plateaus as Wilderness. The critical winter range and lambing areas are designated as "Mountain (Bighorn) Sheep Habitat." This designation will merely continue current (mis)management since other activities (e.g., hydroelectric power) would be disallowed only if they present unresolved conflicts with mountain sheep management. Clearly, the entire Bighorn Sheep range should be designated Wildlife Wilderness "management" ensures a high probability of future herd viability. Despite this, the proposal's mismanagement and mis-treatment of the five Roadless Areas by arguing that the White Mountains have only a "low to moderate recreational potential." This reasoning is entirely contrary to the original intent of the 1964 Wilderness Act. In the 1982 RARE II lawsuit, which led to a finding against the US Forest Service, Judge Kaufman stated that "the Wilderness Act does not speak in terms of comparative ratings, but in terms of intrinsic values." The plan completely ignores such values; the four Roadless Areas dropped from wilderness consideration were apparently dismissed because "there appears to be little wilderness-type recreation use in the Basin and Range physiographic province (Appendix p.676, 682, 688, 706) and "opportunities for primitive recreation are low, as there is little diversity or challenge" (675, 565, 697, 705). These bizarre pronouncements are made despite other statements such as "the natural ecological integrity and natural appearance of the area has been influenced to a very low degree." The White Mountains Roadless Area contains the propost 120,000 acre Wilderness area. Currently it is because the "White Mountains area differs from many areas in that province by having outstanding scenic attractions and recreational challenges" (995).

Fortunately, the short-sighted White Mountains decision presented in the INFLRMP has met resistance from individuals and environmental groups. The Sierra Club's White Mountains wilderness proposal includes 250,000 acres

continued on page 17
Reweaving the Web of Life

by Edward C. "Woody" Reuss

ed. note: The following is excerpted (slightly condensed) from reference works authored by Edward C. "Woody" Reuss, a professor of biology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The text is not part of the original manuscript enclosed with the letter.

Earl Reinhard, a professor of biology and author of "Reweaving the Web of Life," has been studying the plants, vines, and flowers of an area known as the "Bhutanese Himalayas" for the past 10 years. He has discovered that, in this region, the diversity of life is higher than anywhere else in the world. This diversity is due to the unique combination of climate, geography, and human history in the area.

In this area, there are more than 4,000 species of flowering plants, more than 1,000 species of birds, and more than 300 species of mammals. This diversity is a result of the area's isolation, which has allowed species to evolve independently.

Reuss has been working with local communities to help protect this area of high biodiversity. He has established several nature reserves, and he has worked with local communities to ensure that they benefit from the area's biodiversity.

Reuss has also been working with scientists from around the world to study the area's diversity. This collaboration has led to the development of new tools for studying biodiversity, which can be used to protect other areas around the world.

In conclusion, the Bhutanese Himalayas is a region of high biodiversity that is threatened by human activities. However, with the help of local communities and international cooperation, this area can be protected and its biodiversity can be preserved for future generations.
The Earth First! Directory

The Earth First! Directory lists the contact points for the international Earth First! movement. It is divided into four sections: 1) National EF! offices in the United States; 2) International office in London, 3) Earth First! Chapters, and 4) Contact points where there is no active EF! group. If you are interested in becoming active with Earth First!, write to the Earth First! Office for more information.

Earth First! The Ecological Newsletter is an incomplete only within the international Earth First! movement. It is provided as a service to active individuals around the world. If you would like to be listed as an active group, PLEASE contact John Huber (608 S. Wall Street, Madison, WI 53701) to obtain the necessary address and address exchange information if you are interested. This text is for coordination of 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 of interest. Contact them directly to receive their newsletter or otherwise be on their mailing list.

The AX HAS FALLEN! IF YOU HAVE BEEN A CONTACT OR GROUP, AND YOUR LISTING DOES NOT APPEAR THIS ISSUE, IT IS BECAUSE YOU FAILED TO CONTINUITY can make you get back in his good graces by dropping a post card or sending the latest issue of your newsletter to him at the address above.

NATIONAL EF! ALASKA TASK FORCE POB 259 Juneau, AK 99808 (907)-586-0207

EASTERN SIERRA TASK FORCE POB 72 Lee Vining, CA 96136 (760) 932-2299

SOUTHERN SIERRA EF! POB 37 Bishop, CA 93514 (760) 873-0008

CALIFORNIA EF! FIRST GROUPS CCM EARTH FIRST! 5 Michele Miller POB 636 Chico, CA 95926 (916 )894-7362

CALIFORNIA EF! FIRST GROUPS OCEAN EARTH FIRST! Bob DiFlorio POB 253 589 S. Sandalwood #18 Los Angeles, CA 90066 (310) 273-2224

CITY OF ANGELS EARTH FIRST! Michelle Torkelson POB 52 11810 E. 2nd Ave. Portland, OR 97217 (503)984-1097

DANISH EARTH FIRST! EF! Foundation POB 897 174 Skidmore Rd. Copenhagen, Denmark (115) 33-94-26

DUTCH EARTH FIRST! EF! Foundation POB 324 1874 Commonwealth Ave. #7 Boston, MA 02135 (617) 876-6640

KOREAN EARTH FIRST! EF! Foundation HCR 79, POB 1046 Madison, WI 53704 (608) 241-9426

OKLAHOMA EARTH FIRST! J. David Ebberts POB 1047 543 E. 5th Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73104 (405) 235-0299

ROWE'S MOUNTAIN EARTH FIRST! Cindy Jo Miller POB 13367 57 Wood Lane New York, NY 10036 (212)876-6640

THE NEW YORK EARTH FIRST! POB 83 212 E. 8th St. New York, NY 10003 (212) 473-4203

VIRGIN ISLANDS EARTH FIRST! Robert L. Dixson POB 1000 834 Sherwood, St. John, U.S.V.I. 00831 (340) 776-7161

WASHINGTON EARTH FIRST! POB 2962 1301 E. Evergreen Blvd. Seattle, WA 98112 (206) 768-2870

WYOMING EARTH FIRST! John Mitchell POB 1240 Ft. Laramie, WY 82002 (307) 728-5580

USUAL DISGUSTING PLEA FOR MONEY

The Earth First! movement runs on small contributions. We don’t need as much as other groups since we are grassroots, volunteer, decentralized and have low overhead. Moreover, you get to select where your hard-earned money goes. Don’t restrict your contributions to this newspaper, send them directly to one of these hard working groups:

* Earth First! Foundation, POB 58582, Tucson, AZ 85705 (contributions to the Foundation are tax-deductible)
* Animal Earth First!, POB 3412, Tulsa, OK 74115
* Bay Area Earth First!, POB 83, Camp Cooper, CA 95229
* EF! Biodiversity Project, Jasper Carlton, 2355 Goldwood Road, Westerly, WV 26075-9230 (Contributions to the EF! Foundation earmarked for the Bio­diversity Project are tax-deductible)
* Colorado Earth First!, Box 1196, Boulder, CO 80309
* Florida Earth First!, 6820 SW 78th St., Gainesville, FL 32608
* Grazing Task Force, POB 5743, Chico, CA 95926
* Humboldt County Earth First!, POB 31, Garberville, CA 95440
* Los Angeles Earth First!, POB 438, North Hollywood, CA 91605
* Midwest Headwaters Earth First!, POB 316, Stevens Point, WI 54482
* New Mexico Earth First!, 464-A historic St. Santa Fe, NM 87501
* Mystic Action Group, POB 238, Canyon, CA 93014
* Oregon Earth First!, POB 1437, Morin, OR 97509
* Preserve Appalachian Wilder­ness, POB 102, Leavenworth, WA 98826
* Portland Earth First!, POB 1376, Portland, OR 97233
* Santa Cruz Earth First!, POB 344, Santa Cruz, CA 95061
* Southwestern Earth First!, POB 345, Tucson, AZ 85712
* Texas Earth First!, POB 28, Carbondale, CO 81623
* Tuscon High Rise Barn POB 1023, Tuscon, AZ 85706
* Wild Rockies Earth First!, c/o 834 Sherwood, Missoula, MT 59802
* Wilds Action Network, RHC 79, POB 1016, Crowley Reservoir, CT 06808

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

Page 18 Earth First! December 21, 1988
Earth First! Bullets

**Grazing PROTESTS.** Due to overgrazing, concern over the survival of many rangeland species, and the fact that these rangelands have needed restoration for over 50 years, we aim to make a major protest this fall. In June we will finally grab the bull by the horns and yank him off our public lands. The campaign will be coordinated at the world's largest stock show and rodeo. We expect to have at least 1000 people. This should make a huge difference to the entire beef industry - water pollution, soil erosion, animal suffering, etc. - we will focus on Oregon and Washington. The threat is caused by the public livestock industry encouraging any individuals or groups who share this perspective to join us.

We have sent an organizer's packet to over 500 people who are interested. If you haven't received one, or if you want to write about this in a column or newspaper, write Colorado E.F., POB 1996, Boulder, CO 80302 or call Eric Holte at 303-445-2902 or 528-2902. We urge those who can't join us in Denver to plan a protest or workshop in your community.

**2090 RIVER BOUND RENDEZVOUS.** The 89 RRR committee wishes to announce early several changes and concerns needed for our group.

**CHANGES:** First, the date will NOT be on the 20th of June. Second, it will be moved south to Boulder. Montana. The 2090 will encompass both a full moon and the Summer Solstice! Second, the 89 RRR get-together will NOT be in the Gila area, an area discussed in the last RRR bulletin. It will be to cool, offers a more involved package for the weekend, and is more accessible to people in the eastern part of the state. Third, it will be held jointly with Nelson's 2090, a 2090 which will be held in Nelson, Idaho. Nelson's 2090 will last from Monday to Thursday, to accommodate those who can't join us in Denver. The 89 RRR rendezvous will be at a location to be decided in the near future. We are working toward the Gila area and other possible in north-central New Mexico.

**NEEDS:** We need volunteers for ride coordination (one volunteer is needed for each ride coordinator) and one coordinator for each area, regardless of the size of the area (NE, NE, SE, NE). All this entails is matching folks from carpool to carpool in New Mexico. We will place your names in the journal in future RRR articles. We need some people who will like to perform during both the rally and party, please tell us so that we can send invitations to that person. We need more volunteers so that there will be no payments or traveling money involved. In order to contact the committee if you wish to speak or perform, or to give a workshop.

**WILD ROCKIES EARTH FIRST!** Well, the recycling center is all set and our newsletter will be out in a few weeks. Dave Foreman, Jamie Sayen, and Alan White are getting the show on the road. We are trying to obtain a three-week block of time to coordinate long- distance communication, which will be stable for the next three to five years, a paid, part-time coordinator familiar with the work of the Foundation and coordinated by the Foundation and space to keep files of information required.

**JOB SEED AND THE WALLIES RETURN TO THE US**

John Seed is looking for folks to set up gigs for him in July and August 1989. He will also be in a position with the EF! Foundation. 8-10 shows are scheduled for him in July and August 1989. He will be involved in a period of transition in 1989. Many of the Board because of other commitments. Long-time member Jeff Frey took the position with the EF! Foundation.

**JOHN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!**

**NEW ENGLAND EARTH FIRSTERS**

**Come to Rowe Conference Center January 27-29**

Dave Foreman, Jamie Sayen, Kris Sommerville to do Workshop

Last January, Dave Foreman and Jamie Sayen conducted an Earth First! workshop at Rowe Conference Center in New Hampshire. They are coming again to conduct another workshop this year, January 27-29. The conference will be held at Rowe Conference Center, near the town of Woodstock in central Vermont, USA.

**THE WALLIES RETURN**

The Wallies are four amazing young Earth First! members aged 20 to 23, who have recently described themselves in a newspaper article as "a kinda environmental skateboard thrash rock band." They are a great group, and will conduct a 7-day re-Earthing workshop for anyone interested in environmental activism. Their message "Quick, before it's too late!"

**THE NATIONAL SUNDAY DRIVING DAY**

In 1989 we will be in a period of transition. Many of the Board members are leaving the Board because of other commitments. Long-time member Jeff Frey took the position with the EF! Foundation. We are considering establishing our home base in Tucson, San Francisco, or Arcata, California. We need a post office address where mail can be forwarded. We are a group of five people, a paid, part-time coordinator familiar with the work of the Foundation and coordinated by the Foundation and space to keep files of information required.

We also need more money. We at our last annual meeting, we were unable to make use of the money we raised and the need to maintain $10,000 in reserves to pay for costs incurred during the period of transition in 1989. Many grassroots groups with worthy proposals are struggling for funds. We need to continue to fulfill these functions, therefore that position is required. We need the following.

1) nominations for the Board of persons with fund-raising or legal skills. In particular, we need attorneys interested in the Environment and development law.

2) donations to specific projects (such as the Grazing Task Force) or general donations to the Foundation. All donations to the Foundation are tax deductible.

3) talented, committed persons who might be interested in being part of the Board.

4) support, criticism, and feedback from grassroots activists for the work of the Foundation and its funded projects.

We are considering a position with the EF! Foundation in Tucson, San Francisco, or Arcata, California. We are looking for a part-time employee who will work with the Board, develop plans for future campaigns, and go to conferences to raise funds. We are not able to provide the Board with the level of assistance that we need at the moment. The position will have responsibilities for the Foundation in Tucson, San Francisco, or Arcata, California. We need a post office address where mail can be forwarded. We are a group of five people, a paid, part-time coordinator familiar with the work of the Foundation and coordinated by the Foundation and space to keep files of information required.

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We are considering a post as Executive Director of the Foundation. We are considering a position with the EF! Foundation in Tucson, San Francisco, or Arcata, California. We are looking for a part-time employee who will work with the Board, develop plans for future campaigns; and go to conferences to raise funds. We are not able to provide the Board with the level of assistance that we need at the moment. The position will have responsibilities for the Foundation in Tucson, San Francisco, or Arcata, California. We need a post office address where mail can be forwarded. We are a group of five people, a paid, part-time coordinator familiar with the work of the Foundation and coordinated by the Foundation and space to keep files of information required.

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The summer of 1988 set a number of records for the northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountains. Lightning-caused fires were the most widespread and intense ever recorded. Rivers shrank and crops died. Most areas were blotted out for months. But above all, the summer of 1988 will be remembered as the summer when Yellowstone National Park, begun in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, the periphery of the bundled acreage totaled 8.8 million acres. By the summer of 1995, when wildfires swept through 3 million acres of northern Idaho and western Montana, the region seen fires on such a scale.

At the beginning of the summer, the National Park Service, as well as the Forest Service, adjacently National Forests, allowed lightning-caused fires to burn unhindered, as had been policy for more than a decade. However, as the number of fires grew, both agencies faced increasing criticism of their lack of containment or suppression actions. Eventually, the entire "let fire" policy came under attack.

The fires became a daily news item on TV and in the papers and the impression given by most reports was that Yellowstone, the nation's first National Park, was in trouble. The perception for suppression rise to forest fire proportions. In response, 12,000 fire-fighters were brought in from all over the country to battle the flames, and eventually both the Army and the Marines were put to work on the relief efforts. In the end, more than 2.7 million dollars were spent in a vain attempt to control the flames. As with all larger fires ever recorded, it was a change in weather and lightning strike that stopped the fires. On September 11, snow fell on the plateau in an inch and the fires sufficiently that firefighters were able to successfully contain most Park blaze.

Arbitrarily editorials and letters of in- dignation flooded the newspapers and papers. Most of the nation, it seems, felt the Park Service had failed to protect Yellowstone. Congress threatened to investi- gate the agency's fire plans. The NPS was given a "natural fire policy," under the plan, all human caused fires are suppressed im- mediately, as are any fires which threaten life or property. Even President Reagan was drawn into the fray so he administered National Park Service Director William Mott for supporting the let-burn policies.

Yet when Yellowstone was cleaned in Sep- tember, it appeared that much less of the Park than had been threatened was burned. In addition, despite the large fire in the summer perimeter, the fires were largely confined to the area of the landscape, resulting in a mosaic with many areas only lightly singed or even untouched.

Many cubs have called for expanded logging as so to prevent future configuration- ing. For a while, and the Yellowstone Plateau is off limits to logging by virtue of the National Park status, and that most of the mountainous country sur- rounding Yellowstone is so steep and the trees so slow growing that logging is economically unfeasible. As it is, even in most accessible areas, timber sales are regularly below cost to the government - even by the distorted accounting methods employed by the government to justify its continued rebuilding and wildfires in this region is this.

Was the Park Service indeed negligent as critics suggest? If not, what happened in 1988 to make it such a spectacular year for fire? To answer these questions re- quires a review of fire ecology as it pertains to the Yellowstone Ecosystem.

Research has demonstrated that the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem periodically, but infrequently, experiences epidemic fires that burn vast acreages. In between these disastrous fires, relatively mild fires occur, many small fire occur, most burn- ing less than an acre. Under conditions of high humidity, cool temperatures, no wind, and little or mild fuel, nearly all fires out without burning. It is in these areas in fire fighting in these situations is not needed, they may be useful in lowering fuel ac- cumulations, hence fire danger, near de- volution or sites of wild fires.

The exception to these general state- ments on periodic large fires is in Yellowstone. Yellowstone's high country is in danger of dying out. There was almost no aspen regeneration in the park, even existing root stock, rather than from seeds. If aspen are well adapted to fire and produce a large quantity of seeds, they have the exception to these general state- ments. Aspen and Doug-fir forests for many years. If beetles open the canopy, then open fires can spread and develop into the occasional young Lodgpe. Unlike the open cones, serotinous cones have a way to hold seeds and to survive the temper- atures rise above 113 degrees - which will not happen on the Yellowstone Plateau ever again. These cones open with 24 hours and reseal after a burn.

If Lodgpe fires successively germinate, the precocious young trees can begin producing cones when barely five years. Subalpine Fir, in contrast, may not produce cones before 15 years. This might give the Lodgpe another advantage, cone serotiny is not expressed until the tree is several years old. Immediately after a fire, when fire is not an immediate danger, there is thus no advantage to having serotinous cones. The Lodgepole only develop open cones, thereby securing plenty of seed for domi- nation of the site.

For these reasons, Lodgepole is the most likely tree to grow on a recently burned site. Since extensive fires occur with increasing frequency, Lodgepoe dominates the Park.

Competition in Yellowstone is common in Yellowstone, but it tends to grow in the drier part of the Park on the edge of the grasslands, and in the semi-arid sagebrush country of the Central Valley. In its site. In the semi-arid steppe, there is thus no advantage to having serotinous cones. The Lodgepole only develop open cones, thereby securing plenty of seed for domination of the site.

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The Ashes

interval. Large populations of Elk and other ungulates are one reason for lack of aspen regeneration. In addition to encouraging aspen regeneration by browsing heavily on aspen suckers, Elk and other ungulates have reduced the amount of dead trees and branches in the forests and thus increased the risk of wildfires. Elk are likely to have a significant effect on the forests in the Park's northern rangelands. The Journal of Wildlife Management (1968) has documented the effects of Elk browsing on aspen regeneration.

In contrast to the negative effects on wildlife, benefits to wildlife from fire are many. Regeneration of aspen, willow, and other shrubs provided the Elk don't eat them all. Elk will increase the percentage of herbaceous species in the area.

Widely ranging, the Elk may still be able to find new food sources outside the Park, and if they die in those areas, their carcasses will be available to wildlife. The elk were abundant in the Park. Researchers have studied the relationship between Elk, fire and aspen near Jackson Hole just south of Yellowstone Park. They have found that although fires may stimulate the production of as much as 30,000 aspen suckers per acre, if Elk browsing is heavy, the number of suckers is reduced to pre-burn levels in three years.

However, if Elk stimulate aspen regeneration over an extensive enough area, the number of survivors and the new growth will be much greater than if fires are suppressed. Impacts of fires on wildlife were minimal. Only 244 large mammals are known to have died in the Park, and 21 -an average of 10 per year- died in the Yellowstone area during the August fires of 1988. Most of these deaths were due to accidents, disease, or forage and cover shortages.

The first blaze in Yellowstone during 1988 occurred on May 24 when lightning struck a tree in the Lamar Valley and it burst into flames. As usual, the fire went out without suppression. Lightning strikes in late June and early July, however, grew slowly. Nine fires were burning in the Park on July 31, most having charred less than 100 acres.

The fires have placed local economic well-being in the forefront of concern. The US Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Business Commission, the local Chamber of Commerce, and local restaurants have all recently been blocked for economic reasons. If some Park facilities go unused in the fires' aftermath, would the Park Service have the wisdom to dismantle them? The current developments at Bridge Lake, Canyon, Madison, Mammoth, Norris, Indian Creek, Lewis Lake, Pebble Creek, Blacktail Creek, Tower Falls, Old Faithful, Fishing Bridge, and Grant Village are too much for the Grizzly; because of them, bears are routinely killed, relocated, or forced out of key habitats. Large natural fires in the Yellowstone country every year or two hundred will not be unusual.

Foraging. How many bears snacked on aspen seeds, toadstools, and lan- use politics make it difficult to forecast. ECOLOGY: Grizzly Bears depend on vegetation directly for food and shelter, and indirectly as a food source for animals upon which they feed. Fire obviously kills plants, but most have underground parts or seeds that allow them to quickly regenerate. New growth is usually vigorous, especially as more sunlight and water becomes available from ash enter ash. The soil is essentially barren, what can be said about the future of the area due to the many unpredictable environmental factors. WEATHER: If drought continues, future growth may be reduced and a heavy spring frost could cause soil erosion, thus reducing plant growth in some areas. Given the current inadvertent human meddling with the world's climate, nothing about weather can be taken for granted.

White bark pines are an essential fall food for Yellowstone's Grizzlies, and many other species of bears. Some Whitebark Pine burned. [See Tony Pavilitis article about this.] The Grizzlies may be affected since Grizzlies and Blackbears are considered a political option. For example, management officials are considering a political option. The bears may be relocated or reduced to control the population.

Blackbear food includes aspen, willow, and a variety of tree bark and berries. The bears may be affected since most of the bears are exclusionary at zeroing in on certain food sources. They have been destroyed by the fires. Blackbear food includes aspen, willow, and a variety of tree bark and berries. The bears may be affected since most of the bears are exclusionary at zeroing in on certain food sources. They have been destroyed by the fires.

In addition to discouraging aspen regeneration, the August fires burned large areas of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir, which provide excellent cover for elk, deer, and other wildlife. The fires may have the wisdom to dismantle them? The current developments at Bridge Lake, Canyon, Madison, Mammoth, Norris, Indian Creek, Lewis Lake, Pebble Creek, Blacktail Creek, Tower Falls, Old Faithful, Fishing Bridge, and Grant Village are too much for the Grizzly; because of them, bears are routinely killed, relocated, or forced out of key habitats. Large natural fires in the Yellowstone country every year or two hundred will not be unusual.

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Fire outside a Lodgepole Pine. Next to it stands a Douglas-fir which is not burning. Lodgepole Pine here burn, which offers little protection from a fire, while Douglas-firs have thick bark - at least in old trees - which resists fires.

**36S FIRES AND LARGE MAMMALS**

*ed. note: The following is adapted from part of an interview of Grizzly Bear expert Doug Peacock by John Adair. See The Oregonian, July 11, 1993. Lodore, WY 82130."

There is a joke among firefighters: "How does the Forest Service (or BLM, or NPS) stop a wildfire?" Answer: "It pours money on the flames until it rains or snows."

Some of this joke in this truth that more people would suspect. Scientific research has shown that some firefighting efforts are ineffective when certain predictable conditions exist. If there is little fuel, there is little chance of a big fire, whatever the winds do. If there is little fuel, there will be less, very few if any - ignite will be necessary. If there is little fuel, there will be no fire. No fire can start in the flames, but in the fire in the fact, the fire will be abated in a few acres by the fire service as less than a third of a wave is a fire. The fire will be abated in a few acres by the fire service as less than a third of the waves. An area of waves may be burned by a fire, but it is not a fire that was burned by a fire. The fire is not a fire that was burned by a fire. The fire will be abated in a few acres by the fire service as less as a third of a wave.

The ingredients for a major fire existed in the Yellowstone Ecosystem this summer, according to the National Park Service. The Yellowstone Ecosystem is a large fire with the fuel load in the area, which is a fire of the year. The fire is not a fire that was burned by a fire. The fire will be abated in a few acres by the fire service as less than a third of a wave.

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I. The Forest of Old

Near this location we also measured a chestnut tree 35 feet in circumference at four feet from the ground. It is a noble living specimen apparently more than 200 years of age, and so lovely is its growth that it is becoming increasingly hostile to life.

We have seen the very tall of the chestnut trees. It is one of a number of species and the expression of growth for any given environment. It has the characteristic rapidity of growth in the variety of species and distribution of populations that can sustain itself until a fire or disease removes it for its life or climate. The deciduous forest in eastern Tennessee would be less stable if the chestnut remained stable for thousands of years after the retreat of the last glacier. But within 100 years or so of its discovery by European culture, the forest was completely altered.

In the lowlands, the climax forest fell before the rush of European settlers. In the late 18th century, most of the remaining forests high in the Appalachian Mountains were subject to timber extraction and conversion to different vegetation complexes.

The chestnut forest, however, fell in the first half of the 20th century when an introduced fungus disease from the Orient completely decimated the American Chestnut (Castanea dentata), the largest and most valuable of the eastern trees. The eastern chestnut forest was permanently altered.

II. The Life of the Chestnut

Castanea dentata is a product of its environment, very great density, the timber whereby is excellent for building, and the wood which is suitable especially in respect of the fruit, both for bean and beast.

Henry A. Ward, English Consul (quoted by Charles Sprague Sargent in Sylva of North America, 1890)

The American Chestnut Tree was a member of the family Fagaceae. The leaves resembled the leaves of the beech, although longer and larger, being six to eight inches in length, ”chocolate-brown” (like a long ellipse, sharply pointed at both ends), hoarishly toothed along the edges, with an acuminate tip.

The dark, gray-brown bark was fissured in a distinctive cross-crack pattern.

The leaves sold mid-late May and were followed in late June or early July by the long, pendulous, and very beautiful white flowers that made a striking show on the Appalachian hillsides. Chestnut flowers grow off a straw-colored stem and are disagreeable to others. Because they blotted the light, they casted shadows, and they set a reliable crop of nuts for wildlife to feed on each year.

After the flowers bloomed in October, the bricky brown opened began to open and drop their sweet chestnuts to the forest floor. The nuts were smaller than the imported chestnuts of today, being one-quarter the size, both of the chestnut and the blackberry.

The American Chestnut was adaptable to a variety of habitats and grew faster than any other hardwood tree in the forest; two reasons for its widespread success. The tree had a thick crown which could spread up to 40 feet in width. The tree grew rapidly on poor and shallow soils as well as deep, fertile soils, and only avoided limestone-based soils. It was moderately tolerant of the shade of other trees, and so could grow up through their shade until it in turn overshadowed them and took up their growth.

The chestnut tree is thought to have originated in China. The first seeds could have been carried into North America in the food pouches of migratory hummingbirds. The oldest evidence of the chestnut tree on this continent was found in Yelowlake National Park and dates back 50 million years to the Cenozoic Era.

Once established on the Appalachian Plateau, the chestnut tree migrated widely. Signs of its presence have been found in Alaska and Greenland. But climatic changes gradually pushed the species into the eastern half of the continent. About 20 glaciations have occurred during the last two million years. Each time, the chestnut pushed all ahead of them, then as they retreated, the chestnut followed. The chestnut moved slowly, probably because it was self-sterile, and at the time of its demise it was still a relatively new arrival to its native habitat. Evidence shows that Chestnut arrived in the Connecticut River Valley a scant 2000 years ago.

In 1914 Yale Professor Arthur Graves gave the range of Castanea as extending "from southern Maine to the valley of the Winooski River in northern Vermont, to southern Ontario, and along the shores of Lake Ontario to southeastern Michigan and west to the Great Lakes." The chestnut lived on the range to Delaware, and in the west to Connecticut.

The chestnut was common on slopes between 3000 and 4000 feet in elevation, but it was seen also in the lowlands and up to 6000 feet on the highest peaks.

It was in the Southern Appalachians that the American Chestnut reached its greatest dominance and its greatest size. Gifford Pinchot in 1899 told of trees reaching 200 feet tall and 80 feet in diameter. Although the chestnut usually grew to only 50-70 feet in height to the northern part of its range, a standard pattern in the Southern Appalachians would be 60 feet tall and 4 feet in diameter, often living beyond 500 years of age.

Only the Yellow Poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) rivaled the American Chestnut in size. Because of its rapid growth and greater tolerance to shade, the chestnut was dominant throughout its range, while the poplar was usually restricted to choice openings in the forest. Today the Yellow Poplar, now called Tulip Poplar (L. tulipifera) inhabits many of the same habitats, as the chestnut often comprised 20-30% of its total species distribution. In 1899, The American Chestnut was listed as one of the most valuable trees in the forests of the eastern United States.

When the white settlers came, they valued the chestnut trees for the use they could make of it. Most of the newcomers were farmers, so they cleared the chestnut trees and used the wood to build their cabins and fences. Because of its sturdy but lightweight nature, it was highly resistant to rot, and was the best coffin wood. Mountain families also counted on the fall chestnut drop. Hogs were allowed to forage in the chestnut woods for fat and meat used on full chestnuts in the form of pork during winter.

Ferns and mosses in the Appalachian forest, the chestnut tree was an important food source for native Americans. They were often called "the native people." It was so common, until, in the early 1980s, a butterfly returning from a raid on the Orient docked in New York harbor.

IV. The Destroyer

Endothia parasitica, the blight of the chestnut, is unfurling into long green flanks, though it will be long ere the trees decked with their dark fruits shall have lost the music of the bees. (quoted by Harriet Keeler in Our Native Pines, 1900)

Unbeknownst to anyone, an invisible stowaway rode aboard a cargo ship. The chestnut family tree that was being imported into the country carried in its bark a fungus disease later known as Endothia parasitica, the chestnut blight. The chestnut blight reached a climactic end with the blight for thousands of years and had developed an irreverent resistance to the fungus; this was because the American chestnuts were vulnerable to the invading organism.

On December 26, 1865 and the effects of the blight in 1886, it was not identified until a forester at the New York State Department of Agriculture in 1904 that it was a fungus disease which would be called the chestnut blight. Endothia parasitica, a spore under his care. Endothia already had a headstart on the scientists. The blight then spread to the remaining forests high in the Appalachian Mountains, and the chestnut trees as long as chestnuts to the trees ozned a thick blanket of spores. This, to the foot of birds and insects and was thus carried long distances to other trees. Other wildlife were not carried by the birds. In landing in their tissues a fungus disease later being imported into the country carried in its bark a fungus disease later known as Endothia parasitica, the chestnut blight. The spores grew through the bark, causing large cankers (or swellings) on the trunk. The cankers were the site for a black, tar-like depression of the bark with small orange lumps. Chestnut blight spores grew through the phloem, to the cambium, and into the tree's xylem layer, eventually killing the tree.

Pennsylvania made the only attempt to stop the spread of the disease. In 1915 the state gathered a team of eminent scientists and spent $500,000 on their efforts, but to no avail. The blight moved inexorably southward — almost 25 miles each year.

By 1938 F.H. Miller, forester in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, announced that "there are no more chestnut trees in the Park has been killed or affected by the blight in the last 30 years, particularly at the higher elevations, even late into the 1940s, but eventually virtually all of the chestnut stock has been eliminated. An estimated 3.5 billion chestnut trees were killed in the Smokies.

The mighty chestnut was vanquished. No one was making wildlife surveys in the early 1900s, but it was apparent to any hunter that the loss of the chestnut severely curtailed populations of many species of Appalachian wildlife. Black Bears and Wild Turkeys were particularly threatened. Between the loss of the fall chestnut crop and the inroads of future trees, both species were almost eliminated from the Appalachian Mountains.

The chestnut tree is not extinct, but it has been banished into a strange limbo. Root systems still live underground, and they produce new seedlings in places that have become an important under-story. But the chestnut blight and chestnut borer can reach maturity, their bark cracks, the cankers appear, and the small trees soon die. When chestnut borer attacks the root, the chestnut roots are slowly losing their vigor. The underground stem does not reach a mature tree, and the chestnut remains to the natural habitat of the American chestnut.

There being no known cure, there chestnuts once again.

Page 22 Earth First! December 22, 1988
By Hungry Coyote

Two years ago Friends of the Earth gathered the unfortunate distinction of being the best-organized labor group in the country to have its board of directors forced out of existence by a corporate takeover. This was accomplished by the Foundation (FEF) President Alan Ginsberg, an organization which contributed much to the program of conservation and the "pro-environment" directors, who had wrestled our demons to the showdown at FOE.

"A clash between two increasingly irreconcilable environmental movements: those grass-roots groups that are most comfortable on wilderness trails and the "professional" environmentalists, many of whom have been trained in universities for whom the movement is much less a passion than a career," according to Herb Chao of Brower Says as much about the environmental movement today as it does about Brower's reason for leaving.

Matthews, a Manhattan corporate lawyer with the notoriety of having been a friend of Brower, who was twice nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, is said to have been "incredibly miffed" and indignant dismissal of grassroots radicals, particularly Earth First! They are a bunch of flying monkeys." Brower's decision about their policies, though he says he is not sure whether he will stay, is "the right one who would push the button.

David Brower, 76, the indefatigable visionary leader of the modern environmental movement, announced in 1989, shortly after his forced resignation from the presidency of the Sierra Club. During the 17 years Brower held that post, he led the Sierra Club to double its membership from 20,000 hikers to a major environmental force, which has, according to Brower, found Friends of the Earth in the same league of "activists, as one of the most powerful groups around.

Brower's resignation, "the old FOE," was widely regarded as Ghettos for prestige but otherwise have no environmental credentials. "Brower's views held sway," observed Herb Chao of Brower's views held sway," observed Herb Chao of Brower's leadership, FOE gained influence with a new China trade. "Two Coudert Associates may be remembered quite well, but they are not the be-all and end-all of FOE," Brower said.

Village Voice writer Anna Mayo noted that Browder Brothers, according to Mayo, is also a "liaison between the federal government and the World Bank" (which funds massive Third World energy projects).

In 1980, Brower yielded to the Matthews' presidency. "A time of protest," according to Brower, "the motivations behind these cuts were of the grassroots, and the entire press was appalled by the staff's.

"The contemptuous attitude of this new generation of "professional" environmentalists toward the isolates that gave rise to the modern environmental movement may be best expressed by FOE's 29-year old Conservation Director Geoff Webb. When asked by the press, "What is your greatest fear?" Webb replied, "If I have to leave this organization that argument is greatly diminished by his person of the movement is much less a passion than a career," Brower says.

The April 1985 election narrowed the board's anti-Brower majority to one vote. "The corporate forces," according to Matthews, "are now driving FOE to the verge of bankruptcy.

According to Matthews, a Manhattan corporate lawyer who was Brower's friend, Brower's resignation was "the right one who would push the button.

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The trouble starts when a 6th grader enters a school where parents and teachers, joined in a single voice, were opposed to integrating the class with disabled students, demanding equal time for integrating the nature of the organization and the daily school de-constructing from defama-

tory, anti-Nature curricula. A few families visit the nature schools, as non-political representatives to sponsor a bill officially dedicating the land around the existence of state war against Nature will no longer be hidden. They also advo-
cate that, teachers and parents form a committee lines around schools and board of education offices proposing anti-Nature curriculums. Parents have already refused to attend school, choosing instead for the local Nature- 

ners and environmental organizations to obtain more facts about how Nature exists.

Although this scenario has not hap-

tonized schools, and it should if we expect to improve the health of the environment and of ourselves.

LEARNING FROM NATURE

Over the past 30 years, as an indepen-
dent educator, ecologist, and psycho-

tologist, in my role of everyday awareness, in people, I have explored the natural world and the lives of my students and I find that the natural world shares its secrets with perceiving beings, primarily among students who are being throttled in school, nor is it generally available to the public. By identifying with Nature’s de-
bilitating impact of the postmodern world in the real world, we can easily see that mainstream society engages in an unad-

The answers appear below.

TRUE OR FALSE WITH RESPECT TO NATURE?

1. 1 + 1 = 2

2. 1 + 1 = 2

3. Planet Earth’s basic component is sub-atomic particles.

4. The behavior of mineral particles are predictable under standard conditions of the laboratory, not fluctuating natural env-

environments. In the real world, electrical flows vary with temperature, and calcium (Ca) is seldom if ever

5. People have as many as 8000 miles of neurons inside the planet. Not on it.

6. Isolated from real life experiences, education creates. ’

7. False. People have as many as 8000 miles of neurons inside the planet. Not on it.

8. I can’t be found in Nature because one is never exactly the same as another, it is an individual which has been distortion of language tools allegedly

9. The Constitution changed its form in a million different ways since Columbus sailed from Spain.

10. The difference between life and death has been

11. True. The Constitution changed its form in a million different ways since Columbus sailed from Spain.

12. False. Atmosphelic oxygen is the end product of all aspects of it show signs of life, including rocks. But instead their misguided design elements of organism Earth,

13. True. The life of Earth is intercommunicates on some level in plant and animal relationships, not thinking alone.

14. False. Evolution is the gradual accumulation of changes by natural selection. The “survival of the fittest” is the organism that during

15. True. Evolutions are the greatest natural mystery, not designed to with life without disagreeing with the scientific model of mainstream science.

16. False. The evolutionary “ends justify the means” corporate

17. True. “One” is a static, divisionary concept of modem

18. False. The “fittest” is the organism that during

19. False. The “fittest” is the organism that during

20. False. The “fittest” is the organism that during

21. True. The universe is produced by machinery, and carbon-based matter is alien to nature’s dead

22. Atmospheic oxygen is produced by machinery, and carbon-based matter is alien to nature’s dead.

23. True. Earth’s diameter is a nearly 8000 miles.

24. True. You think, therefore you are.

25. True. Modern, theory and hypothesis are the basis of modern society.

26. Competition leads to survival of the fittest.

ANSWERS (based on the book How Nature Works)

1. False. "One" cannot be found in Nature because one is never exactly the same as another, it is an individual which has been distortion of language tools allegedly

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7. False. People have as many as 200,000 different senses by which they can learn, although many of them cannot be useful.

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We all know that cattle grazing has adversely affected Western ecosystems. The presence of Prickly Pear, Cheatgrass, non-native annual species, and a seeming overabundance of native species suggest that grazing, as do degraded riparian habitats, also affects many other species and species.

Historical accounts and ecological fac-
tors suggest that the vegetation pattern and species composition were dominated by shrubs with an understorey of bunchgrass. Marx (21) describes the types of plant communities in the Intermountain West as the sagebrush/ grasslands and the grassland/rocky mountain complexes. Big Sagebrush was the dominant shrub species in the region, followed by the perennial bunchgrasses, Bristlegrass, Rabbitbrush, and Saltbrush being locally dominant. Rydberg (79) estimates that Big Sagebrush, Artemisia tridentata, once covered 300 million hectares (almost 750 million acres) in the Western United States. Travelers on the Oregon Trail first mentioned sagebrush at the Blue Mountains, Washington, and they described the Snake River Plains as being densely covered with sagebrush. According to the sagebrush hypothesis, bottoms, moist canyons, and mountain slopes were dominated by grass stands. Blydenstein (27) and Mitchell (56) are indications of a Rocky Mountain shrubland dominated by shrubs and an understorey of bunchgrasses which were removed. The post-Pleistocene extinctions of native bison caused such dramatic changes in the vegetation of the West as to question, without overabundance of non-native species.

Part of a new generation of open range grasses in California. two of three soil types in northeastern Colorado, heavy grazing reduced water infiltration rates. Based on historical ac-
counts and photographs, both Bryan (25) and Ladies & Dues (26) concluded that arroyo for:
We refer to the effects of grazing in the semi-arid West occurred at a time of livestock introduction and was not related to geopolitical processes.

As the species composition and the structural changes of the native vegetation change as a result of grazing, so do the resident native wildlife communities. Numerous researchers (Weller 58, Gessner 75, Howard & Wolfe 76, Rydberg 79, Reynolds 80, Jones 81) have documented declines in species diversity and in popu-


tions of Perrenial Hawks and numerous ducks, small mammal, and lizard species, in response to grazing.

The impact of livestock grazing on native vegetation and on the indigenous wildlife communities is a major component of plant adaptation to herbivory. Dieting suggested that the energy cost of digestion is energetically less expensive than develop-


ings, which are generally adapted to grazing, and, in general, less palatable and less nutritious species. In a study of competition between the alien winter annual Bromus tectorum and the native A. spicatum (37) found that Cheatgrass demonstrated more rapid growth along the edges and, therefore, dominated in areas where it was able to invade.

In addition to the Hoya Maryland in plant morphology and community structure, it also has negative effects on soil, which is turned by the vegetation. Daubenmire and Colwell (24) found that weed species are more abundant in areas where the vegetation is a major and not a minor component of the vegetation.

The loss of "sod-busting" and "sod houses" in the journals of pioneers in the Intermountain West suggests that there were no seed banks and no grazing resistant grasses in that area. Grass species that have a high susceptibility to grazing, whereas those that have a low susceptibility to grazing, are not adapted to the grazing environment. They are adapted to the environment in which they are found.

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The Wheeled Bane of Nature

by R.F. Mueller

The Earth First!/deep ecology movement is known for its profound conviction of the destructive unity of technology, of how, in the words of Charles Manuscio (Brigid 86), “nuclear missiles and (de­

fession and corporate greed) are only parts of the same scheme.” This nexus is about the whole thing — and one shared by the public at large — is our attitude toward this mass production.

Why pick on the automobile? To be sure, the mechanized automobile is only one part of the problem of technology. It bulks so large in its present and destructive power that it obscures our predicament. And like Sierra Club­

bers who associate the automobile only with the freewheeling in the latest speedways that spew to them their favorite wildlife, many of us have developed a symbiotic relationship with the automobile. We are seduced by its power and allure, we are blinded by its potential for transport, and we are mesmerized by its possible protection of wilderness.

But perhaps not as far as poachers, hunters, and thieves. As the automobile is about the only vehicle that can carry the weight of the W.M. Hubbell of Earth’s tropical rainforests every day. There is every shade of human superstition and science, and every vehicle is an agent of destruction to the life on this planet. The automobile is a drug more powerful and dangerous than all the drugs in the world.

How Far Should We Go?

Tom Stoddard

Some environmentalists say Earth Firsters are saboteurs, destroyers, and sabre­

takers. But we are not the only ones who go too far and alienate potential friends. These environmentalists are as shallow as R.W. Elegant’s “earth is a village” system into near­quatlty. They want to show that the Earth provided it to us without qualification and in­

flicted and dangerous than walking to the corner for their newspaper. Their commit­

ment to rescue this village is about as ridic­

ule as Jimmy Swaggerty’s morals. Anything humans try to destroy Earth base­

passionate determination. They are motivated by that magic elixir, greed, and its first cousin, power. Using the de­

stroyers’ spam, Earth Firsters look as passionate as a mountain meadow. How far can we go as far as we want to save Earth we had better quit being so smart in going about it. A latest study in Maryland (GP Mueller and RM Lahn, “The Anacostia River, Ecological Envi­

ronment,” C.B.O. News (Dec 644-704-446), we found that oil and other automotive emissions dis­

charge into streams and parking lots washes into the river and made it unin­

habitable for most life forms, including amphibians, reptiles, many fish and in­

vertebrates. It is well documented that there has been a steady buildup along many waterways of toxic constituents, such as lead, and organophosphorous com­

ponents that come from the wear of tires and other automotive parts. These toxic compo­

nents wash into rivers and thereafter into estuaries and bays such as Chesapeake Bay. The earth is the repository to which Henry Ford’s misbegotten child is being sold for parts.

Given the all-pervasive nature of the automobile and our institutionalized de­

pendence on it, what action can we as individuals take to limit its impact on Na­

ture? Anything that diminishes or delays the automobile and our institutional­
ized dependence on it has got to be good. We can live so that we depend less on cars. We can live near our work places and/or near public transportation. We can walk, bicycle, or carpool. If we must own a vehicle, it should be small and as old as is compatible with high fuel efficiency. It should be purchased used or rebuilt. Of course, second hand vehicles require more upkeep than new ones and may use more fuel, but they can be made efficient and quite reliable for moderately long trips.

We can also cut the power of the au­

tomobile by adopting lifestyles such as have been advocated in this journal by Robert Streeter (Beltane 86), Dick Davis (Brigid 88) and others. Diminished con­

sumption of industrial junk of all kinds and self reliance strategies such as organic gairdening all reduce vehicle use. Also we must educate the brighter minds and give backbench Luke to our up­to-date poli­

ticians. It is time they tried the 70s of when it was popular for politicians to support public transportation and even to speak harshly of Detroit; but in the wake of the decline of the domestic auto industry, these salutary signs gave way to un­

shamed worship of this vulgar mammon. This environment has been the status of a national hero for his “success” at Chrysler Motors when he should be stamped public enemy #1 for what he’s doing to the planet.

All this and this piece on a notion of praise. For years, the activists among us have used their old beers to good effect, turn­

ing the industrial beast against itself in countless direct actions to protect wild­

 lands. Certainly this is the highest use to which Henry Ford’s misbegotten child has ever been put, and it will serve Nature well in this way until technology collapses, or the ice age returns, or both.

R.F. Mueller is a regular contributor to our papers, and a VA K.F. contact. The old kegSpeaking driver covers his background, for he is a scientist formerly in the employ of NASA.

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by Friedrich Hecker

A.B. Guthrie is perhaps the best American novelist to deal with the Old West. In The American Dream, the western frontier, he skillfully transcends the limits of the genre to address the question of how the white settlers, through the sweeping prose, his unique sense of time and place capture the mood and spirit of the age. He presents the Indian's way of thinking; the limit of sounds into your spaced world. Guthrie's Western fiction reflects a microcosm of the American character. His idiosyncrasies are true to life, not wrong in the course of American history and how it is now, particularly with regard to his relation with the natural world. He presents the reader's mind an authentic picture of an image of the frontier. Guthrie's The American Dream, revealing its underlying dichotomy. There exist a philosophy of yeoman farmer, the average Louis society. But our society is hugely

The American Dream Gone Awry: A.B. Guthrie's Frontier Fiction

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The Grizzly: Den
by Howie Wolke

Smoke, Fire, and Bovine Excrement Or, the Sad Saga of Alston Chase

The extensive Rocky Mountain forest fires of 1988, though the worst in recent memory, produced so many sensations that it is challenging to discern what he wants or doesn't want. What are the effects, and to what extent? The author I've read, Chase possesses the uncanny knack of carefully researching a subject, distilling it down to a log, and then building upon some important shreds of a whole tragedy, in the spirit of truth and the wrong conclusions. Moreover, from reading his book, it is incoherently to say that he has ever spent much time in the woods. (His depiction of Lodogrove Pine as a species that typically replaces stands of Quaking Aspen in secondary succession is an example of why I doubt his floristic accuracy.) Unfortunately, Chase's recent misguided attacks (in Outside, High Country News, and The New York Times) on Yellowstone's "let burn" policy - a sound policy now threatened by the rhetoric of outspoken citizens who believe it, or whatever bandwagon that ought to have its tires punctured.

To be fair, I must admit that Chase is occasionally right. For instance, the wildfire potential in the dry southwest is immense; there are some of us. Not all forest fire risk, respectively. Two of these "fire" species (aspens, slope aspect, slope steepness, soil type), have been frequently mentioned in discussions on natural fire breaks, etc.) that nearly all generalizations are exaggerations. The one thing Chase's book manages to make is that most Western ecologists can not tolerate any control, even if it is necessary to save the species. Anyway, the overkill species, the nature of that role varies tremendously with both local and regional geography. (We've just begin to discover the "low" fire species historically burned in the West to affect seeds and to help establish a new species.) Elevations Ponderosa Pines stand in the northern Rockies; but on the high plateaus of the West, "catastrophic" fires historically interrupted the Ponderosa forest. Lodogrove Pine, spruce, and fir at intervals of every century or much longer. My purpose here is not to provide a dissertation on fire ecology. Others can do that better than I. Instead, it became known as the 1988 fires produced so many natural media reports, and because some self-serving voices such as Wyoming Senator Malcolm Wallop have used the book to institutionalize the idea that fire is an "enemy," the USDA Forest Service's "fire management. Policy should reflect..." This is a political or rhetorical springboard and will have little meaning to the developing scum, common-sense, by using all the tools in our arsenal. We need to learn from the big picture. For Earth First!, nonviolence has been a tactic, not a principle. The enemy has changed, but we've all been "loonies on the deck" habitually. The measure of our growth has to be, as Earth First!ers' eyes, common-sense, by using all the tools in our arsenal. We need to learn from the big picture. For Earth First!, nonviolence has been a tactic, not a principle. The enemy has changed, but we've all been "loonies on the deck" habitually. The measure of our growth has to be..." The wilderness, we are the rice in the radiator that congeals into a mass that can go toe to toe with the corporations. When something threatened us, we should learn from the recent infernos. We are the rice in the radiator that congeals into a mass that can go toe to toe with the corporations. When something threatened us, we should learn from the recent infernos. We are the rice in the radiator that congeals into a mass that can go toe to toe with the corporations. When something threatened us, we should learn from the recent infernos. We are the rice in the radiator that congeals into a mass that can go toe to toe with the corporations. When something threatened us, we should learn from the recent infernos. 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Circle of Time
(For the Young)

by Donald Eugene Briggs

“Circle of Time” is a contemporary bard, Terry Yazzolino (a Winnebago. This, of course, is another story, but suggests why Wapiti’s choice was not easy. In weighing her options, Wapiti at last decided that this particular skill of Coyote’s was necessary to help resolve the dilemma posed in her dreams. And, despite Coyote’s notorious mischief, he does have the ability to understand the beauty of each place, whether mountains or plains or forests or deer. It is important, he thought, in this circle of time, to keep our vision true, but not an abstract quality, but a very real place, which can be learned.

So, then, to prepare himself for his journey, Wapiti gave him some sweetgrass and began her instructions. “Please,” she said, “listen to me very carefully . . . I want you to locate the time of my dreams and find those Two-Leggeds who can help provide answers, those who keep a vision of healthy communities and many generations alive in their stories and songs, their ways of life. To the first peoples, these will be called by names like shaman, sorcerer, and medicine priest or priestess. Others might also share a concern for the land, and within their various occupations be known as healers, storytellers, artists, teachers — and maybe even moneyearners. At some point in their lives, all people will need the feel for such arts. Those you seek might not be, at first, very noticeable, so please use all of your senses. And remember, I want you to plant the seeds so their knowledge will grow and allow others to make the connections that will provide answers to the problems I feel in this world.” As Wapiti continued with her directions, she began to assemble a collection of objects on the ground near Coyote. Well, as I’ve said, Coyote can be an anxious character and he was very excited with the idea of a new adventure. After all, his mission sounded very important. But, before Wapiti could finish her instructions, Coyote lit some of the sweetgrass and soon was engulfed in a shape-shifting dance. After offering a prayer with the smoke, he spun around in a circle three times and vanished.

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Armed with Visions

clear as cut glass
& just as dangerous

**

FLOWERING

The avalanche lilies were still this morning, white faces bowed
in mist and silent rain.

Wind, sun came back
and the lilies believed again, dancing so hard I thought
they would break their stems,
fly from the mountainside.

Fields and fields,
jaunlant flashing lilies-
their spent pale ghosts
surround me now,
as the stars glitter
so wild with light
they cannot contain themselves.

John Daniel
Portland

MEDICAL WASTE

Amongst the tidepools,
barnacles and bracken
lies a sack of human blood.

Ato a dune of gleaming sand
syringes drip filth.

Human intestines and even limbs
are carried high by the tide;
a ghidey modern flotsam.

Beachcomber beware!
The womb of life
spits back death.

Phillip R. Knights
Bezeman

WANT AD

Since you no longer ask
I'll tell you what I want to be
As I grow, not when
Up, if you insist, although
There are other directions you slight,
So necessary.

A subsistence artist, not con
Looking for a lively-hood
Although there are other common senses
I'd hope to raise from this musical chair culture
Before our noise is ended
And we wind up asses
Without chairs.

I want a home
Where my buffalo buddies can roam
And you don't even allow pets.

This land is not your land
Or mine (sorry Woody)
To lay claim to, sell, or abuse.

So you can take your techno-legislative solutions
To ideologic, economic pollution
And stuff them up your ballot-idiot-box-hole.

This body votes daily for inter-dependence.

I want to live in the REAL estate.
I want a home where I can share with the present
With respect for past and future.

Even if it's cloudy all day.

Richard Pan Ludens
South Sterling

WHAT HE SAID

"I ride fairly regularly
through a National Forest in the East now
when I can get to Camp David
and I'm amused
and I know you're all aware
that what people think
is nature being preserved
but how such a sudden tongue
and then the taking over
by bear valued more
is taking place because
there is a lack of harvesting
in there that would keep
the food more alive
and what they were supposed
to be"

-- your president
at the Weyerhauser Corp.
Klamath Falls Ore.
Feb '83

John Ross
Arrea

TAKING OFF A ROOF

Snow melts off the near hills
As I bend to the work
Shovel forced under shingles
Push
Rip up
Nails pull away
Kim pulls roof
Rolling it away
Hard

Bent over
October mornings
smoky autumn light
Later-
Sun high
hills brown
dry waves of the prairie
breaking
against the mountains

We wait for the dumptruck
Sit on the roof
Drink beer
Joke
of giving neighbors bad impression
of our profession
Roof top
after
Roof top
Under these house
Bones of
Bear and Buffalo
Michael Adams
Eldorado Springs

MY CHURCH

The sky is her ceiling.
The earth is her floor.
The mountains her walls.
My church has no door.
Pat Feast
Port St. Lucie

QUESTION

Why even think about suicide
when anything can happen--
one minute you're sitting at home
starting into the fish tank and
the next minute your friend Mark calls
to tell you he's driving out west
from Chicago in a new blue van
which you hop into after a night
of no sleep and since no one
has any speed you gobble down
18 chocolate covered expresso beans
and in 20 minutes you're too buzzed out

Road Kill, U.S. 40

Raptor.
Sky lord.
Thunderbelt wings.
Lightning claws.
You really are
just feather and bone.

Ruth Gow
Scipia

Leslea Newman
New York
Page 31 Earth First! December 21, 1988
The natural text is too large to display here. Please access the full text version to read the complete content.
results have indeed been far better for the land than where the world's predominant crops of rice, corn, and wheat are grown. Similarly, Florence's Folkly, first published in 1943, took on a formidable foe—the moldboard plow—the fundamental farming implement throughout the developed world, and one largely responsible for the Dust Bowl of the 1930s. The book created such an upsurge that author Edward H. F. Folcker wrote a sequel in 1947, *A Second Look.* Island Press has found these two together for the first time. Ask your librarian for these important books. Reviewed by John Davis.

TRIBES. Peter Marsh, forward by Desmond Morris, 1988, Peregrine Smith Books (POB 167, Larton, UT 84041), 160pp., 110 photos, $29.95 cloth. Tribes is a fascinating account of the basic social unit of Homo sapiens. It begins with a masterfully written forward by the world renowned anthropologist Desmond Morris, in which he explains the long history of our tribalism—dating back to semi-sentialic groups of pre-human monkeys millions of years ago—and warns of the danger of ignoring this long history.

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SACRED FORMS

We wish to honor in this space a form for which Mankind has not, as yet, found the full sacredness. This form will one day, in the future, be THE sacred symbol! For it will represent the knowledge of a force which, literally, saved Mankind from destruction on this Planet. This is the form of a pattern of motion which will reverse our destructive Technology and destroy the environment. It will teach Mankind how to interact with his environment in constructive ways. It holds the secrets of electrical and mechanical power in abundance, multiplication of quality food, and clean, efficient propulsion. It will show us how to rejuvenate life—how to create instead of destroy.

This form is the path of a centripetal spiral motion in the VORTEX. The symbol known as The New Technology based on the principles of "VORTEXIAN MECHANICS" Read about the new, non-destructive Technology and explore the potential of the vortex in "CAUSES" Newsletter; P.O. Box 3110-EF; Laerd, TX 78044. $5.00 brings sample copy and brochure.

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Pin $25
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Earth's most modern tribes which Marsh discusses. His comparison of moder-

tern tribes, such as Purus of England, with traditional tribes, such as the Rang- e of Brazil, suggests not only how ritualistic are some modern forms of dress con-

firmed by the photos of the Amazonian Indian and the British Punk, the latter, with his Mohawk haircut, a semblance of the former, but more importantly, how inexcusably tribal we are.

Our given tribal nature, Marsh's is a valuable book for aspiring young tribes such as Earth First! It provides a lucid introduction to a topic that must be under-

stood by any humans who hope to become future primitives. Reviewed by John Davis.

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SACRED FORMS

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Dear Ned

Millions of acres in the Northwest and Southeast are covered by managed tree farms consisting of even-aged "row-crop" pine (or Douglas-fir) plantations are ecologically bland and provide little wildlife habitat other than "weed species" (deer, etc.) which have abundant habitat elsewhere. I won- der in what way it would be possible to make these farms more valuable for other, rarer species, which are at risk. 

DEAR NED LUDD is a regular feature in Earth First! for discussion of creative means of effective defense against the forces of harm. Neither Earth First! nor the staff of Earth First! necessarily endorses or encourages any of the things discussed in DEAR NED LUDD.

Dear Ned

I read the following news item in Earth...

DEAR NED LUDD
made a prescribed burn of some con­
dominiums under construction near the
prestigious (unknown) Sherwin
Bowl Ski Area.
"Where were you on the night of …
"the local Earth First!er attending the
meeting was stopped at 14,024-foot Mt. Langley
with witnesses and even a wilderness per­
mit (EPS members get permits). Others
were at home spending a quiet evening
with their respective families. The const­
able also asked if anyone knew where
DaveForeman was on the night of the
configuration (Tucson, last I heard).
It seems this was the latest in a series
of monseywrenching events in the Mam­
moth-Mono area. Buildings at a motorhome
site on Forest Service land near Sherrin Bowlvillapreviously sat in the night sky. Signs
in the world's largest pure stand of Jeffrey
Pine near Glass Mountain proclaimed the
forest had been "vaccinated" to prevent it
from being logged. And a half-dozen
large pinions across Mono Lake bit the
dust.
"I suppose the sheriff took down the
license plates of everyone here at the
meeting." Great. My planned itinerary
was!pping out in the Jeffrey Pine forest
just beyond Sherrin Bowl to take photos for the Record,
and driving north of Mono Lake to visit the
site of a huge open pit gold mine planned
next to Bodie State Historic Park. The
dossier on my travels must be getting
that I would lose. Please send for my
accept testimony from Inyo the Wonder
Dog for my alibi.
"They are out and about this fall,
especially on the east side of the Sierra,
you may plan to obstruct one. I
should be interrogated by the au­
thorities. That can of gasoline for your
Colman stove and the matches to light
it may be examined with a jaundiced
eye. So who is that guy, anyway?"
"Jim Eaton
California Wilderness Record October 1989
SPIKES ARE DRUGS? - Sen. Jim
Moffett (R-Butte) recently threw his full
force at anti-tree spiking bill to the massive
antidepressant drug bill which passed Congress late in
the 1988 session. Under provisions of the
bill, trespassing would become a
federal felony, with penalties of up to
$3,000 fine and/or five years in prison.
Possession of tree spiking "paraphernalia"
will be grounds for a felony charge and
large fines. Full details of the law will appear
in "Dear Ned Ludd" soon and in the forth­
coming ECODEFENSE SUPPLEMENT.
OREGON JURY OUTLAW NON-VIO­
LENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE - A
Roseburg, Oregon, jury ordered the
Supreme Court to pay Hoffman & Wright Logging
Company $5,000 in real damages and
$5,000 in punitive damages for their July 1987
peaceful occupation of a jungle on a
controversial timber sale in the North Kellogg
rainforest area. The six Earth First! protesters
willingly served two months in a county jail for the protest
last year.
One Oregon old growth defender, who is not
affiliated with the Supreme Court or any
other non-violent protesters, said that the
jury's decision would backfire because by
making civil disobedience untenable, the
only option left to wilderness defenders
was monseywrenching. "The Roseburg jury,
by their totalitarian decision, has
just trampled the essence of ecology
in Oregon," he said.
"P kept for hing in the muk y mers: The
sho of the ECODEFENSE SUPPLEMENT
was signed
Editor's note: Please send any news
clippings discussing monseywrenching
or related topics to Ned Ludd, PO Box 5871,
Tucson, AZ 85701.
ECODEFENSE SUPPLEMENT
Because of the demands of other
work at Ned Ludd Books, production
of the ECODEFENSE SUPPLEMENT has
been delayed until Spring, 1989. This
gives the monkeywrenchers more
time in their field-tested techniques and un­
tested wild ideas alike for inclusion in
this important book. Please send your
revisions, improvements, corrections,
additions, etc. to the techniques and sec­
urity tips contained in ECODEFENSE
in Ned Ludd Books, PO Box 5871,
Tucson, AZ 85701. Material received by February
15, 1989, will be in time for inclusion in the
SUPPLEMENT.

DESERT SOLITAIRE
By Edward Abbey. A superlative audiobook edition of Abbey's classic, "The Desert Solitaire." Abbey's desert memoir, a singular record of a year in the desert, is now available as an audiobook. The story is compelling, the writing is poetic, and the insight is profound.

THE WOLF IN THE SOUTHWEST By Charles Bowden. A vivid, evocative, and sometimes shocking account of the reintroduction of the wolf to the southwestern United States. The book is a testament to the power of nature and the importance of wildlife conservation. The author, a well-known journalist and writer, uses a combination of personal anecdotes and scientific research to paint a picture of the wolf's return and its impact on the ecosystem.

THE ARROGANCE OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION By Edward Abbey. This powerful book explores the idea that Western civilization is an outgrowth of biological processes rather than human decisions. Abbey argues that our understanding of the natural world has been shaped by our interactions with it, and that we have an obligation to respect and preserve that relationship.

THE GRIZZLY IN THE THIRD WORLD By David Sablowski. A fascinating book that explores the impact of industrialization and resource extraction on the grizzly bear. Sablowski uses a combination of scientific research and personal experience to tell the story of the grizzly in the modern world.

THE SPIRITS OF COMMUNITY By John Seed. A collection of essays and reflections on the importance of community and the need for a new kind of economic system. Seed, a well-known social activist and writer, argues that we need a new kind of community that is based on mutual support and cooperation.

THE MAKING OF AN ENDANGERED SPECIES By David E. McNaughton. A detailed discussion of the factors that have led to the decline of various species, including the grizzly bear. McNaughton, a leading expert on conservation biology, provides a comprehensive overview of the problems facing our natural world and offers suggestions for action.

THERE IS A RIVER IN THE NORTH By William C. Blake. A moving and insightful account of the author's experiences in the north, where he explores the relationship between humans and the environment.

TEN LIFE AT A TIME, PLEASE! By Edward Abbey. A series of essays exploring the theme of "life at a time," or the idea that our lives are made up of moments and experiences that are interconnected. The essays are a reflection on Abbey's own life and his thoughts on the nature of existence.

ECOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM By William Cronon. A thoughtful and well-researched book that examines the relationship between humans and the environment. Cronon, a leading authority on ecological history, argues that our understanding of the natural world has been shaped by our interactions with it, and that we have an obligation to respect and preserve that relationship.
demonstrates that we have (indeed surpassed our own) our neighbors in suffering. The book is written for those who see the need for conservation, but for whom reading this book alone will not suffice. For those who are already convinced of the need for conservation, this book should be read in order to strengthen their resolve. For those who are not convinced, this book will serve as an excellent introduction. Whatever your position on this important issue, this book will make you think carefully about the future of the environment.

ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF THE LIVING RELICS
by Edward Abbey. This book is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of Native American culture and the ongoing battle to protect our planet's natural resources. Edward Abbey, a leading environmentalist, explores the profound impact that the living relics have had on the Earth's ecosystems and on human civilization. Through his insightful analysis, Abbey sheds light on the importance of preserving these ancient species for future generations.

HEROIC DEATHS
by Stephen Kephart. This book is a powerful testament to the bravery and sacrifice of those who have fought to protect America's wilderness areas. Kephart tells the stories of the men and women who have given their lives in the line of duty, and provides a powerful reminder of the importance of preserving our nation's natural heritage.

THE NATURAL HERITAGE
by Donald Worster. This book explores the history of the natural heritage of the United States, from the earliest Native American cultures to modern conservation efforts. Worster provides a detailed account of the development of the concept of wilderness in America, and the role of individuals and organizations in protecting it.

A SEARCH FOR THE GREAT WILDERNESS
by Edward Abbey. This book is a classic of American nature writing, and a must-read for anyone interested in the history of the American wilderness. Abbey follows the Mississippi River from its source to its mouth, and along the way describes the beauty and diversity of the natural world. The book includes numerous references, maps, and illustrations, and is available in paperback.

A SEARCH FOR THE WILDERNESS
by Edward Abbey. This book is a masterful exploration of the concept of wilderness, and a critique of the modern world's obsession with control and order. Abbey follows the history of the wilderness concept from its roots in the 19th century to its current state, and provides a powerful argument for the importance of preserving our natural heritage.

ATTACK ON THE WILDERNESS
by Edward Abbey. This book is a searing critique of the modern world's assault on the wilderness, and a call to action for those who wish to protect it. Abbey describes the destruction of the wilderness by human activity, and provides a clear and concise argument for the need to preserve it for future generations.

THE SOUL OF WILDERNESS
by Edward Abbey. This book is a profound exploration of the relationship between humans and the natural world. Abbey argues that the soul of wilderness is found in the interconnectedness of all living things, and that it is our responsibility to protect and preserve it.

A CLOSER LOOK AT THE WILDERNESS
by Edward Abbey. This book is a detailed examination of the concept of wilderness, and a call to action for those who wish to protect it. Abbey provides a clear and concise argument for the need to preserve the wilderness, and includes numerous references, maps, and illustrations.

THE WILDERNESS CHALLENGE
by Edward Abbey. This book is a powerful exploration of the wilderness concept, and a call to action for those who wish to protect it. Abbey provides a clear and concise argument for the need to preserve the wilderness, and includes numerous references, maps, and illustrations.

THE WILDERNESS RHYTHM
by Edward Abbey. This book is a profound exploration of the relationship between humans and the natural world. Abbey argues that the rhythm of the wilderness is a reflection of the rhythm of the universe, and that it is our responsibility to respect and preserve it.

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**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 (blue only in S & M sizes). $10 postpaid.

**NED LUDI 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-T. $12 postpaid.

**DON'T TREAD ON ME**
Monkeywrenching rattler on front with the words “EARTH First!” Back side has off-road tire track and “Don't Tread On Me.” Amazing full color snake seems ready to lunge off of watermelon (pinkish) shirt. $12.50 postpaid.

**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.

**AMERICAN WILDERNESS**
Love it or leave it alone.

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

**SILENT AGITATORS**
Put in stick anything... bar hammers, Freddie offices, trail loggers... wherever the evil senses need to know that we are about watching.

**EARTH FIRST! FISTS**
Green EF! fist logo with words “EARTH FIRST! No compromise in defense of Mother Earth!” in black on 5/8 inch diameter circles. 30 for $1.25 postpaid.

**ANTI-GRAZING**
A grazing cow and barbed wire with the universal “no” slash, and the words “Free Our Public Lands!” and “Stop Dest­ructive Rangehing.” On a blue Livestock Grazing. 1 5/8 inch diameter circles. 30 for $1.25 postpaid.

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

**COORS**
Coors is Anti-Earth Coors is Anti-Women Coors is Anti-Labor And It Tastes Awful! BOYCOTT COORS

**“TOOLS”**
The late John Zaelit's Monkeywrench and Warclub design is back by popular demand. Brown design with “Earth First!” in green on 1 5/8 inch diameter white circles. 30 for $1.25 postpaid.

**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.

**US POTENTIAL NATURAL VEGETATION**
A beautiful multi-color map showing 360 different vegetative types in the US. This is the Raster 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 multi-color map showing the 25 major forest types in the United States including Alaska and Hawaii. A National Atlas Separate; 1:750,000 (28” x 19”), showing National Forests, Grasslands, Parks, Monuments, Wildlife Refuges, FHL 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. $4.15. $3.25.

**AMERICAN CANYON FROG**
Crasulus albusius pistillus with the message “AMERICAN WILDERNESS LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE.” A very colorful 4-color design on a gray 100% cotton Beefy-T, $12 postpaid.

**EARTH FIRST! ORDER FORM**
Make checks out to “Earth First!” or send cash. Mail to Earth First!, POB 2358, Lewiston, ME 04241. Please allow three to five weeks for delivery (contact us if it has not been received in that time). If possible, please use a street address so we can ship by UPS. First Class delivery can be arranged. Enter size, color, style, etc. 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 and when you need it by. Orders from outside of the United States must be in U.S. currency and include extra for shipping.

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Sub-total
Add 7% sales tax
if AZ delivery.

OKAY, HERE'S
CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN MOVIE
The excellent 10 minute, color-sound 16mm movie of Earth First! cracking Glen Canyon Dam on 1988 starring Ed Abbey and Johnny Sagebrush. An inspiring and humorous introduction to the Earth First! movement. Rental fee of $30 for showing to groups (includes shipping fee); $5 (shipping only) for EF! groups. Note: rental only; not for sale. Orders must include street address for UPS delivery.

BUMPERSTICKERS
Unless otherwise indicated, our bumperstickers are green lettered on long lasting white vinyl and are $1.25 postpaid.

AMERICAN WILDERNESS – LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE (each 12¢, white & red NSF flags)
ANYWHERE BOYHOOD ON DEATH (with "Not Dead" logo)
BOYSCOUT COOKS "BEEF"
DOH THE CORPS NOT BUYERS
(letters are eating fish with lips)
DEERTAN RAFE (eer is eating fish with lips)
DEVELOPERS GO BUILD IN HELL! (white and red lettering, 12¢ for each)
DREAM BACK TO THE DESIGN (with "Not Dead" logo)
EARLISH (green rubber / mine) (logo)
ESCHUE SURPLUSAGE (tan cotton cap with either cloth or mesh logo and the words "EARTH FIRST!"
HUNTS COWS– NOT BEARS
HUNTERS
Did you get your red sticker?
I’D RATHER BE NONWEEKENDING (with Montenegro/White Club logo)
IF YOUR PECKER WAS AS SMALL AS MINE.
IF YOU WANT TO BE FREE (bright red lettering)
IN THE TIMES OF ADVERSITY (green)
KILL A CONTINENT (green)
L是因为 YOU CAN’T (green)
LUCERO (with no logo)
MOTHER IS RIGHT (white globe)
MOTHER IN LAW (with white globe)
MOTHER’S DAY, MISAGNASHION, AND PROUD (with "Not Dead" logo)
NATURE BATS LAST (letters)
NEAT AND EARTHLY (white)
NEAT AND EARTHY (white)
ON A VISIT TO THE LATTICE (with "Not Dead" logo)
OUTSIDE HOMESTEAD (logo)
PARK FOR THE EARTH (violent red)
PROJECT OUR ENVIRONMENT (logo)
PUBLIC LANDS LIVESTOCK GRAZING (logo)
REDNECKS FOR WILDERNESS (logo)
RESPECT THE RAINFORD (logo)
RESIST MUCH, OBSESS LITTLE (with white logo)
SAVING THE WILD WEST (with "Not Dead"
SAVE THE FOREST SERVICE (logo)
SAY URBAN WILD COUNTRY
STOP CLEARCUTTING (with "Not Dead"
SUBVERT THE DOMINANT PARADIGM (logo)
THINK GLOBALIZE – ACT LOCALLY
YIPPE GREEN
YIPPEE – NOT CRIMES

Almost FREE BUMPERSTICKERS!
The following bumperstickers are printed on cheap paper (very difficult to remove) and look great on certain signs throughout the West. We have a large quantity available, and will happily send you some if you'll cover the postage. Send a 35 cent SASE for two stickers, 45 cent SASE for six to...

GIF T LIVESTOCK OFF OUR PUBLIC LANDS
PUBLIC LANDS GRAZING
LIVESTOCK GRAZING INDUSTRY
STOP WELFARE RANCHING

1989 CALENDARS FROM DREAM GARDEN PRESS

CAMO CAPS
We've got a variety of camouflage baseball caps. They come in either woodland or desert camo, 100% cotton or mesh backs. They all have adjustable tabs so one size fits all. The EF! red 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.

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

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

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

OVERRIDE SLIDE SHOW
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 90 high-quality slides from National Forests, National Wildlife Refuges, and BLM lands which portray the shocking magnitude of the problems caused by grazing. The slide show comes with a written script and is rented at cost, $10. Free copies of a 48-page tabloid on grazing are also available. Please include with your order the name and phone number of a contact person, and the date you need the show along with alternate dates. Orders must include street address for UPS delivery. "The Eating of the West" was funded by donations to Lynn Jacobs and the Earth First! Foundation.

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Page 39 Earth First! December 31, 1988