



EARTH FIRST!

BRIGID EDITION

February 2, 1985

Vol. V, No. III

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

TWO DOLLARS

MEARES ISLAND: CANADA'S OLD GROWTH STRUGGLE

By Mike Roselle

The great forests of the Pacific Northwest stretch from northern California through Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and beyond into Southeast Alaska. These majestic forests are without equal in the modern world. A little research will reveal, however, that great forests were found in many locations in ancient times. Places such as Syria, Lebanon, and even Iran were once heavily forested with dense stands of spruce, cedar, fir, pine and other coniferous trees, teeming with wildlife and alive with the sound of fresh running water. For the most part these places have been reduced to deserts, because forests were cut in ancient times to build armadas for conquering navies and the other accouterments of the imperial lifestyle. In fact, the present inhabitants of these places are scarcely aware of what is missing from their im-

poverished landscapes. We can only guess that whatever motives possessed them to so abuse the land on which their lives depended were no different than the motives of the large timber corporations which are presently at work destroying the last of the old growth in the Pacific Northwest.

MacMillan Bloedel is such a corporation. Since 1955 they have had "rights" to the dense stands of timber on a small, remote island on the western side of Vancouver Island within sight of Canada's Pacific Rim National Park. They want to clearcut over 12,000 acres of the spruce and hemlock forests over the next 20 years on the 21,000 acre Meares Island, to save 70 jobs in the wood products industry, if you are to believe their explanation of the situation. They are supported in their efforts by the Canadian Government, which views clearcutting as a legitimate use of the land, and the Royal Canadian

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Clayoquot Indians and friends prevent loggers from landing on Meares Island. Photo courtesy Friends of Clayoquot

THE AFGHANIZATION OF THE WEST: MILITARY LAND GRAB

By Leon Czolgosz

In what critics are terming the "Afghanization of the American West," the U. S. Air Force and U. S. Navy appear to be escalating their efforts to turn large areas of several western states into playgrounds for the latest supersonic fighter-bombers and other high-tech military hardware.

The problem first surfaced several years ago, when the Air Force announced its intention to create two "SOA's," or supersonic operations areas in the southwest. One of these, the so-called Reserve SOA, covers large portions of Catron County, New Mexico (one of the most sparsely-populated counties remaining in the lower 48), as well as adjacent portions of Arizona.

The area impacted consists largely of public lands, much of which is National Forest, and includes much of the nation's first wilderness, the Gila. The second proposed SOA was in west Texas, in an equally-sparsely populated area, but one containing no federal lands. This area was termed the Valentine SOA.

The proposals generated almost 100% opposition among the population of both areas. After a series of public hearings and an inadequate EIS, the Air Force announced it was proceeding with the Reserve SOA (although it did agree to restrict flights to above 15,000 feet and to somewhat reduce the total number of missions). The west Texas area is being designated an "MOA," or military operations area, a designation which officially means that only sub-

sonic flights will occur (although in practice sonic booms occur all too frequently in these areas, too). Incidentally, the military can (and does) create MOA's at will, without even going through the motions of notifying the public in advance.

During the fight against the Reserve and Valentine SOA's, local residents got little more than platitudes from their elected political representatives. Catron County, with its population of about 2500, could be safely ignored in favor of Alamogordo, population 25,000, home of Holloman Air Force Base, from whence the supersonic missions are flown. The New Mexico congressional delegation in effect fell all over themselves to make sure that they didn't offend the Air Force, lest the state "lose" the dubious boost to the economy bestowed by the air base.

It now appears that the Reserve and Valentine proposals were but the tip of an iceberg. Instead of being an isolated event, they were the opening wedge in the military's campaign to grab large portions of the public domain (and not a little private land, too). In April of 1984 it was suddenly disclosed that the Air Force had seized, without public input or legal process, some 89,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management lands in the Groom Range of Nevada, for addition to the already gigantic Nellis Air Force Range and Nevada Test Site. (A considerably larger chunk of overlapping airspace is also currently designated as the Desert MOA.) The Groom Range, a BLM Wilderness Study Area which is immediately adjacent to the incomparable 1.5-million acre Desert National Wildlife Range (and should have been added to it), is now totally closed to public entry.

The Groom Range seizure generated a spate of critical media attention, especially in Nevada, where bad-mouthing the federal government is popular.

Nevertheless, within a short space of time, the Navy dropped another bombshell, proposing an extensive SOA centered on the Dixie Valley, near Fallon, home of the Fallon Naval Air Station. As if this were not enough, the Air Force is proposing something called the Gandy SOA, a 2,800 square mile

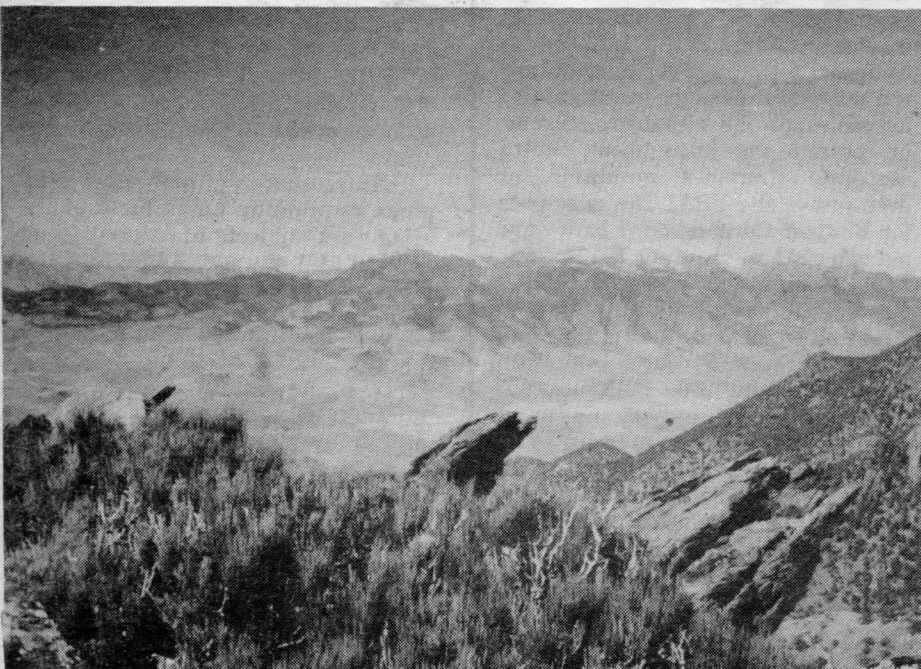
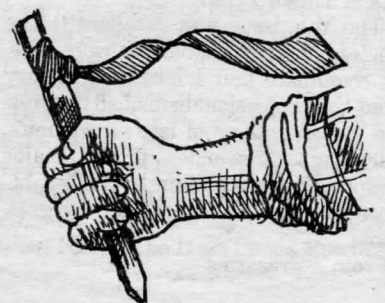
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LATE BULLETIN

As we went to press, Texas Earth First! and Friends of Texas Wilderness had just held a demonstration at Forest Service headquarters in Lufkin, protesting logging in Wilderness Areas in Texas. There will be a full report from Mike Roselle in the next issue of *Earth First!*

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*Stillwater and Clan Alpine Mountains from Desaloyas
Photo by Dave Foreman*

EARTH FIRST!

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Around the Campfire

It's been a marathon schedule around here lately as we've been trying to finish up **ECODEFENSE: A Field Guide To Monkeywrenching** and this issue of *Earth First!* at the same time. As I write this, though, I can see the end of the trail ahead. And a welcome end it is, too, because it means a couple of weeks of escape to the desert wilderness and an eyeball-busting spring flower display after our wet winter.

During the next week (this is written on January 30), Leon, Nancy and I will get **ECODEFENSE** off to Ed and Jack at Ed's Printing in Chico for their good work with the printing press. The book should be ready to mail to all of you who have sent in orders in late February. Sorry for the delay but we wanted to add some new material and get some photographs to illustrate several items. I think you will be very pleased with The Book. I am hopeful that it will help to initiate a new era in "citizen involvement in public lands management." Haw!

This issue of *Earth First!* is a little smaller than the last couple of issues and we had to leave a few articles out to get it done in time. Trying to do both the book and newspaper at the same time has been rather hectic. As my old buddy Johnny Sagebrush would say,



we've been buzzin' around like a fart in a mitten. We'll try to make up for it with the Eostar issue of *Earth First!*.

As I write this, Mike Roselle is in East Texas helping local Earth First!ers organize action against Forest Service logging in designated Wilderness Areas for pine bark beetle control. Mike will give us a full report on this campaign in the next issue. Gary & Barb Steele and the other good folks in Montana are organizing efforts to stop another Anti-Wilderness bill in that state, and Howie Wolke is helping Earth First!ers in Ketchum, Idaho, do the same for their state. Mary Beth, Cecelia, Brian and all the rest in western Oregon are gearing up for snow-

melt and the Freddie chainsaws roaring into life again in the Middle Santiam. Action is percolating also in eastern Oregon, San Francisco, Southeast Alaska, and elsewhere. Stay tuned.

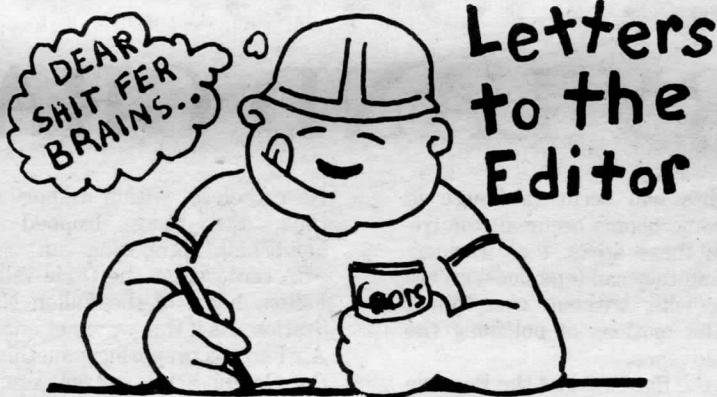
Despite the rush job on this issue, there is a lot inside. We continue our discussion on the environmental movement with some thoughts on whether EF! should publicly criticize other groups. Your 2 cents would be appreciated, too. Viking scholar Christoph Manes (Marcy Willow's new husband!) defends Western Civilization and Greg Roberts defends Wild Trout. Issues covered range from Florida to Vancouver Island, from Denali to Japan, and from Virginia to Nevada.

That's all for now. See you in western Colorado at the Round River Rendezvous July 2-7.

— Dave Foreman

PUBLICATION SCHEDULE

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is published 8 times a year on the old pagan European nature holidays: Samhain (November 1), Yule (December 21 or 22), Brigid (February 1), Eostar (March 21 or 22), Beltane (May 1), Litha (June 21 or 22), Lughnasadh (August 1), and Mabon (September 21 or 22). Deadlines for articles are three weeks before the cover date (October 10, December 1, January 10, March 1, April 10, June 1, July 10, and September 1). The newspaper is mailed 3rd class on the cover date. First Class delivery is available for \$5 extra a year. Airmail delivery overseas is available for \$10 extra a year.



Letters to the editor are encouraged. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirements. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced, using only one side of a sheet of paper. Be sure to indicate if you wish your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send to 230 West 7th Avenue, Chico, CA 95926

Dear *Earth First!*

As we face our regular onslaughts from developers itching to turn Vermont into Disneyland, it's heartening to hear news from folks across the country who aren't too intimidated to stick their necks out in defense of Earth. Respectable environmentalism won't get us anywhere.

— Burlington, Vermont

Dear *Earth First!*

The Yule issue was excellent!!! The articles on professionalism were fine. My roommate and I have been angry about the professionalism of all progressive movements as of late — women's, peace, etc. I wonder if the major groups will start pulling to the left because they sense a threat from the grassroots.

From a grassroot

Dear *Earth First!*

My 6 month old son and I are so grateful for your energy to save our forests. Lots of love and loving, prosperous, peaceful vibes radiating to and from you!

— DB

Dear *Earth First!*

My poor undeveloped environmental radicalism has tried for a lifetime to become "reasonable" and to find joy in compromise. Yet somehow it always cheers me when *Earth First!* does something outrageous. So to hell with it, please send info.

— M

Dear *Earth First!*

The Third National Pesticide Forum is being held March 1-4, 1985, in Washington, DC. This forum takes place in the aftermath of the Bhopal industrial disaster. The Forum attracts people who are concerned with pesticide problems related to food, water and air contamination. Make your voice count! Stand up against pesticide abuse and misuse! Call or write your members of Congress. Contact the National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides, 530 7th St SE, Washington, DC 20003.

Jonnie Rodgers
Marietta, Mississippi

Dear *Earth First!*

I am writing in the hope that someone in *Earth First!* can help me get information on two timber companies operating in the USA — one has a subsidiary operating here in Australia; the other, a Korean company, is trying to get an export logging scheme established in the Solomon Islands.

The first company is Scott Paper. In conjunction with Bowater Corporation of England, it owns an outfit here called Bowater-Scott. They have a veneer/saw/pulpmill complex in northeast Victoria and a papermill in Melbourne. A few years ago it conned the then-conservative government into more than doubling the plantation rate in northeast Victoria at the expense of the native forest. We were able to prevent this program from beginning through threats of legal actions just before an election. A new Labor government was elected and it put a moratorium on the scheme. However, now it is under the combined pressure of the company and the unions to expand the plantings. Can anyone supply me with information on, or contacts who know about, Scott's corporate strategies worldwide, or even just in the USA? The same goes for Bowater Corporation. I have some old info on these two from the Multinational Monitor and the Pacific Studies Center, but it is a little out of date.

The other company I am looking into is Eagon Forest Products (833 108th Ave NE, Suite 206, Bellevue, WA 98004). Its parent company, Eagon Industrial, Ltd, of Korea, is trying to establish a 200,000 tonne per year log export scheme on an island in the Solomons. If it goes ahead this island would be devastated. Could anyone supply me with info that could be used to show that the company tries to rip people off?

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Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is an independent publication within the broad *Earth First!* movement. Entire contents are copyrighted 1985, but we are pleased to allow reprints if credit is given. *Earth First!* is a forum for the militant environmental movement. Responsibility rests with the individual authors and correspondents.

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

Contributions are welcome and should be typed or carefully printed, double spaced, and sent with an SASE if return is requested. Art or photographs (black & white prints preferred, color prints OK) are eagerly sought to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested. No payment is offered except for extra copies of the issue.

All material should be sent to *Earth First!*, PO Box 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703, except for poetry which should go to Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride, CO 81435.

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POB 5871, Tucson, Arizona 85703 (602)744-0623: Letters to the Editor, Manuscripts, Art, Photographs, etc. for *Earth First!*; Clippings; General Correspondence; Correspondence with Dave Foreman, Nancy Morton, Mike Roselle or Leon Czolgosz.

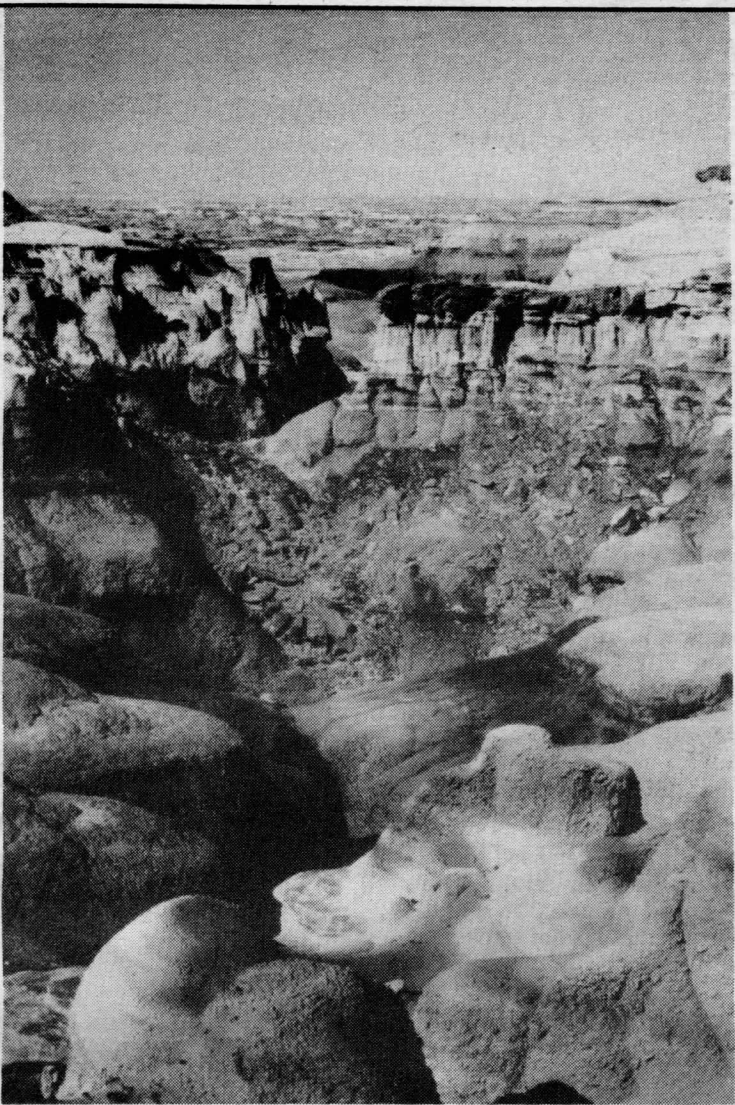
POB 3953, Eugene, Oregon 97403 (503)343-2048: *Earth First!* Directory, Local Group Listings, Local Group News, Round River Rendezvous, Correspondence with Marcy Willow or Christoph Manes.

POB 1008, Telluride, Colorado 81435 (303)728-4301: Poetry, Correspondence with Art Goodtimes.

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

The Post Office does not forward 3rd Class Mail. Please send us your change of address immediately so your copies of *Earth First!* do not fill the trash can at your old Post Office. Some people using clever aliases are not receiving their copies of *Earth First!*. Be sure to notify your mailman that "Attila the Hun" or "The Animal" receives mail at your address.

Bisti Wilderness, New Mexico. Photo by Dave Foreman



EDITORIAL THANKS!

I got to looking at a list of all the new Wilderness Areas passed by Congress last year and couldn't help but smile at seeing the names of some of my old friends. Once you sleep out in the rain in a particular place, or get to know its owl hoots, and drink in its untrammelled vastness on a bright but somehow still misty morning 'way up high, you're bound with it forever. I remember all my hikes, all my nights out under the stars.

The pleasure of knowing that so many of those precious peaks and canyons now have the most stringent protection our society can give them brought that smile. Yeah, I know I've bitched about the many more acres that weren't protected, at how we're fooling ourselves to call the wilderness bills of last year a "victory," but, doggonit, it's good to know that we've locked up some places from those twisted little men plotting behind annodized glass somewhere in Denver or Dallas.

And it is "we" that did it. For every one of those spanking new Wilderness Areas, there is a muddy, bruised, but smiling grassrooter somewhere who did it. Thank you, friends. I don't know all your names, just as I don't know all the ridges and watercourses of all those new Wildernesses, but thank you for the future memories. There are, nonetheless, a few places and people special to me:

Thank you, Steve Evans, Nancy Morton, Jack Fisher, Sami Izzo and Brad Richards for Ishi. Thank you, Bill Deval and Tim McKay for the Siskiyoues.

Thank you, Karen Fant for the Glacier Peak additions. Thank you, Howie Wolke, Bart Koehler and Phil Hocker for the Gros Ventre.

Thanks, Dick Carter for the High Uintas. And thank you, Bob Weed for Death Hollow.

Thanks so much, Kay Gearhart for West Clear Creek and Secret Mountain. Thank you, Tom Wright for Four Peaks. Thanks, Dawson Henderson for Paria.

Thank you, Don Lyngholm, Belva Christensen, Jonathan Teague and Corry McDonald for Bisti.

Thanks also to state group staff like Andy Kerr and Jim Eaton, national group field reps like Rob Smith and Mike Scott, volunteer state group leaders like Ned Fritz, Ed Clark, Joni Bosh and Paul Hirt, and national group lobbyists like Debbie Sease and Tim Mahoney.

You all are just a few of the humans who fought for the others — the four-leggeds, the feathered ones, the belly-crawlers, the green people.

It's not organizations that save wilderness. It's people. People who love wild things and sunsets.

Thank you, friends.
— Dave Foreman

Letters (cont)

Any help anyone can give me, would be appreciated.

Ian Penna
8 Morang Road
Hawthorn 3122
Victoria, AUSTRALIA

Dear Dave

In your editorial "Environmental Doublespeak" (EF! Yule 1984), you accuse fellow environmentalists of double speak when they claim victory for passage of wilderness bills in 1984. You hammer on the agreed fact that none of us got all we wanted, and few got even half that much. What we did not save, we probably lost forever to even-aged management (doublespeak for clearcutting and commercial species farming).

In a sense you are right. We lost what we failed to save. That is the general story of natural area preservation. For every new preserve, multiple other natural areas are impaired. Every time we compromise, we suffer a net loss of acreage. We never add to the world a significant natural area which was not already there. The whole war is a losing one.

In a broader sense, whatever natural areas we fail to set aside by acquisition or designation will be encroached upon by the everexpanding blight of growth in population and consumption.

When a group establishes new private preserves, is it fair to say that they lost because they did not save the rest? When, by obtaining wilderness designations, we save all the acreage within our power from clearcutting, is it fair to say that we achieved no victory, because the Forest Service or BLM will maim what we did not save? I think it is a victory, because the Forest Service would otherwise have maimed the part that we obtained as wilderness, in addition to the part we gave up.

I think we need more people, like you, who frankly proclaim that saving a pittance of our natural heritage is a defeat.

We also need more people who will fight as hard as they can to save the remaining natural areas in a national forest, and will compromise for the most they can get out of Congress. If they claim a victory, we should not accuse them of immaturity.

Then again, if they refuse to acknowledge the incompleteness of their victory, and to fight for a better system, or at least to appreciate the efforts of those who are fighting for a better system, then I join you in accusing them of doublespeak.

By the way, some of us who claim an over-all victory are not motivated by the desire to impress contributors and increase our salaries, because we are strictly volunteers, with no salaries.

Cordially
Ned Fritz, Chairman
Texas Committee on
Natural Resources

Editor's reply: I have to agree with my old friend, Ned Fritz. Yes, I do think there were victories won last year. Each acre saved from the 'dozer, drill and saw was a victory of which all involved should be proud, and one which each of us should celebrate. (See my editorial in this issue.) But we must also look at the big picture and honestly

acknowledge that there we are losing and there the wilderness bills of 1984 were a defeat. We should not be ashamed to admit that we are losing. There is no more noble struggle than the hopeless one against overwhelming odds. And never has such a struggle been waged as the one in which we are pitted today. Let us fight the good fight, let us save what we can, but let us not be too arrogant or blind to see that the rough industrial monster is consuming natural diversity at an accelerating rate. That we are, in fact, losing despite small specific victories. DF

Dear Earth First!

I read your journal with relish and encourage you to keep up the good work. I'm in touch with Rick Davis and hope to work with him in trying to discover the best approach to making an assertive force out of the very disparate but often fervently dedicated conservationists here in Japan. This is not easy when being assertive is the biggest bugaboo in the realm of social behavior. But the despoilers consistently get their way so there must be a technique in there somewhere!

I'd like to add my 2 cents to the opinions on Dave Foreman's essay on professionalism, in particular to the idea that everybody trying to do something decent for wilderness should go out there sometimes. This sounds right but I think it's a very subjective view, and even a slightly counter-constructive one.

I, for one, find the idea of going out in the wilderness scary as hell, something to do if I have to. I don't have to see a rare, large mammal species to get a thrill — a grasshopper will do. Mountains with paths, tidal flats, beaches, streams, OK. Volcanic scree, narrow paths along sheer dropoffs, tangled underbrush, the Banzai Pipeline, freezing wind on wet sleeping bag, no thanks! These are NOT attractive to a timid person with asthma.

This does not mean that I don't, or can't, recognize in a deep and thorough way the rights of every other living thing, animate or inanimate, to carry on its life and death without being wrecked, squeezed out, clawed up and degraded by beings who don't need to do so in order to survive AND who should know better.

To assume wilderness proponents like to go out there is to imply they are trying to save it so they can go out there, something very close to a "user" mentality, not unlike the wimp who blamed Jim Stiles' dog for "ruining his wilderness experience," or even the sickie who likes to rip up dunes with his ORV, just to get a kick out of it. I think a deep ecologist's reason for wishing to protect wilderness is in a different league than merely wanting to do so because he likes to go out there and restore himself. Some people do that in video game centers. (Not me.)

Your friend
Maggie Suzuki
Shikoku, Japan

Editor's reply: Wilderness does not have to be frightening or even unpleasant. If you ever come over to North America, Maggie, I'd like to invite you on a float trip down a wilderness river with some of the Earth First! gang to show you that. But a tidal flat or stream can still be wilderness, perhaps not on the same scale as the Brooks Range or Australian Outback, but wilderness nonetheless. It is that contact with the natural world — big or small, grasshopper or grizzly — that teaches us truth. DF

Dear Dave

Regarding your editorial "Political Action" in the Yule EF!, Oregon Congressman Les AuCoin did indeed attempt to keep the Drift Creek Roadless Area (the only roadless area in his district) out of the Oregon Wilderness Bill. It has been speculated that Rep. Jim Weaver was able to add several other roadless areas to the House version of the Oregon bill in exchange for keeping Drift Creek out.

Drift Creek was, however, included in the Senate bill, probably as a maneuver by Republican Senator Mark Hatfield to aggravate AuCoin, a Democrat. As it turned out, 5,800 acres (about half) of the Drift Creek Roadless



"FOUR MORE YEARS"

Jim Stiles
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MILITARY LAND GRAB

Continued

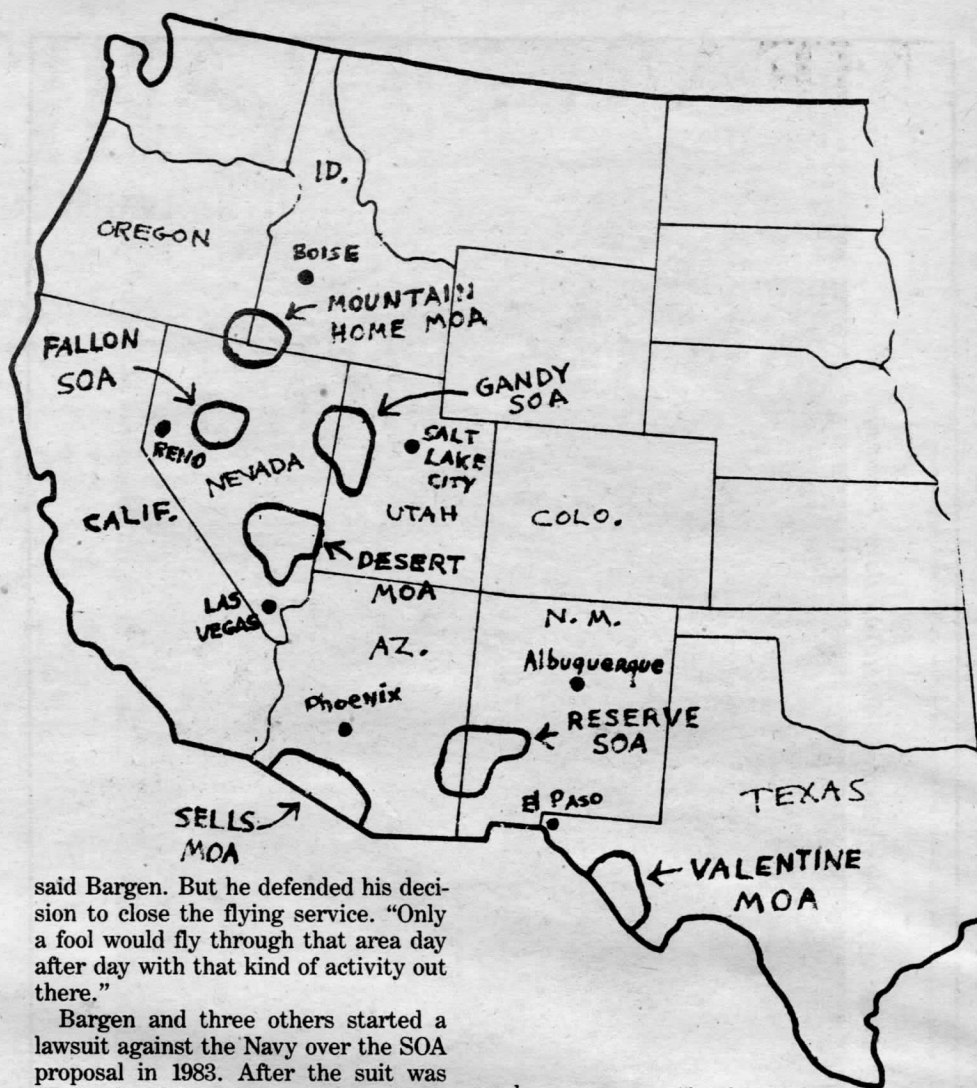
area straddling the Utah-Nevada border between Ely and Wendover (much of which will be over the Goshute Indian Reservation).

Military Operations Areas, or MOA's, supposedly cannot be created or expanded without approval from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). However, sometimes the public does not learn of the expansion of a MOA until after the fact (as happened recently with the Desert MOA.) Currently, critics of the militarization of the West worry about expansion at two existing MOA's — the Sells MOA in southern Arizona and the Mountain Home MOA in Idaho. And some fear that this is only the first step — that these areas, too, will eventually become SOA's.

The suddenness of the land grab has for the most part taken the media by surprise, aside from spotty regional coverage. The lack of national media attention seems astounding, given the magnitude of the scheme. According to Charles S. Watson, Jr., director of the Nevada Outdoor Recreation Association and one of the most active opponents of the militarization of the West, the various SOA proposals, in their totality, recall the "Continental Operations Range" (COR) proposed by the Department of Defense back in 1974 but rejected at that time as too grandiose and politically unfeasible. But now, with the military services' budgets swollen out of proportion, thanks to the Reagan Administration, the Air Force

part of what the Navy calls the "Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System," or TACTS. TACTS is supposed to monitor aircraft during training exercises. In addition to on-base facilities, TACTS will ultimately include some 23 remote sites. Two of these (Master Relay Stations) will be fairly large facilities, requiring road access. One of these is already operational (on Fairview Peak, an already developed site). The second is to be built on New Pass Peak, an action which will require the upgrading of an existing primitive road. The remaining 21 sites (ten are either already installed or are in the process of being installed) involve remote transponder units which are solar powered and put in place by helicopter. The four remote units currently in place within wilderness study areas are in the Desatoya Mountains WSA, the Clan Alpine Mountains WSA (near the summit of Augusta Peak), in the Stillwater Range WSA, and in the Job Peak WSA. The Navy plans eventually to place at least two of these units in the Toiyabe National Forest, south of Austin.

All these developments are scheduled to take place regardless of the outcome of the land withdrawal proposal. It seems likely that if the Navy actually gains title to the land, future development will be on a vastly greater scale. The Navy is maintaining that a land withdrawal will not affect existing uses of the area, and that they do not plan to close the area to public access. (How many military bases do you know of



said Bargen. But he defended his decision to close the flying service. "Only a fool would fly through that area day after day with that kind of activity out there."

Bargen and three others started a lawsuit against the Navy over the SOA proposal in 1983. After the suit was filed, the FAA suspended Bargen's pilot's license for 90 days for allegedly flying too close to a Navy radar installation, a charge which he says is totally groundless.

Most of the Dixie Valley residents seem willing to be bought out by the Navy, although the military has made no move to do this yet. In fact, this seems to be the approach favored by Nevada's senators, Chic Hecht and Paul Laxalt. Watson is not enthusiastic about this prospect. Removing the residents, he feels, would pave the way for the area to become the "Northern Nevada Test Site."

Curiously, the reaction of Nevada politicians, at both the state and federal level, has been strangely mild, considering their usual anti-federal paranoia. The reaction of State Senator Alan Glover (D-Carson) might be considered typical. He said that there really wasn't much the state could do about the situation: "As long as 86% of our land is controlled by the federal government, this problem is never going to go away." This approach clearly ignored such military schemes as the Valentine, Texas, SOA, in an area where there is not one acre of federal land. Clearly, in the land of the "Sagebrush Rebellion" the military establishment is a less popular target than the BLM and Forest Service.

In their Fallon proposal, the Navy is clearly ignoring existing research on the effects of sonic booms. A considerable body of research is available as a result of supersonic test flights undertaken in the 60's to determine the impacts of the proposed American SST on people and structures on the ground. That study found that pressures of as little as 1.4 to 1.7 lbs./sq. ft. from sonic

booms were "intolerable" to most people. Yet the Navy is admitting that average pressures of 3.9 lbs./sq. ft. will result from so-called "carpet" sonic booms, and that there will be occasional pressures up to 10.6 lbs./sq. ft. According to studies, pressures of 6 lbs./sq. ft. will cause cracked plaster and broken windows, and pressures of 10 lbs./sq. ft. can cause severe physical trauma.

The situation regarding the Gandy SOA along the Utah/Nevada border is less clear at the moment. Presumably, the Air Force will do an EIS. The Gandy SOA almost certainly will impact on several BLM WSA's, and possibly on some Forest Service RARE II areas as well.

In Arizona, as in Nevada, it seems the military has already started supersonic operations despite the fact that the Sells area is not officially designated a SOA. If anything, the impact of sonic booms have been much worse on the Papago Reservation than anything that has happened in Nevada. According to Watson, hundreds of windows have been broken and automobiles have reportedly been moved several feet from sonic boom pressures. In an incident last summer, Watson says a Papago Indian, Joseph Angea, was permanently blinded when his horse bolted and trampled him after being startled by a sonic boom. (Much of the Sells MOA lies over the Papago Reservation.) Perhaps the most incredible thing about all of this has been the lack of media attention, both in Arizona and the nation.

The Sells MOA is presently used by planes flying from Davis-Monthan AFB in Tucson, from Luke AFB near Phoenix, and by Marine aircraft flying



The Great Basin - Supersonic Playground? Photo by Dave Foreman.

and Navy apparently feel that they need more space in which to play their war games and squander the taxpayers' money. So they have decided to implement the once-discredited COR, this time in piecemeal fashion and via the back door.

At the present time, the most public attention is focused on the Fallon SOA proposal. The Fallon Naval Air Station has been around for a long time, and the Dixie Valley has been part of a MOA. However, it was not until 1982 that the Navy decided to upgrade the small facility into one of their major aviation training centers. Last year the Navy announced their proposal to designate an area of 5600 square miles as the Fallon SOA. Some time later it was disclosed that SOA designation was merely the first step: the Navy, it seems, is also seeking the withdrawal of 181,000 acres of public lands, a process which, if successful, will make the lands just another military base. The affected area includes, in addition to the Dixie Valley, portions of the Stillwater Mountains, including 23,000 acres of BLM WSA's (wilderness study areas). The Stillwaters are important wildlife habitat; 45 desert bighorn sheep were recently released there, and the BLM hopes to expand the herd further.

The Navy has already established four small, automated electronic sites within BLM WSA's. These sites are

that allow free public access?)

The Navy has just finished a draft EIS on the Fallon SOA proposal. A public hearing has been scheduled for February 5 in Fallon. The Navy will be doing a separate EIS on the withdrawal proposal, although apparently no time frame on this has been yet established.

The most vocal opponents of the SOA proposal are the 60-odd residents of the Dixie Valley, mostly ranchers and retirees. They claim to have already been subjected to numerous sonic booms, despite the fact that the area at present is officially only a MOA. In addition to over 200 sonic booms in the last two years, there have been numerous incidents involving aircraft flying intimidatingly low, including an occasion last summer in which residents were "terrorized" by a whole flight of Navy helicopter gunships in the night.

Another group which have already had serious problems with Naval aviation in the Fallon area consists of civilian pilots. One of them, Dr. Richard Bargen, recently shut down his Morning Star Flying Doctor Service, saying that continued flying in the area was simply too risky. Bargen has been the main medical link to the outside world for scores of patients on isolated ranches, tiny hamlets and obscure mining camps for the past four years. "Morning Star is needed, badly needed for people who otherwise have to drive for hours to get to the nearest doctor,"



Desatoya Mountains. Photo by Dave Foreman.

MEARES ISLAND:

Continued

Mounted Police, who feel it is their duty to protect the rights of large corporations to harvest timber. "Those trees standing there are not producing any good to our society," claims Dennis Bendickson, MacBlo's division manager, from his office in Ucluelet, British Columbia. The hills around this company town are referred to by locals as a moonscape, even Bendickson uses this term.

There is, of course, another side to the story. Members of the Clayoquot and Ahousat Indian Bands have traditionally used the island in a, well, traditional way. That is, they use it as a place to hunt deer and geese, fish for salmon, gather oysters and clams from the sea, collect herbs for medicine and cut cedar for canoes and paddles. Non-Indians also use the island, in a typically non-Indian way, for camping, hiking, canoeing and other purposes we usually call recreational. This, according to the Canadian Government, is not to be confused with what they call multi-use, which is synonymous with what we know here in the states as multiple-use, or clearcutting, to be more precise. It matters little that this single use threatens the very existence of all the other uses, for it alone can be considered multi-use.

In nearby Tofino, a village of about 1,000 inhabitants on the main Vancouver Island, sentiment against the logging runs as high as 90% of the population, according to Vi Hansen of the local Chamber of Commerce. They have formed a group to resist MacBlo's efforts called The Friends Of Clayoquot Sound, and have joined with the Clayoquot and Ahousats in opposing the planned logging. The fight began 4 years ago when MacMillan Bloedel first announced its intentions to clearcut, and Forestry Minister Tom Waterland announced that there would be a planning process. He assured opponents of the logging that their concerns would be taken into account before any decision was made. Looking back, some members of the community feel as though they had been duped by this so called planning process, and that the outcome was already a foregone conclusion.

To start with, the board was heavily biased in favor of the timber industry. Of the 11 members on the team, one represented MacMillan Bloedel, another B.C. Forest Products and another represented the International Woodworkers of America. In addition, there were four representing government agencies: Fisheries and Oceans, Marine Resources Branch, Ministry of Forests, and Ministry of Parks. Of course, the guidelines of these agencies were compatible with multi-use, and they were not permitted to overstep them. Their hands were tied.

The four remaining members represented the nearby community: the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, the village of Tofino, the Friends Of Clayoquot Sound and the Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District. The Tofino Mariculture Development Group, although representing a promising industry that

from Yuma. Luke Air Force Base has overall authority for managing the MOA. When contacted, the Public Information Office at Luke stated that there were no plans to make the Sells MOA a SOA. However, they said that the Air Force was in the process of doing a draft EIS for the Sells MOA, because of expanded operations. The public may comment on the EIS through April, and a final version is supposed to be released by September 1985.

Persons interested in finding out more about the military takeover of the West should contact Charles S. Watson, Nevada Outdoor Recreation Association, P. O. Box 1245, Carson City, NV 89702. Write your senators and representatives to protest expanded military operations in the West, and especially the Navy's land grab near Fallon. While it may be too late to comment on the draft EIS for the Fallon SOA or to attend the public hearing Feb. 5, there probably still is time to comment on the second EIS, the one for the land withdrawal.

would be threatened by the development, was denied a seat on the planning team without an explanation.

Two years into the planning process, MacMillan Bloedel chose to ceremoniously disassociate itself from the very conclusions it had so heavily influenced, and submitted its own timber harvesting plan to the Environment and Land Use Committee. This, it became painfully obvious to the local community, was a ploy to present the planning team's recommendations as one end of the stick and the plans of MacBlo as the other. MacMillan Bloedel would seek a "compromise" between the two, and present the image of unwavering generosity, while co-opting the entire planning process. Environment Minister Tony Brummet was quoted as saying afterwards: "The logging will hardly be noticed because there will be setbacks from the beach." The final plan as approved calls for the ultimate logging of all but 10% of Meares Island.

On April 21, The Clayoquot Band, in a powerful ceremony, declared the island a Tribal Park, and called for the total preservation of Meares Island and the survival of their Native way of life. Clayoquot Chief Moses Martin said on that day, "Visitors are welcome, loggers are not." The Clayoquots issued a six point declaration signed by tribal elders, which stated; "We are prepared to share Meares Island with non-Native people, providing that they adhere to The Laws of our Forefathers, which were always there."

On April 27th, Harry Tielman attended the MacBlo annual shareholders meeting in Vancouver, and moved as a member that all logging operations stop and that MacBlo negotiate a trade with the B.C. government. That action netted 22 votes and a great deal of publicity, but was insufficient to deter the company from its course. Afterwards, chairman of the board A.H. Zimmerman was overheard claiming that logging was less detrimental to the environment than tourism. "Who wants tourists?" he was recorded saying. "Tourists are a goddamn plague. Tourists are the most pollutant thing you can introduce into the environment!"

On Sept. 28-30, the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, which represents 13 West Coast bands, held its Annual Assembly, and pledged its support to the fight to save Meares Island. They also pledged support for a rally to be held in the provincial capital of Victoria on Oct. 20th, and to physically resist any attempt by MacMillan Bloedel to unload equipment at Heelboom Bay, where the company was planning to build a log dump and a loading facility.

On Sept 30th, MacMillan Bloedel received a letter warning that trees on Meares Island had been spiked with 15cm Ardox spikes, which have a spiral "corkscrew" shape that makes them difficult to remove. Newspapers in Vancouver ran headlines of the incident and photographs of the spikes. Some survey markers were also removed, but several members of Friends of Clayoquot Sound disassociated themselves from the monkeywrenching activity and helped MacBlo workers replace the stakes. But Michael Mullin, of Friends of Clayoquot Sound, cautioned: "Everybody is conducting the fight in their own way, from writing letters to spiking trees. This is a very real grass-roots issue. Some of that includes a radical element that is determined to resist this at any cost."

The rally in October drew some 1,200 people, two thirds of whom were Vancouver Island Indians. Nuu-Chah-Nulth council chairman George Watts told the people gathered at the rally that Indians had been patient for too long. He said that B.C. interior tribes had joined them and that "We are going to be there, and a lot of non-Indians will be standing with us." One Ahousat said to those assembled, "The land does not belong to the people, the people belong to the land. It is time to say enough!" Bob Skelly, leader of the opposition New Democrats and whose district includes Meares Island, added his voice to the protest. Skelly called for a land swap and a fund to be set up to compensate loggers who would be ad-



Meares Island: Now



Logging on nearby Vancouver Island
Photos courtesy Friends of Clayoquot

versely affected. From the rally site, the protesters then marched to the steps of the legislature, where they briefly raised a 22-foot, two-ton red cedar statue representing mankind's harmony with the environment, carved by Clayoquot artist Joe David. The statue was later taken to Meares Island where it was erected in accordance with Indian tradition marking important events.

By mid-November, the protesters had set up a campsite on the island. Shelters were erected where the demonstrators could stay dry and enjoy a hot meal of boiled crab and clam chowder. On Nov. 21st, they blockaded the MacBlo crew boat carrying workmen to the island with their aluminum workboats. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police advised them that they were violating the Canadian Shipping Act. After a brief meeting, they decided to let the crew land "for a visit."

The confrontation that followed on the shore in Heelboom Bay was filmed by numerous television news crews, and went something like this: Bill Ohs, MacBlo's woodlands manager, stepped ashore from the crew boat. He was met by Chief Moses Martin, who welcomed him to the Tribal Park, and led the band in a tribal welcoming song, accompanied by the traditional wooden drums. "Thank you, I appreciate that," said Ohs, who was accompanied by several armed RCMP's. The loggers then began unloading several chainsaws, some axes and a can of fuel. "We would like you to leave your chainsaws behind," said Martin, his smile disappearing. "We want to commence our logging operations," replied Ohs. "We have a legal right to be here." To which Martin replied, "We welcome you here as a visitor only, not as a logger."

At this point some of the protesters gathered about started shouting and accusing MacBlo of poor forestry practices. Ohs responded by saying, "I am proud of our company's record. We do an excellent job." Martin answered, "Make me proud of you by putting your saws back in the boat." Ohs then vowed to put the matter before the courts, and MacBlo employees circulated through the crowd taking names and addresses and snapping photographs of the demonstrators. The workmen then put

their saws back in the boat and departed the island. Martin then said he hoped that the issue would end in the courts.

A hearing was set for Dec. 17th to hear MacBlo's request for an injunction against the protests, and the Clayoquot's request for an injunction against the logging. B.C. Supreme Court Justice Reginald Gibbs, after hearing arguments from both sides, barred MacBlo from conducting any logging activity other than surveying on the island until he released his decisions. He permitted the Clayoquots to remain on the island as observers, but enjoined them from any interference with MacBlo operations. As we go to press, Justice Gibbs has still not ruled on the matter, and there is no logging on Meares Island . . . yet.

To help: Write to the Provincial
Minister of the Environment:
Hon. A. Brummet
Parliament Bldg.
Victoria, B.C. Canada

Or send contributions to:
Friends of Clayoquot Sound
Box 489, Tofino
B.C. VOR. 220
Canada



Thanks to the Western Canada
Wilderness Committee for
assistance with this article.

FREDDIES & ENVIRONMENTALISTS TALK (BUT WHAT ABOUT THE TREES?)

Impressions of the Mission Symposium by Michael

December 14th and 15th saw the development of an interesting twist in the environmental movement. The "Mission Symposium" was held in San Francisco on those dates, an event which brought together various representatives of environmental groups (Sierra Club, Nature Conservancy, The Wilderness Society, Earth First!, etc.), the mineral extractions industry as represented by ARCO, the timber (clear-cut) industry as represented by the U.S. Forest Service, and career-seekers from the burgeoning new industry that seeks to mediate the obvious disputes between the other groups present.

The symposium was sponsored by CHEC (publishers of *Forest Planning* magazine), a non-profit forestry consultant firm which specializes in economic analyses and reviews of forest plans.

The opening speaker, Richard Alston, a professor of economics at Weber State College, spoke of the need to "minimize the costs of decision-making through negotiation" (government-brokered mediation?). Obviously, this approach only serves the interests of the mediators.

Alston brought up the scoundrel argument of Adam Smith: "free, unfettered markets." This in light of sales-below-cost subsidies to the clear-cut industry, timber-mining of old growth forests (old growth is simply not a "renewable resource," given the several hundred years required to establish an old growth forest), timber contract relief bills and the like. We all know that the only "free market" businesses in the U.S. today are the (illicit) drug trade and prostitution.

Alston went on to say "only Adam Smith and the Austrian libertarians ever came up with a cogent, definitive

economic system." This struck some as incredible ethnocentricity.

Further evidence of this turkey's mentality arose later when R. Max (their Max) Peterson, USFS Chief, was being grilled by the more outspoken members of the environmental movement. Alston had the temerity to vehemently assert that we "have the Forest Service to thank for what preserved lands we do have."

Alston's specious argument was followed by that of Richard Stroup, from Montana State, who advocated "divestiture"—the selling of "unprofitable" lands by the USFS to private industry.

Just when it seemed that we had paid our fee only to be insulted, along came Michael Frome of the University of Idaho, who finally injected the notions of "social, aesthetic, artistic inspiration, and spiritual awareness" into the discussion. He went so far as to say that "self-realization is the only measure of success."

During lunch we were treated to a speech by Chief Peterson that was long on words and short on substance. He stated that "we aren't in any one interest's pocket," and he brought up another specious argument, namely, that it is somehow chickenshit for the environmental movement to resort to the Congress and the courts when engaged in a dispute with the USFS. This argument was excellently put to rest by Peter Kirby of The Wilderness Society, who stated that in a democracy the Congress and courts are our legitimate channels of redress. Interestingly enough, the USFS tells those who chain themselves to bulldozers and block roads that they should follow the appropriate channels such as the courts and Congress.

As the day went on, it became clear that no one was going to challenge the obvious anthropocentric analyses that were being put forth. It was only later, in the evening, that Howie Wolke and Bobcat brought the biocentric argu-

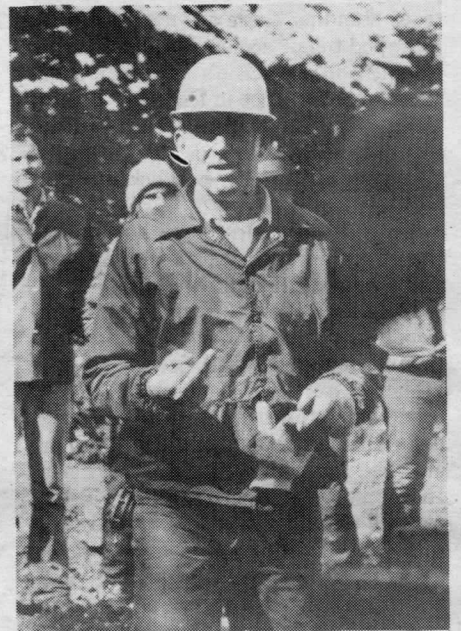
ment to the table, in a discussion group of about 40 people, including Peterson.

However, despite the injection of this "new" concept challenging the entire values-system which the Forest Service uses to assess things, when the Symposium resumed again the following day the discussion was once again back to the alphabet soup of RPA's, FEMA's and so on.

As more and more people tried to focus the discussion onto the real issues, the USFS continued to try to define the parameters of the debate in their own terms. Peterson went so far as to say "it's unfair to paint us as proxies for the timber industry," and then went on to disprove his contention by saying that a number of timber industry officials had called him for advice on the Mission Symposium itself. (I never heard of any environmentalists calling him up about it.) He also stated that the USFS plans to road from "One to two million acres of recently released roadless areas per year." And he made the ludicrous assertion that there is "at least as much, if not more, species diversity after a clear-cut as there was to begin with." (Guess he counts pioneer weeds.)

John DeWitt, an assistant to the Governor of Colorado, put forth the results of an economic study done by that state which analyzes the direct economic benefits from the utilization of USFS lands in Colorado. According to that study, fully 75% of the overall economic benefits resulted from recreational use of the forests, while only 8% resulted from logging, 7% from grazing and another 7% from mining.

Interestingly enough, despite all those "mediators" present, not many felt the need to point out that true negotiations cannot take place unless the true issues are on the table. Time and again, members of Earth First! and others put forth the proposition that to truly understand the seeds of anger



Can differences over forest management be mediated?

that obviously exist among environmentalists, the USFS was going to have to come out of its preconceived, pro-timber industry, grazing and mining biases and acknowledge that biocentricity must be placed into the equation. The "subsidized tree farm" mentality must be relegated to the famed ash-heap of history if, indeed, there is to be any history for many species, possibly including humankind as well.

R. Max Peterson and others in the Forest Service were wont to point out that, "Hey, we're just human beings, too, trying to do a job as well as we can." Well, we're just human beings as well, and our job is to let the Forest Service know at every chance we get that "Multiple Use" also means the artistic, cultural, and spiritual use by our species and the life-sustaining uses by other species as well.

CANYONLANDS NOT IN TOP THREE

By Leon Czolgosz

ENERGY DEPARTMENT SELECTS TOP SITES FOR NUKE DUMP

In a long-awaited development, the Energy Department on December 19 announced its three preferred sites for the nation's first permanent burial site for atomic wastes. Two backup sites were also named, and four other sites which had been proposed in the past were dropped from serious consideration.

The three top sites, in preliminary order of preference, are Yucca Mountain in Nevada (on the western edge of Nellis Air Force Base and the Nuclear Weapons Test Site), the Hanford Site near Richland, Washington (also on an existing government reservation where atomic weapons research has been done), and Deaf Smith County, Texas, a prime agricultural area in the Panhandle. The two backup sites are the Davis Canyon area just outside of Canyonlands National Park in Utah and Richton Dome near the town of Richton, Mississippi.

The top three sites will be put through four to five years of intensive study, including massive drilling. The studies will cost from 500 million to 1 billion dollars for each site. The backup sites will not be extensively studied, unless one of the top three should happen to be eliminated from consideration.

While conservationists generally breathed a bit more easily after learning that the site near Canyonlands was not in the top three, others cautioned that it was too early to let all the defenses down. Former Utah Governor Scott Matheson said he fears that Davis Canyon, despite opposition from national environmental and conservation groups, could still be selected if one of

the top three sites runs into problems. "We're not out of the woods yet," he said.

President Reagan is expected to formally approve the Energy Department's choices sometime this summer. Based on the results of the studies of the three sites, whoever is president in 1991 is supposed to make a final choice. At that point, existing law gives the state authority to veto the selection, but that veto can be overridden with a vote by both houses of Congress.

Reaction to the decision by local politicians was generally unfavorable. The governors of both Nevada and Texas vowed to oppose the selection of their states, and Texas Attorney General Jim Mattox filed a suit in the 5th United States Circuit Court of Appeals challenging the legality of the federal selection process. He expressed particular concern over possible effects of the dump on prime farmland in the Panhandle, and of danger to the Santa Rosa and Ogallala aquifers.

Environmentalists are also concerned over the Yucca Mountain site. "The real problem there," said Brooks Yeager of the Sierra Club, "is that the area is subject to micro-earthquakes from underground weapons testing."

The multi-billion dollar underground repository is expected to hold some 70,000 metric tons of highly radioactive wastes that will not decay to safe levels for at least 10,000 years. Most of the wastes will come from civilian nuclear power plants, although the government also hopes to bury 10,000 metric tons of atomic weapons wastes at the site. When the facility is ready for use in 1998, there are expected to already be some 43,000 metric tons of accumulated wastes. (There is already some 10,000 metric tons of wastes, most of it in temporary storage at nuclear reactor sites.)

The first permanent nuclear waste



The Cathedral Forest Action Group and Oregon Earth First! replanted the Waxmyrtle Road on the Siuslaw National Forest in Oregon in December to stop ORV use of the beach near the Sillcoos River estuary. The beach in question is critical nesting habitat for several shorebirds. Oregon environmental groups have been trying to close the area to ORVs for years. Photo courtesy of The Siuslaw News.

facility is only the beginning. The Energy Department is already studying granite formations in 17 states for a site for a second permanent underground burial facility to be built after the turn of the century. According to Energy Secretary Donald P. Hodel, a second site will be necessary even if no more nuclear plants are ever ordered.



**MOVING?
SEND
US YOUR
NEW
ADDRESS!**

FOREST SERVICE EMPLOYMENT TYRANNY

By Ric Bailey

One of the primary reasons for the pro-consumption/development policies of the US Forest Service can be revealed in an up-close look at the backgrounds of the people who run the agency. The Regional Foresters, Forest Supervisors, District Rangers, and the head axe-men in the Chief's office in Washington, DC, are the offspring of industrial forestry. The agency is operated by timber beasts. I am aware of no Forest or Ranger District within the National Forest System where the position of district management authority is delegated to a Wildlife Biologist, Recreation Specialist, or any individual with other than a Timber Management or Grazing background.

This has caused a basic anti-conservation doctrine, which has, for the last 12 years or so, been filtering down into the non-management echelons of the agency. Under the Reagan Administration, it has taken on a conspiratorial complexion as the Forest Service has abandoned discretion in their efforts to eradicate environmentally sympathetic employees from the agency.

Two years ago, I was involved in a conflict which typifies the political wheeling and power games that often take place behind the scenes: Those lesser struggles, seldom exposed, that are within the Forest Service between environmentally sympathetic personnel and the development oriented power elite.

My employment with the Forest Service came to an abrupt end in 1982 during my third season as a helitack firefighter on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in northeastern Oregon. Forest Service officials succeeded in pressuring the county district attorney into filing charges against me for an offense which I did not commit. (The DA was reportedly under fire for his failure to prosecute individuals possibly responsible for thefts involving Forest Service property.) Four days after my arrest, my employment was terminated.

Later that year, I went to trial and won an innocent verdict after a speedy jury deliberation. Three of my immediate supervisors, including the zone Fire Management Officer, testified on

my behalf. A week after the trial, the Forest Supervisor's office issued a letter to all department heads (indirectly) condemning the actions of those who spoke for me.

All of my attempts to clear my record, and get my job back through administrative channels (a paper trail which leads all the way to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in Washington, DC) proved fruitless. Even though a court of law found that I did not commit a crime, the Forest Service, assuming the role of judge, jury and executioner, steadfastly insisted that I was guilty of the same crime, despite obvious evidence to the contrary, and justified my termination on those grounds.

Since being stymied by the totalitarian maneuvers of the Forest Service, I have contacted four different attorneys, all of whom declined to represent me in a civil case against the Forest Service for my wrongful termination because of the lack of a clear statute defining the rights of seasonal and temporary employees.

A year after my termination, I was hired by the Tongass National Forest in Alaska. During a request by the Tongass to the Wallowa-Whitman for my government driver's license, Wallowa-Whitman Personnel Manager Paula Bowling informed them of my involvement in protests against the Bald Mountain logging road. The Tongass canned me after three days of work.

I had been railroaded out of both jobs because of my environmental activism. In the circles of the Wallowa-Whitman, my activism in pursuit of more protected wilderness and decreased timber harvest was well known. But my volunteer environmental work was in no way related to, nor constituted any conflict of interest with either of my Forest Service jobs. It is indeed interesting that the Forest Service feels so threatened by environmentalist employees. An agency supposedly representing the public interest should have nothing to hide from any facet of the public.

Even though the disrespect for my rights to employment and my personal freedom are obvious, I have no legal recourse whatsoever, because I was a seasonal employee. "Temporary and seasonal employees have no rights."

Those are the words I have heard since my ordeal began. Unfortunately, it's true. Since no written law spells out specific respects and courtesies that should be afforded to seasonal employees, Bowling and other Forest Service personnel managers, at the command of the Forest Supervisors and District Rangers, have proceeded as though they have a right, even a responsibility, to abuse these employees — particularly those who are environmentalists.

Their targets are not limited to outspoken rabblers or alleged radicals, but seem to include anyone who has had any involvement in environmental affairs. Quite recently, a moderate activist who is greatly respected for his soft-spoken personal demeanor and energetic enthusiasm in undertaking his Forest Service job as a wilderness guard, had his job threatened, at which time his supervisor alluded to the undesirability of his environmental activism.

Most often, the standard line Forest Service employees receive is: "What you do on your own time is your own business." But after recent incidents in which obvious discrimination has replaced the seeming coincidental nature of "selective hiring," I would advise other activist Forest Service employees not to believe a word of it. Either keep your activism locked securely away in the closet, or prepare to beat a quick path to the employment office.

The Forest Service did not adhere to those "respect for personal freedoms" claims in 1979 when several employees' jobs were threatened unless they cancelled their plans to testify in support of wilderness designations at Senate hearings in Oregon. The threat, issued at the Forest level, was rebuked by the Regional office. However, three of the employees who did testify were not rehired the following season.

The no-rehire option is the traditional tool the Forest Service uses to rid itself of unwanted seasonal employees. Through casual conversations and informal surveys, I estimate that close to 50 environmentalists throughout Oregon and Washington have been denied rehire by the Forest Service within the last three years with no explanation given. Some of these blacklistings have come after many years of service by employees who have in turn been replaced

by less qualified individuals.

The primary method used for dismissing seasonal employees during their tour of duty is the "falsification of employment application" option. This is a sure-fire method for dismissing almost any seasonal. Under current Forest Service regulations, even a typographic error or misspelling could be deemed a falsification and cause for dismissal.

Simply stated, the livelihood of the seasonal Forest Service employee is literally at the mercy of the politically-motivated, development-oriented land managers.

Because so many of us have been kicked in the head, there are plenty of reasons to attempt to reverse this trend. An effort is being made to unite environmentalists who have been discriminated against by the Forest Service and other Federal land managing agencies. Possible pursuit of remedies currently involves three major actions: (1) Formal testimony before Congressional oversight hearings examining Forest Service practices. (2) A class action lawsuit charging discrimination. (3) Legislation giving temporary or seasonal government employees reasonable rights to maintain that employment.

Environmental activists who feel they have been discriminated against by the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, or National Park Service, and who wish to pursue recourse, should correspond with me at PO Box 605, Joseph, Oregon 97846. Include some specifics of your dilemma: Explanation (if any) given by your employer for your termination, or their failure to rehire you; relative experience of the person who replaced you; some background on your environmental activism.

Together we can instigate actions which will lead to the cleansing of agencies which are mandated to maintain neutrality, and to engage in fair employment practices.

Ric Bailey now works as a long-haul trucker out of his home near the Eagle Cap Wilderness in northeastern Oregon. He is the eastern Oregon contact for Earth First!.

WILL TROUT SAVE MONO LAKE?

By Ilene Mandelbaum

Perhaps no other group illustrates the necessity of tenacity in defending natural diversity so well as the Mono Lake Committee. For years this heroic and dedicated group has struggled against the giant Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (see the movie Chinatown to understand the punch of the LADWP) to preserve beautiful Mono Lake from the never ending thirst of Los Angeles. Here is a report on recent good news.

WILL WILD TROUT SAVE MONO LAKE?

The bountiful snowfalls in the Eastern Sierra Nevada in recent years have provided more water than the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power could physically divert from the Mono Basin into the Los Angeles aqueduct. Mono Lake's revitalized tributary streams raised the lake level 8 feet from its perilous low level in 1982. Brine shrimp responded last spring in record high numbers. But Los Angeles resumed diversions in April 1984, and the reprieve for the lake may be short lived.

An unexpected result of nature's generosity, however, may prove to be the lakes's greatest hope. The abundant runoff actually spilled water over the Grant Lake dam, washing a few trout into lower Rush Creek. This

10 mile section of Mono's largest tributary, de-watered most years since 1940, is now teeming with 30,000 to 50,000 spawning and healthy Brown and Rainbow Trout.

Local fishermen were delighted to discover the restoration of a wild trout fishery that in pre-diversion days rivaled any in the country. Wild trout are a particularly significant find because, unlike hatchery fish, they are free of "whirling disease" which plagues Eastern Sierra hatcheries, lakes and streams. When the DWP tried to divert Rush Creek this fall, it found itself faced with a lawsuit by the Mammoth Flyrodders and California Trout, Inc.

FISH WIN WATER FOR MONO LAKE

On November 20th, a Superior Court Judge issued a temporary restraining order to prevent the DWP from cutting flows below 19 cubic feet per second in lower Rush Creek. This marks the first time in history that a court has ordered the DWP to reduce its Mono Basin diversions. The fishermen's lawsuit alleges that the State Fish and Game Code protects fisheries that exist below dams. They also argue that under the California Environmental Quality Act, the DWP must prepare an environmental assessment of the impacts of its stream diversions.

The Mono Lake Committee and National Audubon Society will be filing an amicus brief on Rush Creek's behalf before the case comes to trial sometime in March. Our lawyers will undoubtedly argue that unrestricted diversions violate the public trust values at Rush Creek.

MONO LAKE LAWSUIT ADVANCES

The California Supreme Court, in a landmark decision, recognized in February 1983 the public trust values at Mono Lake and reaffirmed the duty of the State to protect "the people's common heritage of streams, lakes, marshlands and tidelands." The Supreme Court mandated that a lower court, through an evidentiary trial, find a "better balance" between the DWP's water gathering activities and the public interest in preserving Mono Lake. The five year old lawsuit was finally returned to State Superior Court in November 1984, removing the last obstacle to trial. The Mono Lake Committee and the National Audubon Society expect to be vigorously pressing their case this spring — perhaps simultaneously with the Rush Creek action.

BENEFITS OF VICTORY ON RUSH CREEK

Rush Creek's defenders have a strong case and may be angling for water in

Lee Vining Creek as well. A victory would certainly help Mono Lake. Minimum annual flows to maintain healthy fisheries in Rush and Lee Vining Creeks would contribute about half the amount of water needed to stabilize the lake at its present elevation of 6,380 feet.

As fishing enthusiasts rally to the support of Mono Basin streams, the results will not only benefit Mono Lake. A successful legal defense of Rush Creek's instream values could have broad implications for the protection of beleaguered rivers and streams throughout the state.

New alliances are being shaped, as Californians who vacation in the scenic Eastern Sierra unite with local residents in recognizing the importance of conserving the finite water resources in the arid Great Basin. The Mono Basin has already lost 60% of its riparian habitat; some 90% has been lost statewide. Perhaps this alarming trend can be reversed.

Ilene Mandelbaum manages the Mono Lake Committee's office in Lee Vining. For further information contact the Mono Lake Committee, POB 29, Lee Vining, CA 93541 (619)647-6386; or 1355 Westwood Blvd, Suite 6, Los Angeles, CA 90024 (213)477-8229.

MINING THREATENS NATIONAL PARKS

By Bill Gibson

June 1983. I was a carpenter in the mining settlement of Kantishna north of Wonder Lake in Denali National Park, Alaska. What I saw in the Kantishna Hills was amazing . . . areas three times the size of a football field lay in a gravel wasteland. Many of these areas had remained totally unvegetated for over 80 years. Within the week of my arrival, a whole tent city was constructed, which included helicopters, computers, and jacuzzis. The vinyl city was to house hundreds of geologists and mineral consultants. They were there to determine if the gold contained in the Kantishna Hills was worth extracting. After ten million dollars of tax money was spent, these men had decided to mine a National Park.

The Kantishna Hills have been mined for years, although they are now part of Denali National Park (see *Earth First!* Yule 1984). The Park Service not only wishes to continue gold mining but to increase the number of valid claims in the area by allowing individuals to stake new claims under the general mining law of 1872 which, ironically, conflicts with the [No] Mining in Parks Act of 1976.

Is the National Park Service assuming the role of mineral management instead of preservation? It is not only in Denali where mining is taking place in units of the National Park System. Consider the following:

* Oil and gas deposits are being extracted at Big Cypress National Preserve (Florida), Padre Island National Seashore (Texas), and Big Thicket National Preserve (Texas).

* Tale and borate deposits are being mined within Death Valley National Monument (California and Nevada).

* Uranium and oil & gas exploration is occurring at Lake Mead (Arizona and



Denali National Park. Photo by Dave Foreman.

Nevada) and Glen Canyon (Utah) National Recreation Areas.

* Hundreds of valid mining claims exist in Glacier Bay National Park (Alaska), Crater Lake National Park (Oregon), Coronado National Memorial (Arizona) and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument (Arizona).

* The National Park Service is leasing gas, oil and minerals (under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920) in five National Recreation Areas: Lake Mead (Arizona and Nevada), Lake Chelan (Washington), Glen Canyon (Utah), Ross Lake (Washington) and Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity (California).

The National Park Service is becoming a multiple use agency. Did you know this? A quote from a recent NPS Minerals Division publication states the irony and reality of their efforts:

In the three years prior to September, 1981, 32 mining operations have been approved throughout the National Park System, and approximately 20 oil and gas extraction projects have been approved. Requests for many more such operations are anticipated for the years to come. Several examples at Death Valley National Monument and Padre Island National Seashore have indicated that conflicts between resource preservation and mineral extraction can be resolved. . . . (In some instances, the goals of preservation, public enjoyment and minerals development can occur in a compatible manner. The real task lies in ascertaining where it is and where it is not compatible.

The crux of this problem is not that mines exist in Park units, but rather

that the Park Service feels an obligation to expand its mining activities. Kantishna is an exceptional outrage because it is only 30 miles from the Denali massif, encompasses critical wildlife habitat, and because the government is spending millions to study it for mining purposes! Normally a mineral corporation is required to fund EIS or EA studies before any mining occurs. Furthermore, the Kantishna Hill/Dunkle Mine Final EIS does not even mention mine reclamation (as required by NEPA) because Arctic tundra cannot be restored.

Why do we allow miners to destroy our National Parks? Who is benefiting from mining in the Parks?

WHAT TO DO

* The Kantishna Hills/Dunkle Mine FEIS will be up for Congressional decision soon. Write your Senators (US Senate, Washington, DC 20510) and Congressperson (House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515) and tell them that you oppose any mining in National Park System units. Urge them to support legislation outlawing all mining in Park units and specifically in Denali National Park.

* The outdated Mining Law of 1872 is the key weapon miners use to gain access to all public lands. Urge your members of Congress to work for its repeal and replacement with a mineral leasing system that includes royalty payments to the government and stringent environmental protection provisions.

* For more information on what the National Park Service is doing to allow mining (and to protest this outrage), contact:

Thomas W. Lucke
Chief, Water Resources
National Park Service
Federal Building, Room 335
301 S. Howes
Ft. Collins, CO 80525
(303)221-5341

RUNNING OVER THE FLORIDA PANTHER

By Leon Czolgosz

The Florida panther is threatened on several fronts by development in its ever-shrinking habitat.

One threat is the upgrading of Florida Route 84 (the so-called "Alligator Alley," a major east-west highway which traverses part of the Big Cypress National Preserve) into a superhighway (I-75). This will increase traffic and promote growth in an already overpopulated area. Vehicular traffic is already a major threat to the panther — of 17 panthers known to be killed since 1972, eight have fallen victim to automobiles. When one takes into account that the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission estimates the state's total panther population at only 20 to 30, the impact of vehicular traffic can be seen as anything but trivial.

The state Department of Transportation has just taken some measures in an effort to reduce the number of panthers killed on highways. The state has lowered the nighttime speed limit on "Alligator Alley" and two other routes from 55 mph to 45 mph. The other two routes are U.S. 41 (the Tamiami Trail)

and state route 29.

However, traffic fatalities are only part of the problem facing the panther. Other problems include habitat destruction and hunting pressures on the Big Cypress deer herd, a major food source for the panther. The Florida Panther Technical Advisory Council appointed by the Governor to study the panther has concluded that malnutrition poses the greatest immediate threat to the cat. Despite conclusive evidence that the deer herd in the Big Cypress National Preserve is suppressed below its natural numbers, hunting pressure continues. Not only is hunting removing the panthers' food supply, but hunting is accompanied by a massive influx of off-road-vehicles, which bring destruction in their path and place additional stress on the panther by bringing people to remote areas of the preserve where they otherwise would be unable to go.

In an attempt to protect panther habitat, the state is recommending a multi-million dollar proposal to purchase more than 165,000 acres of land along I-75 to create a buffer zone between the Everglades National Park and the Interstate. The state also hopes

to limit access roads off I-75, but is running into opposition from hunters who want access to their historical "killing grounds."

Another proposal is to construct forty 200' long bridges along the Interstate to allow panthers and other wildlife safe passage underneath the highway. This would cost some \$27.1 million, and in the present era of so-called fiscal conservatism (in which socially or environmentally redeeming projects get axed while military and corporate boondoggles go on apace) the proposal's future is uncertain.

Please write to Transportation Secretary Dole and Florida Governor Graham and demand that every effort possible be made to mitigate the impact of I-75 on the panther and Florida's other wildlife. Also let the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission know your thoughts about hunting in the Big Cypress National Preserve (with a copy to Governor Graham).

Ms. Elizabeth Dole
Transportation Department
400 Seventh St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

Governor Bob Graham
Office of the Governor
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Fl 32301

Robert Brantly, Exec. Director
Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish
Commission
620 S. Meridian St.
Tallahassee, Fl. 32301

As if this were not enough, Ford Motor Company is in the process of building an automobile test track in the general area of the Big Cypress National Preserve and the Fakahatchee Strand. Despite documented panther activity on the site and substantial evidence that development would adversely affect the panther, Ford went ahead with the project. We must send a clear message to Ford that species survival is more important than corporate profits.

Voice your opposition to the test track to the Ford Motor Company in Michigan and your local Ford dealer.

Donald E. Petersen, President
Ford Motor Company
The American Road
Dearborn, Michigan 48121

KLAMATH FALLS DAMNS KLAMATH

By Dennis Shaughnessy

The city government of Klamath Falls, Oregon, has unanimously adopted a plan calling for a dam on the Klamath River and a ski development on a nearby mountain. The dam would be at Salt Caves, 27 miles to the southwest, and the ski development would be on Pelican Butte, 31 miles to the northwest of Klamath Falls.

The Salt Caves dam project would be disastrous for an 11-mile scenic stretch of the Klamath River. It is opposed by the Klamath Indian Tribal Council, as well as by environmentalists, sportspeople, and a group called Save Our Klamath River. This last group placed a referendum on the dam issue on the November, 1984, election ballot. Unfortunately, the anti-dam measure

failed to gain approval by a narrow margin, and four candidates for city office who were opposed to the project lost to incumbents.

In the spring of 1984 voters rejected city funding of a dam study, but proponents have since been able to come up with other funding methods. Trendwest Development Corporation, a subsidiary of Jeld-Wen Lumber Company, has offered to fund the study for up to \$2.5 million, and has signed a contract with the city. In return, Trendwest will receive free fire protection for their housing project, and 12% of profits from electricity generated by the dam until expiration of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license. City application to FERC for a license to construct the dam is due early this year, and FERC



The Everglades. Photo by Dave Foreman.

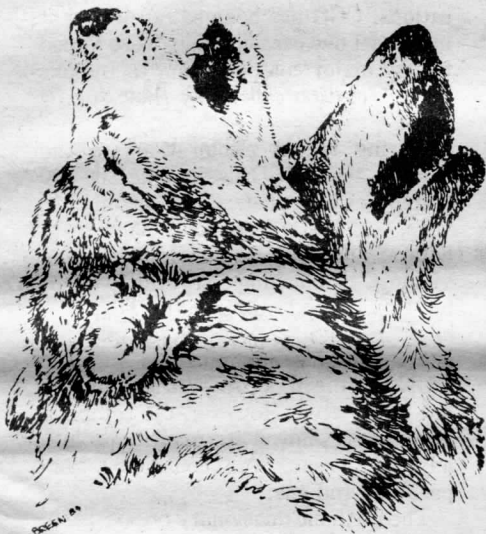
CANADA & ALASKA GUN WOLVES FROM AIR

By Leon Czolgosz

Large-scale aerial wolf hunts are underway in both Alaska and British Columbia. In both localities the slaughter is being carried out by state/provincial fish and game officials. In both localities the justification is the same: the wolves are being killed because they are seen as a limiting factor on the numbers of certain "big game" species. By killing wolves, the game officials hope to increase herds of moose, caribou, elk and other species favored by sport hunters.

Aerial wolf hunting is nothing new. Some 1,332 wolves were killed in Alaska between 1976 and last November, when a court challenge by the Alaska Wildlife Alliance temporarily halted the hunts. The issue was turned over to the state Game Board, a seven-member body appointed by the governor. Last September, the board voted to resume the hunts in two management areas near Fairbanks. Under the new program, about 300 wolves will be killed in the next few years, and up to 80% of the wolf population will be killed in some areas. (The entire wolf population of Alaska is estimated at 5000 animals.)

The explicit purpose of the wolf killing in Alaska is to increase the moose population. Critics say that the Game Board is ignoring their own research, and that there is no evidence that wolves are responsible for low numbers of moose. On the contrary, by killing primarily the unfit, the wolves are pro-



viding a valuable genetic service for the moose, whereas human hunters, by concentrating on trophy animals, do the opposite.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, which is the agency doing the actual killing, has said the following about its general policy on wolves:

"The Department recognizes that responsible wolf management must be based on scientific knowledge . . . the Department recognizes recreational hunting and trapping as beneficial uses of wolves in most of the state . . . whenever substantial conflicts arise between humans and wolves over the use of prey, the wolf population will be managed to minimize such conflicts."

A particularly sleazy aspect of the situation is that the ADFG has been using radio collars on the wolves, then tracking them back to their families in order to wipe them out more efficiently. Dick Bishop, the state wildlife supervisor in Fairbanks who is in charge of the wolf hunt, was quoted in AP regarding the use of radio transmitters: "We've put radios on wolves for a variety of purposes . . . to keep track of packs, to determine pack densities, food habits, population numbers." He said that collaring the wolves in the control program also yields valuable research data. "Whether or not it's related to the removal of wolves from an area, we're still accumulating information."

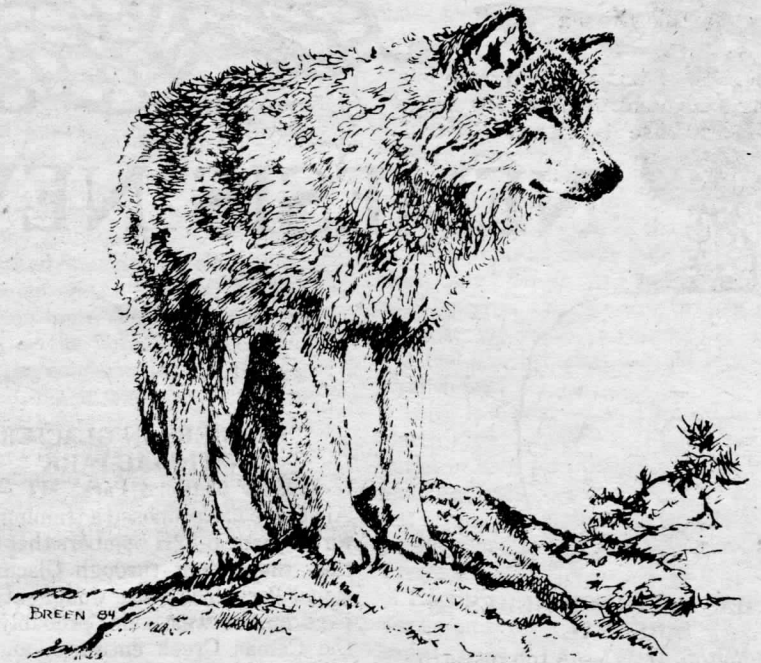
The Defenders of Wildlife notified the Federal Communications Commission of the radio collar use. The FCC stated that use of transmitters in this manner violated the broadcast license that it had issued to the ADFG, and notified the state that it must cease such operations until further notice. However, Alaska state game officials say that the order will only hamper the aerial wolf hunt, not stop it.

For up-to-date information on the wolf hunts in Alaska, contact:

Alaska Wildlife Alliance
P.O. Box 6953
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907)277-0897

Or register your protest with state officials:

Governor William Sheffield
Pouch A
Juneau, AK 99811



The situation in British Columbia is analogous to that in Alaska. The provincial Ministry of Environment is conducting a massive wolf extermination program using Fish and Wildlife staff in helicopters to wipe out entire wolf populations in selected areas of north-eastern B.C. The program is particularly odious in that it is expressly designed to benefit a few guides and outfitters who want the wolf eliminated as part of a larger plan to create large "game ranches" tailored for wealthy foreign trophy hunters. The scheme involves the introduction of bighorn sheep and elk, which are to be flown in from Alberta. The elimination of the wolves is expected to create an unnaturally large population of game animals, and will make them easier to hunt, as predation tends to keep them at higher altitudes.

The land on which the wolves are being shot is leased by only 31 registered guides and outfitters. The wolf eradication program was initiated with a \$200,000 grant from a private hunting organization, the North American Wild Sheep Foundation, one of whose members happens to be Environmental Minister Anthony Brummet. However, the remainder of the money is coming from provincial taxpayers. It is estimated that about \$2,000 is being spent for each wolf killed under the program.

The wolf kill program has been de-

nounced by the Federal Department of the Environment as "unscientific and dangerous." It is also opposed by a number of other organizations, including the Canadian Society of Zoologists, the World Wildlife Fund, the Sierra Club, the B.C. Association for the Protection of Fur-Bearing Animals and by Project Wolf.

Project Wolf is a coalition of conservation and animal protection organizations organized for the express purpose of opposing the B.C. wolf kill. Project Wolf has investigated and exposed the connection between the wolf hunt and political patronage to financial contributors among those who seek to benefit from the extermination of the wolves. Project Wolf has collected more than 30,000 signatures on anti-wolf hunt petitions, and is presently producing pro-wolf TV commercials and a book on the wolf. They have also physically disrupted the wolf hunters in the field and are committed to continuing this policy if need be.

For more information on how you can help stop the wolf hunt in B.C., contact:

Project Wolf
214-1650 Duranleau St.
Granville Island
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V6H 3S4
(604)688-7325

could grant the license as early as 1987. In the meantime, various governmental bodies will be holding public hearings.

In a related development, the city government has revealed a plan to fund a downhill ski development on unspoiled Pelican Butte with profits from the dam. The butte is on national forest land, and was a roadless area under RARE II. However, attempts to give Pelican Butte wilderness designation during the recent state wilderness bill failed when the area was traded off to gain protection for other areas by legislators and lobbyists. (An effort to protect the Salt Caves stretch of the Klamath as an Oregon Scenic River failed in a similar fashion.)

Unemployment in this lumbering area is over 10% and the dam and ski development are seen by many as offering economic progress. The Klamath County Chamber of Commerce has endorsed both the Salt Caves Dam and the ski resort. The city government has proposed property tax relief with dam revenues.

During the referendum, those in favor of the dam outspent the opposition by a margin of about five to one. The Save Our Klamath River group spent a total of \$4510, of which \$3760 went for legal fees to defend the referendum's right to be on the ballot in the first place. The fight against the dam is not over yet. Anyone interested in helping should contact:

Don Zupan
Save Our Klamath River
P.O. Box 1956
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Dennis Shaughnessy is a former resident of Klamath Falls who now lives in Portland.

MARCH OF THE AIRPORTHEADS

By Rick Davis

Japanese politicians and industrialists have gone bananas over building airports lately. Among recent projects of this sort have been the planned expansion of Narita, a new international airport to be built in the Seto Inland Sea, and lastly, a needless new airport to be built over a magnificent coral reef on Ishigaki Island in Okinawa.

This last case is especially scandalous. The coral reef at Shiraho on Ishigaki Island is one of the few remaining healthy reefs in Okinawa (the rest have all been destroyed by "development"). The reef is a mainstay in the lives of the approximately 2,000 people of Shiraho village, since it not only provides a rich source of food but also acts as a natural barrier against typhoons. It is also astoundingly beautiful. Since construction of the airport will totally destroy one of the last remaining healthy coral reefs in the region, rob the fishermen of their livelihood, cause extensive erosion, destroy habitats and take away the natural defense against typhoons, why must it be built?

The answer is: because of money and guns. The national government is funding the entire project; the Finance Ministry having approved the 2.5 billion yen appropriation in November, 1981, with suspicious rapidity. The project is very attractive to the politicians and construction companies who will pocket this money. One of the principal arguments for the new airport is that its size (it will occupy 130 hectares in area and have a runway 2.5 km. long) will accommodate jumbo jets which are

necessary to handle the growing volume of tourists and transport agricultural and marine products to market. However, tourism on Okinawa has already leveled off, and most marine products are consumed locally. Instead of benefiting locals, the project will further what amounts to a colonial economic system on Okinawa, a system in which mainland capital "develops" the islands (mainly for the tourists), while reaping profits at the expense of the natural environment, which if left alone would support the local inhabitants.

As for the military connection, Okinawa is the southernmost extent of Japan's territory, and both the Japanese Self Defense Forces and the U.S. military have been hankering after a large airstrip to help accomplish the "Ron and Yasu" program to militarize the Pacific.

The airport is an idiotic and dangerous idea which must be stopped. Shiraho residents have already tried, with three of their number having been arrested, one of whom was allegedly badly beaten by the police. Ishigaki City and Okinawa Prefecture will soon continue—by force—their survey of the proposed site. The mayor of Ishigaki, Uchihara Eiro, happens to be among the proponents of the airport.

The Environment Agency and the Ministry of Construction still must give permission to begin the landfill operation. Once permission is given, it may become impossible to stop the project.

Now is the time to raise international public opinion. Last April the Cousteau Society conducted a three-day survey

of the area, and in their report strongly opposed plans for constructing the airport. For more information, contact:

Friends of the Earth
151 Tokyo-to, Shibuya-ku
Yoyogi, 1-51-8
Chikyu no Tomo
Tokyo, Japan

Or write to:
Women for the Protection of the Sea
606 Kyoto-shi, Sakyo-ku
Iwakura, Hase-cho, 647
Hase Danchi, 2-405
Umi to Onnatachi no Kai
Kyoto, Japan

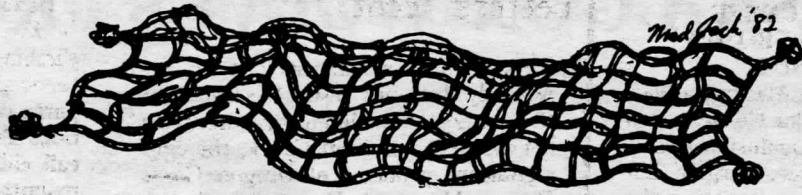
Or protest by writing to Mayor Uchihara:
907 Okinawa-ken, Ishigaki-shi
Aza-ishigaki, 134
Uchihara Eiro, Mayor
Ishigaki, Japan

Or to the director of the Okinawa Development Agency:
100 Tokyo-to, Chiyoda-ku
Nagata-cho, 1-6-1
Okinawa Kaihatsu-cho
Komoto Toshio, Director
Tokyo, Japan

Or write to Ms. Ishimoto, director of the Environment Agency:
100 Tokyo-to, Chiyoda-ku
Kasumigaseki, 3-1
Kankyo-cho
Ishimoto Shigeru, Director
Tokyo, Japan

An airmail stamp to Japan costs only 40 cents.

Rick Davis is the Japan contact for Earth First!



NEMESIS NEWS NET

by Leon Czolgosz

U. S. HAS BACKPACK NUKES IN ARSENAL

Washington, D. C. — A top research analyst says that U. S. special operations forces have been trained to carry lightweight nuclear bombs and place them behind enemy lines in the event of a war in Europe. According to William M. Arkin, director of the Arms Race and Nuclear Weapons Research Project at the Institute for Policy Studies, the existence of the lightweight bombs, called "Special Atomic Demolition Munitions," has been known for years. "We've known for some time that the United States had two small atomic munitions in its arsenal — a larger one dubbed the medium and one called the special that can be carried by one man," Arkin said. "But we were never sure why there were two kinds. More recently, it has become clear that the special is solely for the use of commandos and that it's going to remain in our European stockpile."

The existence of the Special Atomic Demolition Munition was spotlighted last January, when Arkin and two co-authors published a new compendium of U. S. nuclear forces. The weapons became the subject of renewed scrutiny following a report on January 3 of this year by the NBC Nightly News. NBC said that it had learned that special operations commandos in Bad Tolz, West Germany, had been trained in European languages, customs, sabotage and the use of the backpack nukes. Pentagon officials, following a longstanding policy, refused to comment on the report.

In October, 1983, NATO ministers meeting in Canada decided to retire 1,400 old nuclear warheads from Europe to make way for the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles. According to Arkin, the "medium" nuclear device, which must be transported on a jeep or helicopter, was earmarked for retirement, while the smaller, backpack device was to remain in service.

The backpack nuke, which was first produced in 1963, weighs about 58 pounds. About 300 are reportedly in the U. S. arsenal. It has a yield of about one-quarter kiloton, which while small by nuclear standards, is equal to 250 tons of TNT, or 250 times the explosion which leveled the Marine barracks in Beirut. Arkin terms it "the most bizarre nuclear weapon in our arsenal."

Hmmm . . . May be just the thing for Glen Canyon Damn . . .

Oregon Cattle Killer Dies in Canada

Salem, OR— A 79-year-old Medford man convicted of shooting 50 head of cattle on BLM grazing allotments in southern Oregon in 1982 has died a free man in Canada nine months after failing to return from a furlough from the Oregon State Penitentiary.

Corrections Officer Marlene Haughland said the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had notified Oregon authorities that Douglas McAdam had died of natural causes in Vancouver, BC, and had been buried in Canada.

McAdam was convicted in the summer of 1983 in Jackson and Klamath counties of killing the 50 cattle. On April 17, 1984, he failed to return to the state prison after a furlough.

BOMBERS IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Glacier National Park, MT — The Air Force has proposed a training route for its giant B-52H bombers that would take them right through Glacier National Park. The route would enter the park on the west side, probably near the Camas Creek entrance, and exit the park on the east near St. Mary. The planes involved will be flying from Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska.

According to the Air Force, the flights would take place once a month. They are supposed to start in March, 1985 and continue through April, 1987. The Air Force is writing an environmental assessment on the proposal, as required by NEPA. The EA is supposed to address potential impacts to wildlife caused by the training flights. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has asked that the planes be allowed to fly no lower than 2500 feet above ground level in the park, and that no flights be allowed during grizzly denning periods of October 15-November 30 and April 1-30. Although Park Superintendent Robert Haraden has expressed some concern over the proposal to the Air Force, they had not yet bothered to contact him as of late December.

The EA will be filed with the Federal Aviation Administration, which has the authority to approve the proposal.

(Editor's note: B-52's, also apparently from Nebraska, were reported to be regularly flying over the Targhee National Forest this summer. The planes, flying at extremely low altitudes, frequently came within three miles of the southern border of Yellowstone National Park.)

U. S. Sells Out on Whaling

Washington, D. C.— Despite Japanese defiance of the International Whaling Commission's ban on killing sperm whales, which was supposed to go into effect this year, the administration has declined to enforce a 1976 law which requires the U.S. government to take action against countries which flaunt the IWC's edicts.

Japan announced last fall that they would kill 400 sperm whales in the 1984-85 season, and in November a four-ship whaling fleet put out to sea. One of the ships has already returned to port with a "harvest" of whales. Conservationists have presented Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige with documented evidence of Japanese whale kills which have taken place since the IWC ban was supposed to go into effect. According to the provisions of the Packwood-Magnuson Act, the U.S. is required to take punitive action against Japan, and can do so by cutting by 50% the amount of fish that Japan takes from U.S. waters. (In 1984 Japan took some 971,000 metric tons of fish from U.S. waters.)

Nevertheless, following two weeks of talks with the Japanese, the U.S. announced that it was dropping all threats of punitive action in exchange for a Japanese agreement to end all commercial whaling by 1988. Just how committed to end whaling the Japanese are is in considerable doubt. Said Shigeru Hasui, managing director of the Japan Whaling Association, "We do not intend to stop whaling after 1988 because there is no reason to do so."

Two other countries, Norway and the Soviet Union, have also indicated their opposition to the IWC ban.

First Woman Named Forest Supervisor

Nevada City, CA— Geraldine B. (Geri) Larson will succeed Robert G. Lancaster as Forest Supervisor of the Tahoe National Forest. The announcement was made by Pacific Southwest Regional Forester Zane G. Smith, Jr., who said that Larson is the first woman Forest Supervisor in the history of the Forest Service.

Larson is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, where she received a B. S. in forestry (1962) and a M. S. in botany (1965). She has worked for the Forest Service for 20 years, having served as a research forester with the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Berkeley and as public information officer and regional environmental coordinator in the regional office in San Francisco. Since 1978, Larsen has been Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Tahoe National Forest.

The Tahoe National Forest comprises some 800,000 acres and has a workforce of about 400 full-time and seasonal employees.

ONRC Requests BLM Clearcutting Probe

Medford, OR— The Oregon Natural Resources Council has submitted a formal request to the inspector general of the U.S. Department of the Interior for an investigation into alleged mismanagement of the Bureau of Land Management's Medford District.

ONRC Executive Director James Monteith requested the investigation in a letter to the IG in Washington, DC, in December. In the letter, Monteith claimed that BLM district employees are guilty of either malfeasance or incompetence for allowing more clearcutting than prescribed in two environmental impact statements in the district's 10-year timber management program.

The EIS's for the district's Josephine and Jackson-Klamath sustained yield units were issued in 1978 and 1979. They called for harvesting 9,000 acres by clearcutting and 110,000 by shelterwood cutting, in which part of the trees are cut and others left to shelter young trees. However, when the district issued a draft supplement to those EIS's last September, it showed that 20,621 acres of clearcutting already had been accomplished just five years into the decade. The actual extent of the clearcutting was discovered by a local grassroots group called Headwaters. Headwaters filed an appeal of all timber sales for the upcoming year. It was only after the appeal was filed that the BLM issued the supplement to the EIS.

"We can think of only two explanations for this event," Monteith said. "Either the clearcuts were willfully and knowingly approved by the staff with direct disregard for the management plan, or the staff cannot add."

BLM Medford District Manager Hugh Shera denied that the agency was required by the final EIS not to exceed the 9,000 acres.

It appears at this time that the IG has agreed to ONRC's request for a review of the clearcutting.

Brazilian Indians Clash With Petroleum Prospectors

London— According to Survival International, a group which concerns itself with the survival of tribal peoples around the world, there have been recent violent clashes in the Javari Valley of extreme western Brazil between petroleum prospectors and a group of Indians previously "uncontacted" by representatives of modern civilization.

The Javari Valley is one of the most remote parts of the Brazil's vast Amazon basin. It is home to an unknown number of "uncontacted" Indians, about whom little is known. The group in question are known to their neighbors as *Korubo*, a term meaning "macho men."

The history of the area has been one of violent penetration by non-Indians since the slave raids of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. However, following the collapse of the boom in latex, the area enjoyed a temporary respite until the timber trade began in the 1950's. In the 1960's exploration for petroleum commenced in the Javari Valley and has continued since. These intrusions have resulted in periodic clashes, with killings on both sides.

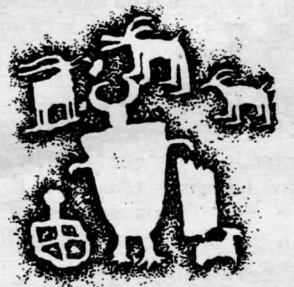
In the 1970's the Brazilian Government's National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) began attempts to contact and "pacify" the *Korubo* and neighboring Indians in connection with a road-building scheme. On three occasions between 1973 and 1975 FUNAI tried to lure *Korubos* to its "attraction" posts. On each occasion a FUNAI employee was killed, and the agency withdrew from the area when plans for the road were shelved.

In 1982 plans were drawn up to create an "Indian Park" in the area that would have protected the Indians from further invasions. However, constant policy changes by FUNAI have prevented the park's creation and the Indians' lands remain unprotected.

The recent oil exploration has been carried out by the French multinational, *Companie General Geophysique (CGG)*, under contract to *Petrobras*, the Brazilian oil company. In past explorations, CGG has been so careless that in at least one occasion they were forced to pay major compensation to Indians for destruction caused by their survey work.

During recent explorations in the *Korubo* area, CGG used some 300-400 employees in geological and seismic surveys, causing considerable damage to habitat and even to abandoned Indian villages. Following several violent clashes, which culminated in the killing in September of two CGG employees and an unknown number of Indians, FUNAI officials ordered the company out of the area. However, the company has merely moved its operations into adjacent areas, also containing "unpacified" Indians.

The Catholic missionary organization *CIMI* and other groups have denounced the oil exploration and have called for changes in government policy which will bring it in line with the "Statute of the Indian," which in theory officially acknowledges the Indians' legal rights to land and to compensation in the event of exploitation by non-Indians.



Nickel Mine Sabotaged

Noumea, New Caledonia — Saboteurs trying to cripple this French-controlled South Pacific territory's nickel mining industry attacked a major mine, wrecking trucks and equipment in a bid to immobilize the operation.

The French High Commission said the state-owned nickel mine at Kouaoua was attacked and 90 percent of its machinery was destroyed. Extensive damage by saboteurs was discovered earlier the same week at another major mining complex.

Nickel mining accounts for close to 90 percent of the exports of New Caledonia, which holds about one third of the world's known reserves of the metal. With the latest attack, the industry is at almost a complete stop.

New Caledonia has been the scene of considerable unrest in recent months, as non-European natives, known as *Kanaks*, have begun to push for independence from French domination.

FEAR FROG EXTINCT IN ARIZONA

The rare Tarahumara frog appears to be gone from Arizona, and its numbers may be in decline in Mexico as well.

The frog, first identified in the 1930's, was found in three canyons in southern Arizona, as well as in northeastern Sonora, west central Chihuahua and northern Sinaloa in Mexico. According to Tucson researchers Stephen Hale and Jim Jarco, who have been studying the frog for ten years, five hundred to a thousand of the frogs were thriving in Sycamore Canyon in April of 1973. By April, 1975 they were gone. About the same number of frogs were thriving in two canyons in the Santa Rita Mountains in the fall of 1977. Only tadpoles remained in the spring of 1978.

Hale believes he saw Arizona's last live Tarahumara frog swimming in a pool in the Santa Ritas in the fall of 1982. The following spring he saw what he believes was the same frog lying dead in the bottom of the pool. In 1982 the researchers found 100 live frogs in a Sonoran canyon; only six were there two years later.

The researchers say that the evidence tends to rule out natural causes, such as bacteria or a virus, for the frogs' demise. They also discount weather or climate changes, noting that the state's climate has been roughly the same for the past 4,000 years. However, the researchers have noted consistently high levels of acid rain in recent years. They have also noted many dying frogs in Mexico undergoing seizures, which could be consistent with heavy metals poisoning. Stream tests did show high concentrations of arsenic, cadmium and mercury in many areas, but were judged inconclusive. Although southern Arizona and northern Mexico are subject to high levels of air pollution from copper smelters, the researchers are not assessing any blame at this time, but are awaiting further tests on Mexican frogs.

Hale and Jarco have found that the more common Leopard frog is declining drastically in numbers, as well. Much of this decline can be attributed to loss of habitat and stream channelization. But the leopard frog is declining in untouched canyons as well.

Hale and Jarco remain "hopefully pessimistic" about the Tarahumara frog's future in Mexico. But as they continue their research in northeastern Sonora, they find more dead frogs.

PUBLIC PLACES ENVIRONMENT AHEAD OF ECONOMY

Princeton, NJ — In a recent Gallup Poll, 61 percent of those polled say that environmental protection should have precedence even at the risk of curbing economic growth. Only 28 percent would assign top priority to the economy. The strongest support for the environmental position was found among adults 18 to 49, Westerners, the college-educated, and those from upper-income households. There is no significant difference between the sexes in their environmental priorities.

Hazardous waste disposal is a chief concern of many, according to the poll. 69 percent say they worry "a great deal" about nuclear wastes, and 64 percent say the same thing about industrial wastes. 54 percent worry about damage to sea life and beaches from oil spills, 52 percent worry about pollution of rivers and lakes, and 46 percent are concerned over air pollution.

The findings were based on in-person interviews with 1,590 adults, 18 and older, conducted in more than 300 localities across the nation during the period Sept. 28-Oct. 1.

Freddies Won't Authorize Killing of Bigfoot

Washington, D.C.— In response to criticism of published accounts that one Mark Keller, a former postal employee and would-be hunter of "Bigfoot," had publicly announced his intent to kill one of the creatures to "prove its existence," the office of Forest Service Chief R. Max Peterson has categorically stated it will not approve such actions on USFS lands. "The Forest Service has no intent of authorizing the destructive collection of a Bigfoot," Peterson said.

DECLINING GEESE POPULATIONS PROMPT ALASKA SUIT

Juneau, AK — The Alaska Outdoor Council and the Alaska Conservation Fund have filed suit against the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, charging that the agency is illegally permitting the hunting by Eskimos of four species of geese said to be in decline.

The geese are being hunted under the Hooper Bay Agreement. That agreement, between the FWS, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the California Department of Fish and Game and the Association of Village Council Presidents of Alaska, allows subsistence hunting of migratory geese by Eskimos in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta from March through September.

Somerville said that the Hooper Bay Agreement is in direct violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (U.S.-Canada), which clearly specifies that no hunting can occur during the spring, when the birds are nesting. Somerville was critical of "subsistence hunting" as presently practiced by the native villages of Alaska: "They don't go hunting with dog teams anymore; they have snow machines, better firearms and they use their vehicles to drive nesting geese toward hunters."

The four species of geese involved are the Cackling Canada Goose, Pacific White-Fronted Goose, Pacific Black Brant, and the Emperor Goose. Figures show a dramatic decline in population on the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta, with the Cackling Canada Goose declining from an estimated 376,000 in 1968 to 26,000 in 1983, the Pacific White-Fronted declining from 495,000 to 80,000 and the other two species showing somewhat less of a decline.

Homer McCollum, assistant manager of the Tule Lake and Klamath National Wildlife refuges on the California-Oregon border, where many of the geese winter, said that the decline in numbers has been clearly seen there, as well. However, he declined to blame the decline entirely on Eskimo hunting practices. "California had five million acres of wetlands at the turn of the century, and now has about 300,000," he said. "There's simply very few places left for those geese in the winter."

GRAZING FEES REDUCED YET AGAIN

Washington, D.C. — Freddie chief R. Max Peterson has announced that the fees charged to graze livestock on national forests and grasslands will be reduced again this year. The fee for 1985 will be \$1.35 per animal unit month, down two cents from the 1984 rate. The fees have been declining annually since 1983, when there was a 46-cent reduction due to "sagging cattle prices and rising production costs." An animal unit month is the grazing of one cow, horse, mule or burro, or five sheep, for one month.

The fees, which apply to lands in all the western states, are determined by a formula established in the Public Rangelands and Improvement Act of 1978.

Science helps build a new India. Oxen working the fields . . . the eternal river Ganges . . . jeweled elephants on parade. Today these symbols of ancient India exist side by side with a new sight — modern industry. India has developed bold new plans to build its economy and bring the promise of a bright future to its more than 400,000,000 people. But India needs the technical knowledge of the western world. For example, working with Indian engineers and technicians, Union Carbide recently made available its vast scientific resources to help build a major chemicals and plastics plant near Bombay. Throughout the free world, Union Carbide has been actively engaged in building plants for the manufacture of chemicals, plastics, carbons, gases, and metals. The people of Union Carbide welcome the opportunity to use their knowledge and skills in partnership with the citizens of so many great countries.

A HAND IN THINGS TO COME... UNION CARBIDE

(The above text is from an advertisement in the April, 1962 issue of *National Geographic*.)

Letters (cont)

Area is in the wilderness system. Apparently AuCoin's desire to sell out on the chintzy Senate bill was greater than his desire to see Drift Creek, the only significant remnant of Oregon Coast Range old growth Douglas fir forest, enmeshed with clearcuts.

It also needs to be publicized that AuCoin, the chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee, voluntarily substituted financing for a 5.1 billion board foot cut on the National Forests, half a billion more than the 4.6 billion requested by the Forest Service.

As for the conservationists' push to reelect AuCoin, it was agreed that he would be far better than his Republican opponent, Bill Moshofsky, who is the former chairman of the board of Georgia Pacific timber corporation and who openly hates wilderness and anything like it.

- Ric Bailey
Joseph, Oregon

Dear EF!

I have been a supporter of Earth First! since I first heard about it during the Kalmiopsis campaign. I have been attending the actions in the Middle Santiam. How about trading a subscription for a poem

Mid-Santiam Blockade #■

We circled up in the morning
On Pyramid Creek Bridge
The Butterfly Woman led us in song
We were 7 children and 20 full grown.
Our spirit rose as the log trucks came barreling,

Then stopped.
There was quiet and peace and joy that morning

In the Old Growth Forest
Then the sheriffs came to move us.
"Assist in these arrests" they ordered.

I hated them as they took my sisters and brothers away.

I was afraid for my children.

Then they left.

"Let's circle and see each others' faces"

The Butterfly Woman said.

Then together we drove to the jail,
Past the sign that read "Protect Your National Forests."

All who come here leave in tears or in chains

But return, return like the Oregon rains.

— Charlotte Levinson
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Friends

I am about ready to throw in the towel. I sometimes get so discouraged in my conservation efforts. Please, send me some information regarding your organization and its goals and strategies. I understand your organization is somewhat more radical and direct in its approaches. I do all the educating I can but time grows shorter and the world grows worse. I think I am ready for some new ideas in tactics. I hope you can help us.

Aloha and Mahalo

— Hawaii

Dear Earth First!

I've spent a good part of my life climbing, ridgerunning, crawling and at times almost dying in the mountains of north central Idaho and western Montana. I've totally left what some people call civilization and have lived in the mountains for years now. The biggest trouble with really knowing and loving the land which I have become a part of, is that I have become like an animal in the forest. Everything that man does to the mountains really gets my fur up! Each time I see an unnecessary logging road going in, or a housing project put up near my home, I can hardly help but feel like bringing the old monkey-wrench out!

Until last year when I joined in the Earth First! movement, I felt I had no outlet or hope for the future of this wild and beautiful land up here. I've never felt myself to be very religious, at least in the sense of organized religion, but I have seen the "ideals" of the majority of Earth First! people to be as much of a religion as any on Earth — and a more sensible one at that! Taking care of this land, which I see as your main objective, is a true religion and cause which I'm proud and grateful to be a part of. I'm glad to have joined you when I did in this important effort, especially before I walked off the edge of one of those steep Bitterroot Mountains in utter despair.

- The Ridgerunner
Lost Canyon
Bitterroot Mountains, Montana

Dear Earth First!

Name Withheld, Washington, DC, has a good idea in his or her missive in the November *Earth First!*.

However, I think nature, herself or himself, is ahead of Name Withheld.

Ever since seeing the film, *The Last Wave*, by Australian Peter Weir, it has been my attitude that nature is giving itself an enema to cleanse humankind out of its system.

I no longer see Adolph Hitler as a pompous fiend, but nature's way of giving itself a douche. Adolph, the Old Douche Bag! Caligula? The same. The terrible Vlad V of Wallachia or the Countess Bathori? With the discovery of and release of nuclear power, we are on the shaky edge of giving Earth the first Goose Supreme! The enema to end all high colonics. High Tech = High Colonic, think of it that way. (That would make a good bumpersticker.)

Name Withheld would advocate biological warfare. I advocate any and all warfare. The sooner the better. As Humphrey Bogart said in "Casablanca," "get it out of its misery." Meaning the world which may not be the same as the Earth. The worse selectivity about nuclear warfare is not that it kills and eliminates all life, or possibly could, but that the ones who begin the devastation will still exist. If we have the blast tomorrow, Ronald Reagan is not going to be one of those who dies, nor will his generals; the same with the Soviet Union. That is what is bad; those deserving to die won't get it. Those who deserve to be crawling around vomiting and shitting blue flames are those who are responsible for it. They'll still be here, though, to start the Brave New World in their own images. Minus the other animals, except for the quarter horses they took underground. What care have they for other life?

My own state, Florida, the Everglades, no longer exists; yet, with what delight do I revel in the thought of a China Syndrome on the Crystal River site. Some two million Yankees dying of radiation sickness makes weep from laughter. And I laugh for the Panther. For the Alligator. For the Sapodilla and the Qleanders and "Florida's Killer Trees": the Brazilian Pepper and the Cajaput.

No, Name Withheld, not biological warfare. All must go. And let us admonish Nature with these words as we admonish ourselves as part of nature — "DON'T DO IT AGAIN!"

G. Warren Weissmann, PhD
Georgia



Even Earth First!ers dress up. Bride Marcy Willow and groom Christoph Manes with Dave Foreman (father of the bride) and Nancy Morton (maid of honor) in January. Happy Trails, newlyweds!

BAY AREA EF! ORGANIZES ON BRUNO MT & RAINFORESTS



By Greg Dubs

Since September 1984, a small group of Earth First!ers has been meeting in San Francisco to facilitate planning actions and information flow among EF!ers. We have sent out two bulk mailings to *Earth First!* subscribers in San Francisco and the Bay Area. If you live in the area and did not get a letter, please call me (864-3260) in San Francisco, Karen Pickett (548-2220) in the East Bay, or Tim Jefferies (456-7433) in Marin. We are meeting every week or so, and anyone is invited to come to one or all meetings. The meetings are run by consensus, leadership functions are divided among four people and rotated each meeting to prevent a hierar-

chy. People who are interested in being notified of actions, but who do not want to attend regular meetings, are encouraged to call, also. We also go on hikes which everyone is welcome to join, whether or not they go to meetings.

If you are visiting San Francisco and need a place to stay, contact me as soon as you know you are coming, and I will try to find you a place to crash.

We are currently working on two issues: the imminent destruction of San Bruno Mountain and the continued destruction of tropical rainforests.

As you can see in the photo, San Bruno Mountain extends east-west across the northern part of the San Francisco peninsula. The view is towards the north, with San Francisco north of the mountain, then the Golden Gate, then Marin County. San Bruno

Mountain is the last open space left on the northern San Francisco peninsula. It is one-ninth the size of San Francisco. 1,900 acres on the crest of the main mountain and halfway down the southern flank are already protected. Several endangered species are present and for many of them, this is their last remaining habitat. They constitute the remains of our indigenous ecosystem which reflects and forms the unique nature of life in San Francisco.

A consortium of builders (headed by Visitacion Assoc.) is likely to start construction in mid-January 1985 on large areas of the mountain owned by Visitacion. They plan to build 3,021 new houses, 400,000 square feet of commercial space, 405,000 square feet of office space, a 400 room hotel, and additional recreational and community facilities

on the mountain. The building sites are the large spur that begins in the western part of the mountain and wraps back around in the north over east to the bay. The other sites are the western side and western crest, the southern side — halfway up (facing you in the picture) and the northern flank of the main mountain (not visible in the photo). One site is on top of an Ohlone burial mound. (The Ohlones were the original inhabitants.)

In 1982, Visitacion Association lobbied for, and obtained an amendment to the Rare and Endangered Species Act which allows the destruction of habitats of endangered species if efforts are made to improve the habitats in adjacent areas. In effect, it sets a standard of the minimal viable habitat rather than the optimal survival habitat. In other words, a mayonnaise jar with endangered butterflies in it on top of the fridge in a new house on the mountain might satisfy Federal regulations! Many groups have supported this amended act as a reasonable compromise. The San Francisco Earth First! group finds any compromise unreasonable, the particulars of the amended Act repulsive, and the idea of building anything more on San Bruno Mountain obscene.

The first test of this amended act will be on San Bruno Mountain. Therefore, what happens on San Bruno has national importance. Friends of Endangered Species has challenged the builders in court. They lost the first round, but have appealed. A decision on the appeal is due within two months. There is a local group, the Bay Area Mountain Watch, which has been fighting this and other destructive proposals for 15 years (many years ago there was a serious plan to level the entire mountain which was only stopped by local outrage.) We are working closely with Bay Area Mountain Watch and together are applying pressure on all parties involved, including planning public demonstrations. Letters to the Brisbane City Council would help (Board of Supervisors, City Hall, 44 Visitacion, Brisbane, CA 94005). Brisbane is the town between the main mass of the mountain and the spur to the north. Pray for the mountain at the next Brisbane City Council meeting which will possibly be in February. Call 864-3260 for exact date and time, or for more information. This issue will be red hot by March.

We are also planning a series of demonstrations in front of fast food stores using Central American beef. The purpose is to mount a sustained effort to pressure them not to import the beef and to educate consumers about the issue. We feel that this fight is going to be a long one, and we need to rely on more than yearly demonstrations. Large cities are the key to this effort because of the concentration of consumers in those areas.

Greg Dubs is the Earth First! contact for San Francisco.

85 ROUND RIVER RENDEZVOUS JULY 2 - 7

IN COLORADO



T.A. Allen and Mike Roselle celebrate Bald Mt Victory at '83 Rendezvous in Oregon. Photo by David Cross.

By Marcy Willow

Start polishing your dancing/hiking boots. Drag your pack out. The 1985 Round River Rendezvous is on the horizon. Scratch this into a piece of bark and stick it in your hatband: "Rendezvous, July 2 — 7, western Colorado mountains." We'll get more details on the specific site to you as soon as our scouts return from the area.

The RRR this year will be expanded from the simple rally format of past Rendezvous, and will stretch out over six days. It will feature, in addition to the usual Rally, workshops on a variety of topics, including: Local Groups, Rainforests, Non-Violent Direct Action, Deep Ecology, Forest Service Issues, BLM Issues, Wilderness Preserves, Acid Rain, Grizzly Preservation, and a line up of distinguished speakers and musicians. The Rally, on Saturday the 6th, will focus on Forest Service Deficit Timber Sales, Roadbuilding in Roadless Areas, clear-cutting of aspen in Colorado, and concerns particular to the immediate area. There will also be hikes, field trips, and recommendations of good areas for backpacking.

Come on, stronghearts, let's see your faces! Let us know if you need a ride. Wagons full of Earth First!ers from all corners of the land will be rattling their way to this tribal gathering — the 1985 Round River Rendezvous. When Johnny Sagebrush raises the musical question "Were You There?" you can say "Yes!"

For information on the 1985 RRR, or to volunteer your help in organizing it, or to arrange a carpool from your area to it, contact: Marcy Willow, Earth First! RRR Committee, POB 3953, Eugene, OR 97403.

RAINFOREST PRESERVE

The Permaculture Institute (Australia) is setting up a fund to purchase rainforest and give it over to a rainforest preservation group to keep in perpetuity. We feel that the only way to retain our natural forests is to save them as they are; we cannot wait for government to do it for us. We ourselves must act to purchase such threatened lands and pass them into the hands of local, dedicated trustees.

We are starting out with 187 acres of subtropical rainforest in northern New South Wales. The Permaculture Institute is now accepting contributions of \$50 - \$500 or more to preserve this forest. Contributions from around the world are encouraged for this undertaking. (Contributions from outside of Australia should be in Australian dollars — check with your bank for information on how to do this.) All contributors will receive a certificate showing they have paid for the preservation of a threatened habitat.

For further information, contact Bill Mollison, The Permaculture Institute, POB 96, Stanley, Tasmania 7331 AUSTRALIA or John Seed, The Rainforest Information Centre, POB 868, Lismore, New South Wales 2480 AUSTRALIA.

HELP THE CATHEDRAL FOREST

Last year, *Earth First!* and the Cathedral Forest Action Group put their bodies on the line in non-violent direct action to prevent the logging and roading of the most significant old growth forest remaining in Oregon - the Cathedral Forest of the Middle Santiam Roadless Area on the Willamette National Forest east of Corvallis. 1985 promises to be a year of even greater action on behalf of the big trees by the dedicated tree huggers of Oregon. They need your help. The following is their report.

By Mary Beth Nearing

WANTED FOUR WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLE

The Cathedral Forest Action Group (CFAG) is monitoring eight separate timber sales in the Willamette National Forest. We desperately need a four wheel drive vehicle to help with reconnaissance. If you have a vehicle you can donate or loan, contact CFAG at 824 SW 10th St, Corvallis, OR 97333. Phone: (503)754-9151.

NEEDED:
RECONNAISSANCE SPECIALISTS
ROAD BLOCKERS
OFFICE WORKERS
BASE CAMPERS
VEHICLES AND DRIVERS

COMPENSATION:
FIRST-HAND TRAINING IN
MAJOR ECO-ACTION
FREE PLACE TO STAY
FRIENDS AND A NETWORK TO
LAST A LIFETIME

The Forest Service wants to cut out the heart of the Middle Santiam de facto wilderness. Last year hundreds rallied to protect this area, 48 arrests were made, and "old growth" became a household term across the Pacific Northwest.

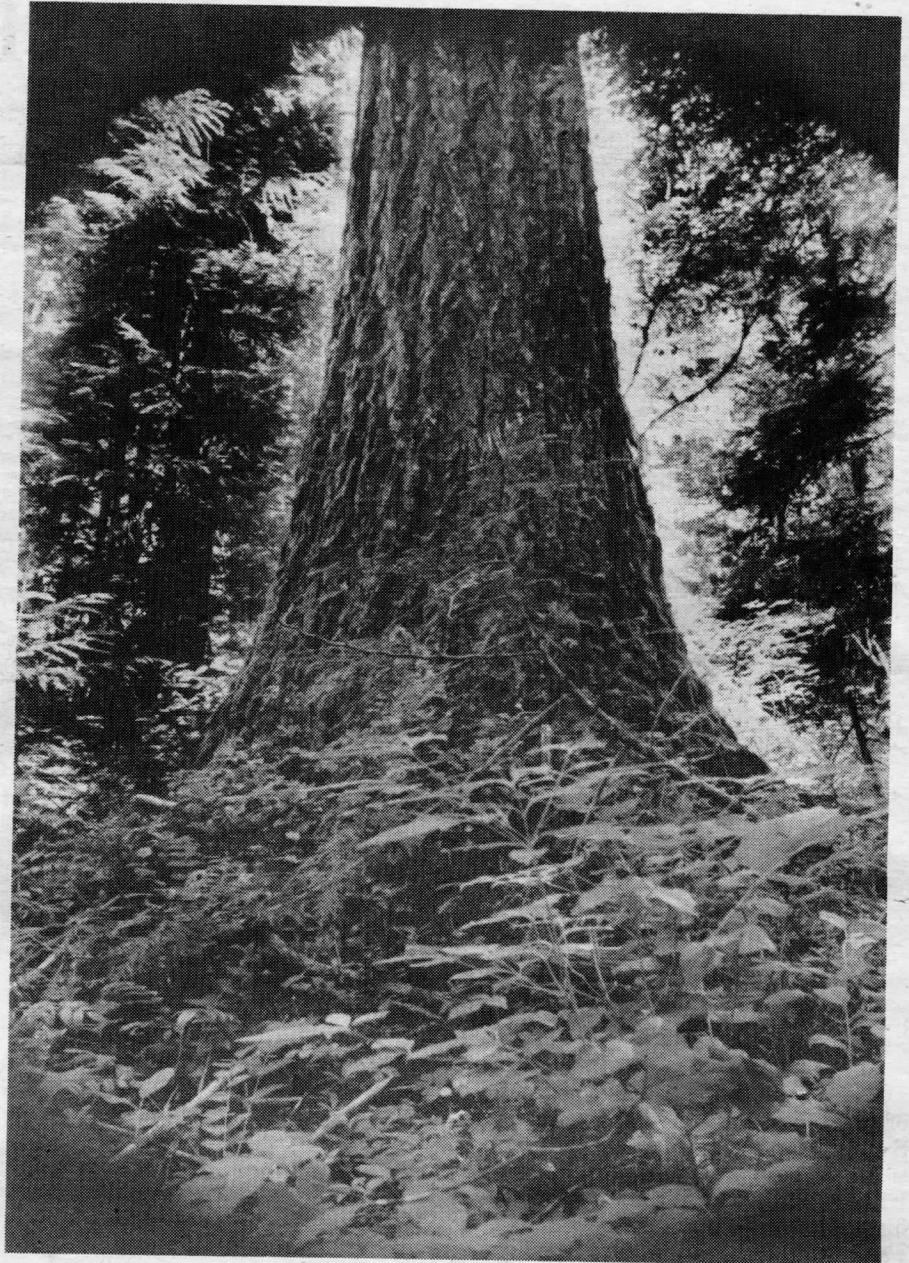
This year the loggers will be back. So will *Earth First!* and the Cathedral Forest Action Group.

We need volunteers. This is the United States' major old growth forest action and we need to show support from across the continent. Any type of help is appreciated. You do not have to commit yourself to being arrested.

We'll need you anytime from February through September, with the most action coming in April. Contact us immediately. Let us know when you might be able to come. We'll enroll you in our network and let you know as things begin happening. Our scenario involves a call list of those who can be mustered for major actions. But we will need people throughout the spring and summer to maintain our base camp and work in our office. We also need folks in their hometowns around the country who will help (get publicity for our action, organize letter-writing to members of Congress, raise money, spread information, etc.).

If you cannot come here physically, please send your financial support. We need enough donations to cover office expenses and gas for the next eight months.

PLEASE CONTACT:
Cecelia Ostrow, Mary Beth Nearing,
or Brian Heath
Cathedral Forest Action Group
824 SW 10th St
Corvallis, OR 97333
(503)754-9151



Michael Williams photos.



CATHEDRAL FOREST PETITION

By Cecelia Ostrow

Editor's note: The tall trees of Oregon, one of the natural wonders of the world, have been laid low by the United States Forest Service and the timber corporations. So powerful has been the timber industry in Oregon, that no conservation group until now has dared to call for a halt to the destruction of the old growth forest. The big trees remain scattered and isolated in patches around the state. The time has come to stand as straight and tall as an Oregon Douglas fir and say, "Not one more tree!" All the remaining old growth in Oregon should be an inviolate sanctuary, a cathedral for all life. The dedicated activists putting their bodies between the chainsaws and the big trees for the past two years in the Northwest have launched a drive for a National Monument to preserve all the remaining old growth in Oregon. Here is their report.

Friends of the Cathedral Forest, a nonprofit group formed by Cathedral Forest Action Group participants, has begun a campaign to create the Cathedral Forest National Monument.

We are circulating an informal peti-

tion, directed to the President of the United States, the US Congress, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The petition declares the Cathedral Forest National Monument — all that remains on public land of the original Oregon forest — an inviolable wilderness forever.

The declaration provides for a period of public hearings and study to identify all that remains of the original old growth ecosystems. During the period of study, no logging or development is to occur in old growth ecosystems.

Monument status will protect old growth stands which have roads through them or immediately adjacent to them as well as old growth areas which are roadless wilderness.

The Cathedral Forest National Monument will be quite extensive, consisting of many patches of old growth throughout Oregon. There are precedents for large National Monuments designed to protect vegetative communities such as Organ Pipe Cactus (in Arizona: 330,000 acres), Joshua Tree (in California: 527,000 acres), Saguaro (in Arizona: 77,000 acres), and Death Valley (in California and Nevada: 1,900,000 acres), as well as Redwood National Park in California.

Earth First! is circulating copies of

the petition throughout the United States (and the world). CFAG will present the collected petitions to the President and Congress in late summer or fall with as much fanfare as possible.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

We need your help! Take the copy of the petition enclosed with this issue of *Earth First!* (make extra copies if you need them) and get signatures on it. Take it to the local meeting of the Sierra Club or Audubon Society, to your college, show it to your friends. Return it (even if it only has your signature) to Friends of the Cathedral Forest, 830 SW 8th St, Corvallis, OR, 97333. You can also contact them for additional information on the Monument proposal and suggestions for getting signatures on the petition. Petition signatures need to come from all of the 50 states as well as from other countries. There will be meetings around Oregon (and maybe adjacent states) with a slide show, music by Cecelia Ostrow, and information on the old growth forests. If you would like to arrange a meeting in your area, contact Friends of the Cathedral Forest by writing at the above address or calling (503)754-9151.

You can help save the big trees!

PHOTOCOPY SEVERAL COPIES OF THE CATHEDRAL FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT PETITION ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE AND GET YOUR FRIENDS TO SIGN THEM. TAKE IT TO MEETINGS OF LOCAL CONSERVATION GROUPS. SIGNATURES ARE NEEDED FROM EVERY STATE. RETURN PETITIONS TO CFAG 824 SW 10TH ST CORVALLIS, OR 97333. THANK YOU!

FREDDIES ATTACK NORTH KALMIOPSIS . . . AGAIN

Through the spring and summer of 1983, *Earth First!* and the Kalmiopsis Action Alliance struggled to stop the destruction of the priceless North Kalmiopsis Roadless Area by the Bald Mountain Road in the Siskiyou National Forest of southwestern Oregon. In seven different actions, 44 people were arrested in non-violent blockades of the road construction. In July, 1983, *Earth First!* and the Oregon Natural Resources Council successfully filed for an injunction against the road building in Federal District Court. The road was stopped. With the passage of the Oregon Wilderness Act last year, the legal grounds for our injunction evaporated. The battle will continue. Steve Marsden gives us an update. — DF.

By Steve Marsden

As anticipated in the wake of the Oregon Wilderness Act, the Forest Service has filed a motion with the Federal District Court to dissolve the injunction protecting Bald Mountain and the North Kalmiopsis roadless area. While expecting this, we did not expect that the slimy parasites would also ask the Court to vacate the judgment against the Freddies. If this was done, grass roots activists could not cite the decision when appealing timber sales and such in roadless areas in states without wilderness bills (Montana, Idaho, etc.). *Earth First!* has opposed this motion and a decision is expected in the very near future. (Ed. note: as we went to press, word came in that the injunction had been lifted but that the judgment had not been vacated.)

Meanwhile the Siskiyou National Forest is licking its chops for the end of winter, a break in the weather and the sound of chainsaws and diesels in the most diverse coniferous rainforest on Earth. First on the agenda this spring is the Chinaman Hat timber sale, including four and a half miles of road, and clearcuts with a volume of over 3 million board feet in an old growth forest dominated by giant Sugar Pine. Chinaman Hat is a dome shaped peak at the end of a long ridge



that parallels another ridge to the south. This other ridge runs out to our old friend Bald Mountain. Together they form the drainage of the South Fork of Silver Creek. Conclusion: should the course of events be unaltered, the South Fork is history.

As disheartening as this development is, it's only the tip of the iceberg.

The Department of Agriculture has big plans for your National Forest and it ain't Wilderness! In past issues of *Earth First!* there have been articles on the Forest Service's plans to build thousands of miles of road in roadless forests (see *EF!* Yule '83 and Yule '84) to once and for all eliminate any forest area that might possibly be considered for Wilderness in the future. It's easy to get lost in these incredible numbers. Perhaps we should break it down to a specific example, say . . . the Siskiyou National Forest . . . the North Kalmiopsis Roadless Area.

The Siskiyou National Forest has just released its timber sale action plan for 1985 to 1989. A timber sale action plan is a colorful map of the forest which shows future timber sales with the

name of individual sales, acres to be cut, how they'll be cut, miles of road to be built, etc. *ad nauseum*. It's like those diagrams of a cow they used to have in butcher shops where the cow is exploded into parts and you can see where t-bones or short ribs come from. This is interesting on paper but messy in practice.

Instead of a cow, however, the Forest Service intends to carve up the North Kalmiopsis. *During the next four years, they propose to build 80 miles of new road for 20 separate timber sales. The combined sales would clearcut 4,000 acres of old growth forest.* This is a lot of acres and a lot of trees. The key, though, lies in the miles of road and where the Freddies want to build them.

In a technique long used here in Oregon known as "backing-out," the Forest Service jams a road deep into unprotected Wilderness and has a timber sale at the end. This policy cuts roadless areas to ribbons and eliminates them from Wilderness consideration. A good example is a project near and dear to our hearts: the Bald Mountain Road.

If completed, this road would exactly match the northern boundary of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area, and run to the brink of the Illinois River canyon. Another road from the north would parallel the Wild and Scenic Illinois River and effectively cut the 120,000 acre roadless area in half. The other timber sales are similarly contrived and burrow far into the virgin old growth of the major watersheds of the lower Illinois. These are watersheds which contribute up to 40% of the river's water. In the summer and fall, these tributaries provide the margin of survival for wild runs of salmon and steelhead with their cold, clear waters. This Forest Service vision, this "forest plan" leaves a rugged, incredibly complex forest ecosystem shredded and separated into small isolated blocks. The North Kalmiopsis Roadless Area left bordering the existing Wilderness would amount to approximately 13,000 acres with two much smaller areas along the eastern boundary.

The foreboding shadow of extinction is descending across de facto forest wilderness. The intent of the Forest Service is clear enough. All the bucks necessary and more have been promised to feed the road-building beast, with the greasy Congressman Les AuCoin (D-Oregon) at the controls.

This, coupled with the public perception that the Wilderness issue is over (probably the most telling aspect of the recent so-called Wilderness Acts), presents an imminent danger to all remaining unprotected old growth ecosystems. At this point, wilderness debates are superfluous. It's time to act.

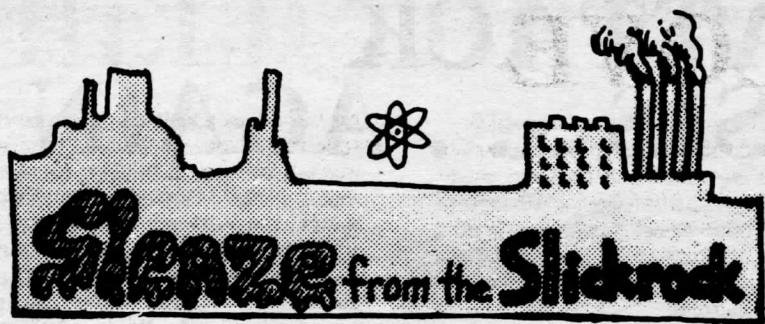
Steve Marsden lives near the Kalmiopsis Wilderness in Merlin, Oregon. He was one of the first arrested blockading the Bald Mountain Road in 1983.

*Background information on the Kalmiopsis wilderness issue is to be found in *EF!* Eostar, Beltane, Litha, Lughnasadh and Samhain 1983.*

CATHEDRAL FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT PETITION

We support the creation of the Cathedral Forest National Monument in Oregon to protect ALL of the remaining old growth forest in Oregon. We urge the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, United States Congress and the State of Oregon to take all measures necessary to protect the old growth forest still remaining in Oregon.

Signature _____	Phone _____
Name (printed) _____	
Address _____	
Signature _____	Phone _____
Name (printed) _____	
Address _____	
Signature _____	Phone _____
Name (printed) _____	
Address _____	
Signature _____	Phone _____
Name (printed) _____	
Address _____	



By The Head of Joaquin

Well . . . this certainly is a strange world we live in. Two months ago, it had appeared that at long last, the hour was ripe to abandon this Mormonic state of Deseret and flee elsewhere, to some remote corner of the planet where people still eat raw meat with their fingers and procreate in public. To *any* place not Republican.

As is known to all, Ronald Reagan's landslide was landslidingest in Utah, where his margin of victory was greater than in any other state in the Union. Along with him, the entire Congressional delegation went Republican and a fellow named Norm BANG!erter became Utah's first GOP governor in 20 years. Ol' Norm had played it pretty tightlipped re: the Nuke Dump throughout the campaign. His close friend, Calvin Black, the Little Kingfish of San Juan County, must have been drooling on himself as election results came in. Surely, now that BANG!erter had become Governor BANG!erter, the Calvin Black Memorial Nuke Dump was a step closer to reality.

Meanwhile I was pondering the question . . . Should I use a pistol and be done with it quickly, or overdose amidst a chorus of lighted candles for a more dramatic effect? With a note pinned to my ear, so inspiring that my Departure might still make a contribution to . . . the Cause.

The Cause . . . hmmm.

Anyway, perhaps God *does* live in Utah and there's more to this Revelation stuff than I thought. Governor Bangerter announced solemnly that he opposed, strongly opposed the DOE's plan to install the nation's nuclear graveyard next door to Canyonlands National Park. He said he agreed with his predecessor, Democratic governor Scott Matheson, who has fought this dump for years.

Well, Christ, the whole thing is driving me crazy and I hear Calvin Black has been placed in the San Juan Funny Farm for Greedy Capitalists and has continued to drool but for different reasons.

And now the Department of Energy has dropped Utah (for now) from further consideration until it evaluates its top three choices in Washington,

Nevada and Texas. And this gets interesting. The governor of Texas violently opposes the Nuke Dump in his state and the people there are as vehemently against it as Utahns (overall 70% of all Utahns polled oppose the dump — Southern Utahns who have lived with uranium all their lives and have sustained irreversible brain damage favor the dump 3 - 1).

But Texas's governor is a Democrat.

Utah's governor Norm is as Republican as an old bull elephant and represents the nation's most loyal Ronald Reagan Fan Club. So . . . it could be that electing a Republican governor is some sort of perverse blessing.

I may eat these words, of course. Never trust a Republican, but this whole melodrama has been full of surprises.

Otherwise, it has been fairly quiet down here. The Westerner Grill has been closed for two weeks and this old head of mine has suffered greatly for it. It re-opens tomorrow at 6 AM, and I intend to be there when they unlock the door. 1985 has got to be better.

And remember amigos, if you *really* love the Canyon Country, stay away . . . it's too crowded already.

Talk about arrogance.

The Head of Joaquin resides in a jar of alcohol in Moab. "Sleaze From the Slickrock" is his regular column in EF!



The head of Joaquin and his friend Oscar.



THE GRIZZLY DEN

by Howie Wolke

A REMINDER

When Earth First! was formed nearly five years ago, one of its major functions was to be sort of a "conscience" for the environmental movement. This was an arrogant and presumptuous undertaking perhaps, but one which I firmly believe is important and necessary.

I believed then as now that the wilderness/public lands movement has strayed too far from its idealistic roots in the biocentrism of heroes such as Muir, Marshall and Leopold. I am more convinced than ever that the idea of making "moderate" wilderness proposals in order to appear "reasonable" in political circles is, in pragmatic political terms, foolish, naive, and just plain stupid strategy. Our enemies will continue to paint ALL environmentalists as "radical" no matter how much our

side attempts to "compromise."

I also believe that Earth First! must continue to infiltrate, effect and radicalize both local and national wilderness groups: not in order to jam EF! proposals and tactics down their throats, but in order to reinforce, fertilize and strengthen their formal positions and their underlying resolve. We must radicalize them, if even just a bit. I am convinced that by adopting stronger positions and tactics, environmentalists can effect what is generally considered to be "political reality."

Recently, I've received a number of complaints from people that Earth First! has been too harsh in its criticism of groups like the Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society. I think that is because we've managed to strike some raw nerves. But perhaps, too, in our frustration we've at times been a bit

ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERS SPEAK

I think The Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, Audubon Society, and all the others should combine and hire Lee Iacocca to run them. — Mike Roselle

One of America's premier newspapers, **The Los Angeles Times**, asks in a January 3, 1985, editorial:

Will the Harvard or Stanford MBA replace the climbing boot and ice ax as the leadership symbol of the nation's major environmental organizations? In a sense it is doing so. The environmental movement is undergoing a transition to a new generation of leaders skilled in management, marketing, membership-building, fund-raising and lobbying.

An earlier article by the **Times** (December 27, 1984, by Robert A. Jones) reviewed the process by which the principal environmental groups of the United States were seeking new executive directors. The article quoted some of the current top environmental leaders. Listen to what they have to say:

The revolution is over. Movements do not go on forever, and we are now entering a new stage of environmental protection. The question is whether the organization will be run by well-paid, skillful professionals or whether we will cling to the bleeding hearts concept. If we continue with the latter, I believe we are doomed.

— Patricia Hedge, California Representative for The Wilderness Society

Her boss, William Turnage, present Executive Director of TWS, had this to say about finding a replacement for his job:

In the past the environmental movement has promoted people on the buddy system. You worked your way through the volunteer network and got hired. There was no professional recruitment, no standards.

That is the reason we are now looking outside the conservation community for an executive director at the Wilderness Society. Inside the community, the talent just isn't there because the people have not been trained as professionals.

Turnage's counterpart at the Sierra Club, Michael McCloskey, seems to

agree:

We're looking for a person who's very strong in finance and budgets, who has a track record in management, who can offer entrepreneurial leadership, who is alert to changes in the marketplace. At one time it was unthinkable that we would acquire a new leader from some place other than the movement itself. It is no longer unthinkable.

McCloskey, nonetheless, has this insight from his long tenure as head of the Sierra Club:

In a way, environmental leaders have become victims of their own success. We have grown so rapidly that executives have become preoccupied with management and finance. I spent most of last year developing a budget and finally realized I did not want to be in this movement to crunch numbers.

At least one key environmental leader questions the new directions. He is Tom Turner, editor of Friends of the Earth's **Not Man Apart**.

There are some outfits who run marketing surveys of their members. They find out what issues turn them on, and then they turn around and sell those issues in their direct-mail campaign. I begin to wonder if that's the way to develop your priorities.

The **Times** reports that the new executive directors of The Wilderness Society and Sierra Club will be paid between \$70,000 and \$90,000 a year. The salary for the honcho at Audubon may be over \$100,000. Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth will pay their new chiefs a paltry \$40,000 or so annually.

But what does it all mean? Perhaps the **Los Angeles Times** knows better than the most prominent environmentalists in the land. They closed their editorial with this:

Managerial expertise is important, yes. But the environmentalists must never lose the ability to be outraged, and outrageous, if necessary. And they must renew their roots in the wilderness from time to time. For, as [Dave] Brower wrote in 1964, "People who know it can save it. No one else."

reckless with our criticism. In any event, I'd like to clear the air insofar as my own perceptions of the wilderness/public lands movement are concerned.

On the whole, I do not believe that the movement has "sold out" to the Forest Service, the BLM, Louisiana-Pacific or to anyone else. We need The Wilderness Society and the Sierra Club to wheel and deal in Congress, just as we need Earth First! to physically resist government-sanctified Ecocide and to advocate a biocentric and non-politically tainted Wilderness System.

This is not to say that there are no individual sellouts within our ranks. There are people who do more harm than good. There are too many "careerists" (as opposed to professionals) and Yuppies gaining power and influence within the movement. There are some folks so long immersed in the Washington political scene that they've lost touch with raw nature, and with what we're actually losing on the ground. There are some academic types who confuse process with progress. These "process people" are primarily active not because of a passionate desire to save wilderness, but because they enjoy the intellectual challenge of politics, forest planning, computer data analysis (*yucch!*), workshops, meetings and other aspects of The Process. In short, I think that most of us in Earth

First! feel that there are serious problems within today's environmental movement which greatly reduce our day to day effectiveness.

But on the whole, the wildlands movement consists of people, albeit corrupted to varying degrees by the system, who care about and who want to protect wild country. Many, if not most environmental leaders are dedicated and hard working. Nevertheless, I still believe that the movement's leadership has made and continues to make some basic and grandiose strategic errors (no post-RARE II national lawsuit, destructively small wilderness proposals, etc.). And it bugs the hell out of me. But we are (well, most of us, anyway) on the same side. Earth First! and The Wilderness Society may have and should have their differences, but we are not enemies. The Forest Service, the BLM, Reagan's EPA, Exxon, Louisiana-Pacific, Jim McClure, John Melcher, Malcolm Wallop: these are our enemies. Let us keep these bastards in clear focus.

Howie Wolke owns and operates Wild Horizons Wilderness Expeditions in Jackson, Wyoming. He is a founder of Earth First! and the Wyoming Wilderness Association, and was the Wyoming Rep for Friends of the Earth in the 1970's. "Grizzly Den" is his regular column in Earth First!.

FADED LOVE

By Dave Foreman

Since I've previously admitted in these pages to being a stomp, let me further risk exposing my general lack of couth by telling you how many hours of my life have been spent listening to country-western music. I've sat in countless bars, sipping my beers, listening to the jukebox and enjoying a sweet sort of melancholy. Across endless empty spaces of the American West, I've played with the radio dial in my truck trying to coax in that fadin'-in, fadin'-out, country station in Silver City, or Boise, or Casper, all the while enjoying a languorous loneliness and a warm six-pack.

The bittersweet tears falling in those beers were for old loves of the feminine variety, but, as I've come to understand recently, maybe they really were for a lover of another sort — the environmental movement.

Country music, as surely you all know, has as its essential theme a love broken by the lure of the bright lights. Countless songs have been recorded by Hank and Merle and Dolly and Emmy Lou and Charlie and Tammy and George and all the rest about the lovers from the country who are torn apart when one of them is drawn to the city like a moth to a flame. The purity, innocence, sweetness and strength of nature is lost, as the wayward lover — the barefoot boy, the freckle-faced girl — is lured by the fast life of the city. Then the bottle, money, bright lights and new, slick-talking friends turn the country ingenue into an urban sophisticate. It's the oldest story in civilization — at least as old as that farmboy or girl first seeing the glow of Sumer eight thousand years ago.

The lover for whom I mourn is a cause, an ideal, an ethic — the tribe of Bob Marshall's spirited men and women. I read her obituary the other day in the *Los Angeles Times*. Well, it wasn't really her obituary, but it might as well have been. It was entitled "En-

vironmental Movement — Wholesale Changes at Top" (December 27, 1984 by Robert A. Jones) but it was about the growing professionalism, sophistication — you name it — of The Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, Audubon Society, etcetera, etcetera.

Yeah, that old love of mine — and I knew her back when — is in the fast lane now. She's got style that puts a country bumpkin like me to shame. She's in high society, for sure.

But can she still hear the birds sing? Does she ever look at a sunset? Does she still like to feel the mud squish between her toes?

Hmmm. Better give me another Lone Star. Yeah . . . and here's a quarter for the jukebox

But enough of this self-indulgent schmaltz. The time comes when you can't pine for a faded love any longer. You have to move on. Make decisions.

As passionate, grassroots, uncompromising, hardass Earth First!ers, we need to think about our relationship to the rest of the environmental movement and make some long-term strategic decisions about that relationship.

To begin with, as Howie Wolke points out in his excellent *Grizzly Den* this issue, there are many dedicated, hardworking people active in the whole range of environmental groups both as grassroots activists and as staff. I, for one, am pleased with the professional resource expertise The Wilderness Society has developed. And, as a Sierra Club member until I die, I recognize that the Club is the leading environmental group in the world today. Some Sierra Club chapters do a hell of a good job. Others can be rather wishy-washy. I can say all kinds of good things about groups like the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, Oregon Natural Resources Council, Texas Committee on Natural Resources, and Friends of the River although I am sometimes disappointed in what I see as a tendency to compromise too quickly in a few state

and local groups.

Despite this praise, there is a serious problem in the environmental movement. Read the sidebar and hear our (?) leadership speak for themselves. I am truly disturbed by some of those statements (as is the *Los Angeles Times*, which is a very strange bedfellow for the scruffy likes of me). As much as some would like to sweep it under the rug, there is, damnit, a growing split between staff and grassroots, between state/local groups and the national organizations, between the pragmatists (staff and volunteers) and idealists (staff and volunteers). That "good girl gone wrong" (or "boy") has gotten too many bright lights in her eyes.

So . . . What do we in Earth First! do about it? Do we accept this glitter as an unhappy fact of life, or do we try to get the entire movement back on course? Do we quit offering public criticism of other elements in the cause in order to preserve harmony (see Alamere's argument for this position in this issue), or do we — with good intentions — act "as the conscience of the environmental movement" (ahh, the arrogance of the true believer!) and offer *constructive* criticism? (For a variety of both good and bad criticism of environmentalism, see the March 1985 *Whole Earth Review*). Do we encourage Earth First!ers to become active in the Sierra Club and other groups, achieve influence and leadership (in effect take over), and make a turn towards deep ecology and visionary wilderness proposals, towards ethics instead of pragmatism, or do we accept the sad fact that most environmental groups are going to become more and more new age establishment, and less and less Marshall's group of spirited men and women?

I have always visualized the environmental movement as a spectrum, ranging from the solid burghers and matrons of Audubon to the unabashed zealots of Earth First! (and beyond to the glorious Amazons of the Bonnie Abbzug Feminist Garden Club). I think

we need that spectrum. But the entire spectrum needs to be shifted over towards biocentrism, vision, passion and courage. Yes, we need professional lobbyists, scientists, attorneys, and accountants playing the game. *But they need to up the ante and go on the offensive.* Yes, we need competent administrators to manage multi-million dollar a year budgets and large staffs. *But they must be guided by the vision of Muir, Marshall and Leopold, and not by that of the Harvard Business School.*

So, what do we do? I really don't know. Old memories get in the way. The shades of old friends and lovers point accusing fingers beside my bed late at night. I'd like to hear from *you* — the grassroots, the folks fighting for your precious acre of natural integrity, for a breath of clean air, for the right of your grandchildren to see the track of the grizzly (and more importantly, for the right of today's grizzly's grandchildren to make that track). I also, quite sincerely, as editor of this prestigious journal of musty and venerable academic verbiage, would welcome input and comments from staff members of environmental groups. If I have offended old friends with criticism in the past, it wasn't personal. We all need feedback. I'll probably keep dishing it out. Throw it back at me. Intellectual ferment is needed. Not stagnation.

Now, put another quarter in the jukebox

Dave Foreman is editor of Earth First!. He was Southwest Rep and later Washington, DC, lobbying coordinator for The Wilderness Society during the 1970's. He's also been an active Sierra Club member (Vice-chair of the Rio Grande Chapter), a founder of the American Rivers Conservation Council, Chair of the New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee, Chair of New Mexico Conservationists for Carter, and a Trustee for the New Mexico Chapter of the Nature Conservancy.

WHOLE EARTH REVIEW

INSIDE CRITICISM OF ENVIRONMENTALISM

The March 1985 issue of Stewart Brand's bimonthly magazine, *Whole Earth Review* (on sale February 4), addresses some of the negative aspects of environmentalism.

Brand, Editor in Chief of the recently published *Whole Earth Software Catalog*, also published the award-winning *Whole Earth Catalog*.

In this issue, Yaakov Jerome Garb examines how the misuse of the whole Earth image reduces Earth to a trivialized, static object. Wendell Berry writes "A Few Words in Favor of Edward Abbey" in response to a blistering review of Abbey's *Down the River* written by wimpy environmentalist Dennis Drabelle recently in *The Nation*. The article by Berry is highlighted by several candid photos of Abbey. Dave Foreman of Earth First! argues that the volunteer radical amateurs of the environmental movement are being replaced by paid professionals — to the detriment of the cause. Brand, in an editorial, calls environmentalism the "Movement That Is Boring Itself To Death" and points to the "robust hardass activism" of Earth First! as one of the few signs of life in the movement.

From another angle, academic Richard Watson attacks the philosophy of Deep Ecology and reveals himself as a classic American Know Nothing, wrapped in the Grecian robes of hubristic Western Rationalism.

Whole Earth Review is a merger of Brand's eclectic ten-year-old *CoEvolution Quarterly* and his year-old computer magazine, *Whole Earth Software Review*. Copies are available on newsstands or from Gate Five Road, Sausalito, CA 94965. Single copies are \$3; subscriptions are \$18 a year.

STOP KICKING THE SIERRA CLUB

By Alamere

It is ironic that while we read so much of non-violence in *Earth First!* (friendly conversations with police officers, jailers, and logging-truck drivers), writers in *EF!* such as Brian Heath (Samhain Edition, page 5) unleash a relentless, bitter barrage on — of all things — the Sierra Club. In fact, I haven't seen one good thing printed yet in *Earth First!* about the Sierra Club.

Now don't get me wrong — I have my criticisms of the Sierra Club, too: its slowness in formulating strong positions on the arms race, its shameful shortsightedness on nuclear power in general and Diablo Canyon in particular, its questionable handling of David Brower's firing, its emphasis on centralized lobbying and administration rather than grassroots organizing, its poor but costly magazine, to name a few.

Yet who can for one minute deny that the Sierra Club (at 92 years the oldest conservation group in the US) has been one of the (if not *the*) most effective environmental organizations in the world? Yosemite, Sequoia, Echo Park, the Wild & Scenic Rivers System, the National Park System, the Wilderness Act, the Alaska Lands Act — I could fill whole pages with examples of victories in which the Sierra Club has played an important or leading role.

Ask any old-timer who was involved in some of those battles whether they constituted "cooperating completely with the system in dispute," to quote from Heath. Heath says the Club tackles "only what is pragmatic and safe . . . They fight to accomplish only what is politically feasible." So hypotheti-

cally, if we remove the Sierra Club from the picture, who would take up the "pragmatic and safe" causes? The politicians, surely, because the changes are politically feasible. I doubt it. And somehow I doubt these "safe" measures would just pass themselves.

It is plain to me that the most pressing issues the world faces are essentially those addressed by Deep Ecology — nuclear weaponry (and aggression in general), overpopulation, anthropocentrism. This is why I have long ago dropped my Sierra Club (and ZPG) memberships to invest my resources in Earth First! and other groups that more closely reflect my own evolving environmental ideas. The issues at the heart of *EF!* are ones the Sierra Club is slow in picking up. The Club retains an emphasis on wilderness and wildlife, and air and water pollution — areas wherein lie most of Club's expertise and authority, accrued over the years.

While the Sierra Club may be faulted for not more quickly shifting its priorities, it is easy to see why the Club is somewhat conservative. For one thing, it's a huge group — 300,000 members the last I heard. (A membership of that size helps sway politicians, by the way.) Yet it is tougher for a large group, with their complexity, to make major shifts in policy quickly.

The Sierra Club was one of the first environmental groups in which I became active, and I daresay there are many Earth First!ers reading this who can say the same. Thank Earth the Sierra Club was around to help introduce me to the issues! The attacks of *EF!*ers on the Sierra Club remind me of a spoiled child ranting about all the things denied it by its parents — taking for granted all the gifts given.

I wonder what things will be like for

Earth First! in a decade or so when it has added another 10,000 names to its mailing list, has begun to keep a filing system, and build a paid staff. Then maybe we'll see *EF!*ers out there in three-piece suits, taking it on the chin from somebody who says they're compromising too much in order to get things done for the planet. Compromising so much, in fact, that they really have no business being a part of the movement! I hope this doesn't happen.

This must be recognized: Each group touches a different constituency in a different way, but each group delivers an important environmental message to its followers. All of these groups fill a niche in the social ecology of the environmental movement. We need many different people struggling in many ways to get this thing done.

Instead of spending time and energy bad-mouthing a valuable sibling organization like the Sierra Club, let's smile and recognize our differences, and go on pulling our load, just as Sierra Club members so ably pull theirs. After all, we're all pulling toward the same end.

So while the Sierra Club is plainly a bunch of jock/Greek/junior lawyer/ really-just-out-to-get-laid pseudo-environmentalists, Earth First!ers are really a bunch of redneck/hippie/slob/intellectual/ really-just-out-to-get-laid pseudo-environmentalists.

So we've had our fling. Let's get back to business.

This essay in opposition to criticizing other elements of the environmental movement was received anonymously. We would welcome other viewpoints pro or con public criticism of the conservation community.

END OF THE YELLOWSTONE GRIZZLY?

By Scott Ploger

SHOWDOWN ON YELLOWSTONE GRIZZLIES

Arguments over grizzly bear management within and around Yellowstone National Park have raged for decades, with diverse opinions among wildlife experts, federal administrators, and polarized public sectors. The debate has centered on habitat preservation versus human encroachment, since coexistence seems to be impossible. Until now, for better or worse, case-by-case interpretations of Endangered Species Act provisions have been made by interagency committee. Soon, due to recently enacted legislation, this ad hoc approach will be replaced by specific Park and Forest Service plans. Political pressures, corporate influences, and Reagan Administration biases could weaken current guidelines and shrink critical habitat, with severe survival repercussions on the already besieged Yellowstone grizzlies.

Almost 5.7 million acres of the Yellowstone Ecosystem are considered grizzly bear habitat, 57% of which is outside the National Park. Since grizzly classification as a threatened species in 1975, this acreage has been divided into five Management Situation categories, depending on frequency of grizzly occupation and survival values. Proscriptive guidelines have further been adopted whereby grizzly activity is granted priority over most competing human uses on Situation 1 territory. Bear and human considerations are to be weighed equally on Situation 2 lands, while the remaining categories defer overwhelmingly to mankind. Additional land-use recommendations followed in 1982, when the Fish and Wildlife Service issued its Recovery Plan to increase the Yellowstone population to 300 grizzlies.

Restricting national forest development for the sake of predator preservation does not please certain western politicians. Prominent among them is Idaho's Senator James McClure, who views recovery efforts outside Yellowstone Park as "augmenting" grizzly populations, and who considers the established guidelines to be arbitrary and excessive. He is equally concerned that proposed transfers of nuisance grizzlies to northern Idaho might enlarge populations there and functionally dictate more Situation 1 habitat. McClure is also convinced that the interagency guidelines were administratively "folded into" national forest management plans without proper public review.

With characteristic eagerness, Senator McClure introduced his grizzly management bill in the waning moments of the 98th Congress. Because the legislation blocks bear transfer funding until modified federal guidelines are approved, McClure was able to slip it through Congress as an amendment to the Interior appropriations portion of the Continuing Resolution. Most conservation groups were caught unaware and the House of Representatives was preoccupied, so McClure's language emerged virtually unscathed from conference committee proceedings. Swift passage was also aided by a loss of agency credibility following a summer with the most maulings of Yellowstone visitors (including one death) over the last twenty years.

The real fly in McClure's ointment is Assistant Secretary of Agriculture John Crowell, who has ultimate approval rights over Forest Service planning. Crowell has repeatedly drawn fire for blatantly forcing timber sales on roadless national forest land. With oil, mining, geothermal, and ski resort corporations seeking access to the Yellowstone periphery as well, Crowell's "multiple abuse" inclinations promise a totally unsympathetic treatment of grizzly problems — no matter what public sentiments are gathered as input to guideline revisions. (Crowell has resigned, but this will not necessarily in-

dicade a change of policy.)

Loss of Situation 1 habitat in adjacent national forests would be less of a threat were the Yellowstone grizzlies not already on the brink of extinction. Regrettably, grizzly deaths from poaching, hunter mistakes, official control actions following human conflicts, and illegal exterminations by regional ranchers have become disgustingly common. Over the last 25 years, the combination of man-caused mortalities and low reproduction rates has chopped the greater Yellowstone population approximately in half — down to the present total of only 200 grizzlies. Matters are worsening as beetle infestation increases in white bark pine stands, the nuts of which are crucial to bear diets.

The toll on females has been especially severe, with roughly 60% of the known mortalities. Only one-third of grizzly cubs are female, and an even smaller fraction achieve maturity. Adult sows are particularly prone to garbage/livestock habituation and aggressive encounters while struggling to nurture and protect their offspring. According to the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, fewer than 30 breeding-age females remain within the Yellowstone Ecosystem. Only half of them are sufficiently successful at motherhood to have hope of replacing themselves with other adult females — assuming that they die of old age, which is rarely the case. Consequently, the Yellowstone grizzly population could easily deteriorate past genetic viability in two decades, even if no additional conflict sites are created by habitat development.

The crisis shortage of mother grizzlies points to major shortcomings in present management techniques. Efforts to break bears of bad acquired habits by relocation to remote areas have been notoriously unsuccessful. Most such bears return immediately to their former haunts or head to the nearest dump or sheep band — inevitably to be shot or banished from the Yellowstone environs. (Minor research has been performed on garbage/livestock avoidance training, but with little success so far.) Trapping, tranquilizing, and transport also incur large risks of bear injury and death. Four of the five known grizzly deaths in 1984 occurred as a consequence of relocation.

The only recourse is to prevent garbage and livestock habituation at its source. Some progress has been achieved on bear-proofing dumpsters, though communities like West Yellowstone have been reluctant to cover the large expense involved. Garbaging grizzlies have become tourist attractions as well, much as in the old Park dumps prior to bear closure in 1970. The only permanent solution to livestock conflicts is phasing out grazing allotments on and near critical grizzly range, but such a step promises even greater controversy.

The politically provocative aspects of grazing conflicts were dramatically illustrated over the last two years by the

tragic case of No. 38. Through July of 1983, No. 38 and her two precious female cubs were models of grizzly conduct. They foraged just west of Yellowstone by Hegben Lake without bothering residents of nearby West Yellowstone or otherwise causing trouble. In August, for unknown reasons, the bears crossed Highway 20 into Idaho's Two Top Roadless Area where No. 38 began killing sheep. Permittee Bill Enget demanded that Targhee National Forest remove the grizzlies, despite Two Top's classification as Situation 1 habitat. Meanwhile, fearing livestock habituation, the Idaho Fish & Game Department pressured the Forest Service to truck the sheep off Two Top immediately. In an effort to please everyone, Targhee National Forest allowed Enget to gradually herd the sheep onto his adjacent ranch. The bears followed, munching more mutton in the process. After they reached private land, Idaho Fish & Game officials had to trap the bears for relocation into Yellowstone Park.

Over the winter, the Forest Service consulted the Study Team and concluded that No. 38 would probably return to Two Top. Enget was told at first that he would have to truck his sheep if the bears arrived. By spring, the decision was changed to force Enget to use a different allotment. The inconsistency irked Enget, who then sought national publicity and sympathy from the Idaho Congressional Delegation. This issue was instrumental in Senator McClure's decision to legislate grizzly management.

Unfortunately, the allotment shift didn't deter No. 38 and family from returning to Two Top last summer, though her cubs traveled separately after weaning. Because No. 38 had been allowed to acquire a taste for mutton, she headed straight for Enget's ranch and a second trapping episode. After transport to Yellowstone Park, she was tranquilized again for radio-collar maintenance. She apparently suffocated while sleeping off the dosage.

No. 38 had been a very dedicated mother with an unusually high cub-survival rate. At 13 years of age, she could have produced at least four more litters. Although Park Service negligence could be blamed for her death, she was actually doomed in 1983 by a wishy-washy, overly apologetic interpretation of Situation 1 requirements. In actuality, Two Top was treated as Situation 2 habitat; had Recovery Plan recommendations been implemented, Two Top would have been cleansed of sheep before No. 38 first arrived there.

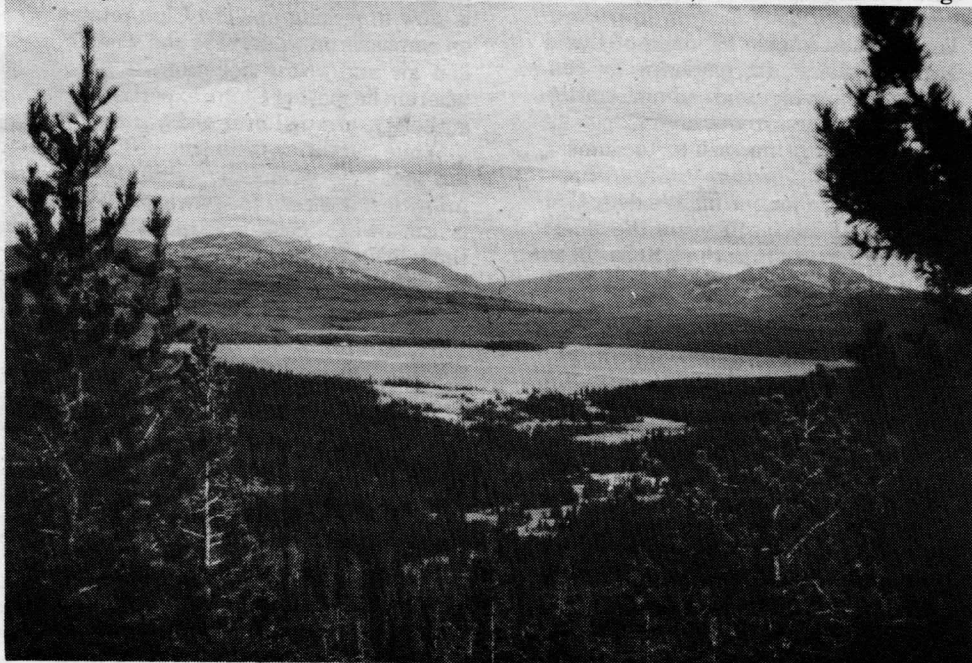
Besides current conflicts, Yellowstone grizzlies face new problems at Grant Village inside the Park and at the Ski Yellowstone development on Hegben Lake. Per the Park's 1980 Master Plan, Grant Village construction was approved with the understanding that the Fishing Bridge facility would be closed to give grizzlies elbow room along Yellowstone Lake's north shore. Nevertheless, now that Grant Village

is open, the Park Service is waffling on its original Fishing Bridge intentions. Similarly, Gallatin National Forest is standing behind its 1977 preliminary approval of lift and run construction for the Ski Yellowstone resort, despite strong protests from Dr. Richard Knight, director of the Interagency Study Team. Dr. Knight has charged the Forest Service and Fish & Wildlife Service with profoundly misinterpreting Study Team data in concluding that the proposed complex will not harm grizzlies. Knight contends that Ski Yellowstone, intended as a destination resort with a year-round population of 5000, will draw grizzlies from over 1000 square miles to their eventual deaths.

For the above reason, friends of the Great Bear should not be content with current agency practices. John Crowell notwithstanding, the hearings created by Senator McClure's bill will offer an opportunity to clarify the plight of Yellowstone's grizzlies and to right certain wrongs. Unfortunately, a lack of organizational agreement is presently preventing concentrated, coordinated action. Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears, the National Wildlife Federation, the National Audubon Society, Defenders of Wildlife, and the Greater Yellowstone Coalition are all mobilizing behind the grizzly. However, the impact of these efforts may be blunted by varying stances on delineating essential habitat, granting the isolated Yellowstone population full endangered status, supplying nutritional supplements, and baiting bears away from conflicts. With cohesive, coherent, consistent advice to the House of Representatives, the Reagan Administration and its Senate allies could relegate the Yellowstone bears to puny preserves and a dismal destiny.

To date, Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears has aroused the most sympathetic attention. CYB's comprehensive Citizens Proposal to Save the Yellowstone Grizzly Bears (key input from John and Frank Craighead) has been endorsed by over 20 conservation and animal welfare organizations, including the Humane Society of the United States. CYB's "Save the Grizzly Bike-athon" from Yellowstone Park to Washington, DC (June, 1984) obtained considerable television coverage and was greeted on the Capitol steps by three congressmen. Rep. Tim Wirth of Colorado has been particularly aggressive in pressing Interior Secretary William Clark to integrate Citizen's Proposal provisions into federal policies. For more information, please contact Dr. Anthony Provilitis, director of Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears at POB 416, Boulder, CO 80306 (303-447-2975).

Author's Note: After the above was written for *Outdoors West* (Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs), the Kootenai National Forest halted plans with Glacier National Park to augment the beleaguered eight to nine Cabinet Mountain grizzlies with a few transplants. No Forest Service directive on Grizzly Guidelines revision hearings has yet been announced, pending approval by Crowell's successor. Park Service policy awaits replacements for both William Clark and Ray Arnett, but prospects are bleak with Watt's former Assistant Secretary Don Hodel slated to head the Interior Department. In other grim tidings, the Montana Fish & Game Department will continue to allow sport shooting of five female grizzlies on each slope of the Divide — sows desperately needed to rejuvenate the Yellowstone and Cabinet gene pools — plus permits for another twenty males in both parts of northern Montana. On the Idaho side of Yellowstone alone, two grizzlies apparently survived wounding incidents late last fall: one female with two small cubs by hunters, and a male sniffing around a sheep pen by the Enget family. Enget was promptly deputized by Fremont County for the search, despite having created a public hazard and violating the Endangered Species Act provision that grizzlies bothering livestock are to be handled solely by government per-



Yellowstone Park: Wild without Griz?
Photo by Dave Foreman.

IN DEFENSE OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION

By Christoph Manes

The American Indian lost the war of rifles but won by default the war of symbols. To the generations distracted by modernity, Native American culture has come to represent the simple, profound life this land proffered before technology botched everything. So many aspiring poets, graduate students of anthropology, and even a few sensible people have been making pilgrimages to medicine men that Indians now talk about a new tribe: The Wannabees. I imagine a good many environmentalists are also in the ranks, and that's fine. When the ideals of passionate people begin to come of age, aspects of history get reinterpreted, re-emphasized, romanticized. And that's fine too: romanticizing nature indicates a metaphysical disorientation, but romanticizing people is probably inevitable and suggests a healthy outlook on life (didn't somebody call *Earth First!* a romance novel?). My experience is that only very stingy people dislike heroes.

But it seems we can only take so much romanticism at one time. Somebody has to get the boot, and if the Indians were right with nature, then the rest of us with our Western values must be the original despoilers of paradise. And a righteous boot it is, stomping away at a civilization that gave the world dioxin, Mutually Assured Destruction, and the US Forest Service.

This kind of thinking is probably behind the curious turn radical environmentalism has taken: namely, its "rejection" of Western civilization. I say "curious" because even a little reflection will show the contradiction here. Environmentalism as a more or less coherent set of beliefs rises out of Western history; it is an episode in the Western dream of reintegration with nature

which has its origins in pre-Socratic philosophy and the pagan ethos. And although as a practical matter non-Western societies have wreaked less havoc on the environment (a situation which is of course changing), this was sometimes due more to a lack of means than any spiritual inclination. Great God! even the likes of Black Elk — for many a John the Baptist of deep ecology — even he has made statements that might just as well have come out of the Medieval *contemptus mundi* tradition.

I suppose this rejection is really a kind of shorthand for a deprecation of modern industrial society — which indeed needs deprecating. Still, it results in an historical displacement which assigns the unnatural values of the present to all of Western history. This distorts the issue. If the task at hand is defending Earth, then we have to be very precise about what we're defending it from. And that is not some generalization like Western civilization.

Europe was, after all, at one time as tribal as pre-Columbian America. You could even argue that these were the glory-days of the West, when Homer sang his epics, druids communed in sacred groves, and the tragic myths of the North were incubating. Nor is it a coincidence that the finest spiritual values of the West — fascination with the world, self-sacrifice in a just cause, acceptance of fate — developed here, not after the urban cultures of the Mediterranean had taken root and spread. If we can believe the Roman historian Tacitus (and we can, although he was doing his own romanticizing at times), the Germans of central Europe were a lackadaisical bunch, hunting and farming undiligently, never staying in one place long enough to cause much damage: "They do not plant orchards, fence off meadows, or irrigate gardens." In general, they preferred feast-

ing and feuding to land development.

But this isn't intended as an apologia of Western civilization, which to my pre-Freudian mind doesn't require any. I merely want to emphasize that the problem lies in a particular relationship between man and the world, not in the vague evils of our fathers.

An example. The Celtic tribes of pre-historic Britain lived in harmony with nature. Light hunting and farming supported their flourishing Le Tene culture without diminishing the vast forests of the island. There was an iron mine or two, some extra cattle and grain to export, but the economy wasn't organized enough to cause any trouble. No cities, no central authority, no industry, because the Celts felt no need to control the world, but rather merely lived in it.

The Roman invasion changed all that. A heavy plough and slave labor brought virgin land under cultivation. A timber industry arose to heat the public baths of the new urban centers and to fire the forges of a developing ceramics industry. The Roman genius for exploitation developed lead, copper and tin mining on a large scale. In other words, all the familiar detritus of contemporary society. By the time the Empire collapsed and the Anglo-Saxons swarmed in, lowland Britain was on its way to deforestation. The Germanic tribes brought a short-lived sanity by destroying the cities and returning the economy to subsistence hunting and farming. Their conversion to Christianity in the seventh century, however, renewed Britain's contact with Rome and began the process of urbanization and centralization all over again. Viking invasions of the ninth and eleventh centuries returned a little health to the land, but England was already on its way to Order, Empire, and Cow Pastures.

My point is that Western civilization didn't deforest England (all the cultures involved were Western); a debased re-

lationship with life did, one that challenges everything in nature to be organized into a network of human utility. Such is the goal of technology. It's important to think of technology not as an accumulation of machinery, but as a relationship, a one-dimensional relationship which subordinates the complex interplay between man and nature to the imperative of production and consumption. Unlike the *crafts* of our ancestors, which merely tapped into the natural qualities of particular things and brought them forward, technology seizes upon everything, everywhere, in such a way that things are permitted to exist only as a kind of standing reserve for us in a larger network. It is because of this relationship that we can have such strange concepts as "natural resource" or "human resource."

Technology, in this sense, whether ascendant in modern America or Russia, or first century Rome, impels societies to urbanize, centralize, and industrialize in an attempt to confront nature with the demands of utility. This isn't a cultural distinction, but a spiritual one, as applicable in Brazil and Ethiopia as in Illinois. World Technology nullifies all culture.

Rather than hoping for absolution at the hands of others for rejecting Western civilization, I say we can't have enough of the primal Western values — the profundity of the Celtic druid, the resolve of the Saxon warrior, the boldness of the Achaian seafarer. The legions of technology were defeated once by the likes of these; perhaps we can defeat them again.

Christoph Manes is a scholar of Norse literature, currently working on his PhD at the University of Oregon in Eugene. He is a new associate editor of Earth First! and we will be hearing more from him in the future.

REMARKS AT A WILDERNESS DEDICATION

Dedication Ceremony, Eagle Cap
Wilderness Additions
13 October 1984
Comments of Laurel Rubin

I identify myself, define my values, design my life as a conservationist, environmentalist, wildlife enthusiast, earthmuffin-ecofreak-radical-fanatic or what have you . . . as a wilderness activist. Although I have possessed a sense of ethics and a moral duty to

sonnel — with disposal only as a last resort. The carcass of a poached grizzly was discovered near Island Park, its front paws severed for trophies. Meanwhile, Targhee National Forest has dropped any notions of closing grazing allotments on Two Top. Upon their inevitable return, No. 38's two precious female offspring will further be greeted by 5 MBF of salvage timbering on Two Top by 1990, besides other conflicts due to reclassification from semi-primitive motorized to roaded natural-appearing land classification.

An isolated bright spot: Ski Yellowstone has evaporated as an immediate threat, following the developer's arrest for allegedly stealing \$2 million from his father (!) — beautifully demonstrating the lofty ethics and upstanding morals necessary for obtaining Forest Service blessings on such projects.

Scott Ploger is the Conservation Coordinator for the Idaho Alpine Club. He lives in Idaho Falls. Permission to reprint from the author.

Editor's note: There will be a workshop on Grizzly Survival at the 1985 Earth First! Round River Rendezvous to develop a no-compromise, more ambitious strategy for not only saving the grizzly, but restoring it to much of its former range and density.

"right" the primarily *urban* wrongs and injustices surrounding me since I was quite young, I did not learn to apply myself to defense of the wilderness until I arrived here in Northeastern Oregon eight years ago. Then, it seemed as though all of my previous political expressions and risk-taking had been for "practice" before the very real and basic issue, wilderness preservation, became so much of my life. This was my first real cognition of Earth/human inseparability and of the land's benevolence and peril. It was also the beginning of my ongoing experience with rampant arrogance, greed, deceit, manipulation, insensitivity and lack of accountability exercised by so many who possess some sort of temporal power over the condition of the same land I was beginning to be a voice for. I speak specifically here of all too many Forest Service personnel, particularly from the District Ranger level on up, as well as of timber industry higher-ups and a few Congresspersons.

Fortunately, I also began to meet, through our mutual love, respect and sense of duty for wild land, people of high moral character, intelligence and selfless generosity. They became and remain my closest friends and many are standing here at this moment.

I have gotten to know wild places — all too often in the name of photographing big old trees marked for cutting in riparian areas or elk wallows bisected by road survey stakes or the likes of that . . . but in spite of these offensive tasks, I have been there. Ideally, there is little in my life that is more important than being in wilderness.

I have taken lots of time to learn the rules of the agencies, especially Forest Service, public input processes, and have taken too much time to learn that too often they are futile.

I have presented testimony after

which I felt great about myself. I have presented testimony after which I felt like a real idiot.

I have taken an Oregon Wilderness message back to my high school social studies teacher in New Jersey and to a bi-lingual elementary classroom in Spanish Harlem.

I have had wonderful dreams in which I was supervising a particular ex-Forest Supervisor in clearing a trail of poison ivy . . . with his teeth; in which I watched a particular ex-Regional Forester emerge from his ostentatious home to discover I had felled every tree in his yard (with apologies to the imagined trees); in which I lay my body down, to the complete disruption of a timber sale, on a helicopter landing pad . . .

I've grown so cynical and discouraged about this planet's future and the greedy, voracious misuse of natural resources so as to make the decision to never bear children.

I've had the opportunity, while walking from Jim Weaver's office to John Sieberling's office in DC, to communicate through his limousine window with Ronald Reagan, using a spontaneous form of manual sign language (to the subtly expressed delight, I might add, of the Capitol Policeman standing nearby who observed me).

I have quoted philosophy books, noted ecology books and toted files and notebooks in an effort to understand and cope with Forest Service practices.

I have spent lots of money on phone calls (even though most were before 8 or after 10) and lots of money on Xerox copies (even though I used the cheapest machine in town).

I have stayed up late to type something, gotten up early to type something, missed classes to type something, forfeited hikes to type something (and I'm still a terrible typist).

I have sat alone, the only wilderness supporter, only younger person, only woman in a room full of bemused or at the very least disinterested Boise Cascade or Forest Service good ol' boys . . . and *still* made my point.

I have learned that Drift Creek was "in" and felt joyful . . . that Joseph Canyon wasn't and felt angry, tearful and angry.

These are some of the things I've done since my wilderness advocacy rebirth eight years ago. I realize many people here have been doing them too, some much more so than I. I really can't state what, for the land's sake, I've personally accomplished, though, because it isn't ever very evident to me. Whenever I attempt that I get pretty depressed because, in spite of the Wilderness additions these ceremonies are celebrating, things still look pretty dismal to me. I've developed a bitterness, a faithlessness, a strange form of "humanitarian misanthropy" through my wilderness activism. I don't enjoy it and I hope I can change it, without compromising any Wilderness.

Anyway, thanks to all of you who have dedicated yourselves to saving Wilderness half as much as I have or ten times as much as I have. Fortunately, we are solidly united and unerringly driven and shall continue.

Laurel Rubin is a long-time wilderness activist from eastern Oregon.



STOP PLANTING TROUT

by Greg Roberts

The great West: still fine with its jagged mountains, deep timber, and clear streams — and the trout fishing in many of those streams is worse than in waters just outside of New York City.

"Whattya mean?" says the man in the Caveman Camper, his cooler stuffed with fish. "Me and my brother-in-law just caught fifty-two rainbows on the Umpqua River, right in the campground."

It is impossible to argue with this man. He is unaware that there are two distinct grades of trout: wild and hatchery-made. His fish are dished out by the state, and they are white, brainless, and soft as Wonderbread. They fit in perfectly with Winnebago travel, a campsite at the edge of a numbered asphalt strip, and a tape deck that drowns out animal noises in the night.

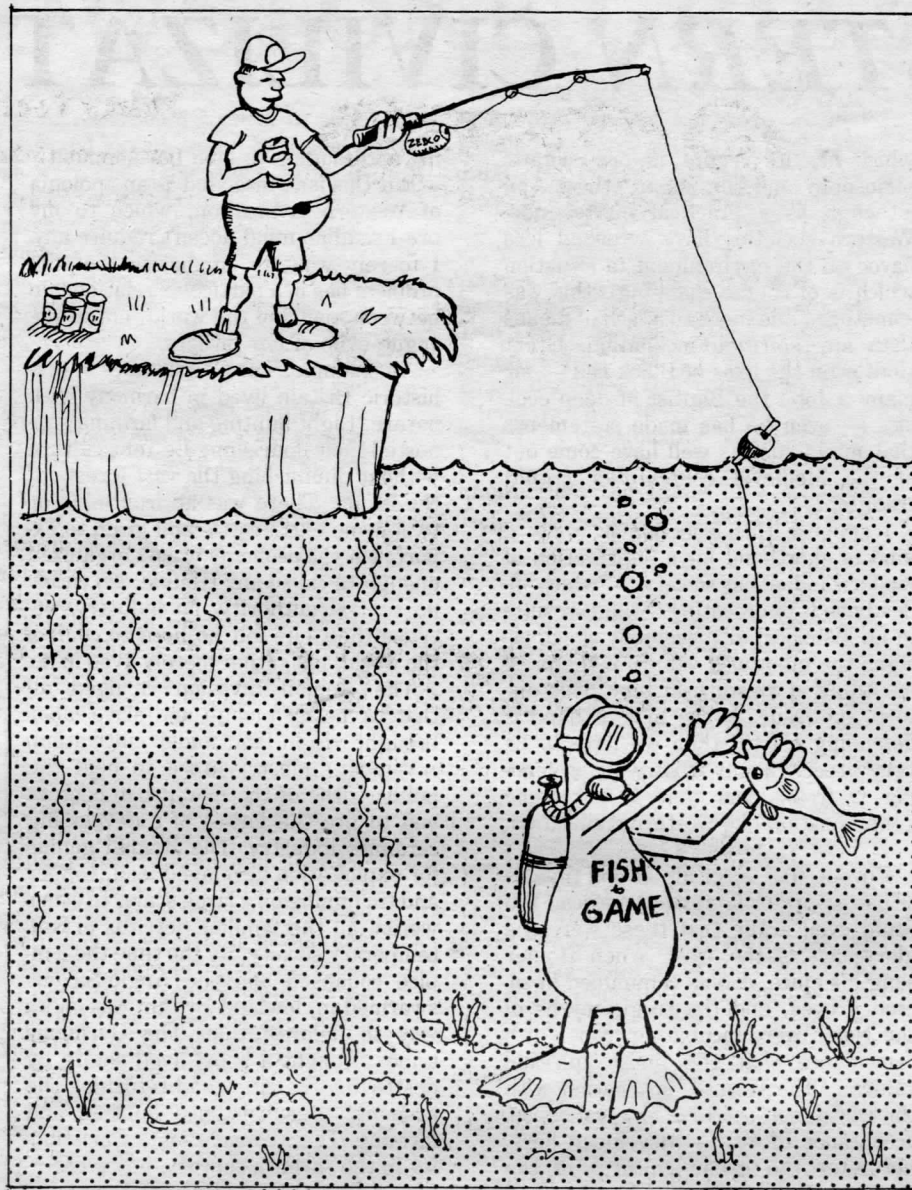
But the real trout — the big, wild, bright-colored fish — are a different animal from the chunks of hatchery protoplasm dumped from a truck. It is the difference between a timber wolf and a spayed poodle.

State agencies plant catchable-sized trout because no stream can spawn enough fish to satisfy the crowds of hungry recreationists who haul them out from dawn until dusk. Without planting, it seems the state cannot satiate the great hordes of weekend anglers. But studies from Montana have shown that planting is not only expensive (about \$2.50 a pound), but it can hurt native stocks of fish. The massive infusions of planted trout can disrupt the lives of resident wild fish, creating competition for food and space, causing great stress, upsetting the stream's natural balance. And because hatchery trout seldom survive winter, the planting brings no long-term population increase. When cold weather sets in, the planters will die out, and so will many native fish which suffered from the competition. It takes only a few seasons for the planting process to devastate a river.

And there is another result of planting that can never be reversed: On the rare occasions when hatchery fish survive long enough to spawn, they may hybridize with endangered species of trout, eventually obliterating fish that may have been endemic to a single stream.

So why is such a bad policy allowed to survive? Why haven't most fish commissions changed their outdated practices? Blame it partly on the demands of casual consumers who don't understand what is good for the stream. All they want is to catch *something*, anything. These folks can get as desperate as skid-row winos: they need a hit, no matter what the quality, even if they end up drinking that final can of Sterno.

Blame it also on special-interest groups who deliberately defend the



wrong-headed ways of bygone days. For example, fishing guides and resort-owners do influence angling policies, and these groups often favor planted fish. Although the guides know what it's like to catch small fish having all the beauty and spirit of washed-out garden slugs, these men consider the tame trout a godsend when they are trying to get results for their wretchedly-inept dudes. So when there is talk of cutting back the hatchery program in favor of a native fishery, many guides get terrible visions of coming into the dock with an empty cooler and a snarling client. Their greatest fear is to go the winter without buying a new pickup, or of drinking generic beer instead of Coors.

Fortunately, some of our fishing organizations are coming out in favor of hatchery cutbacks. Trout Unlimited and the Federation of Fly Fishers are especially outspoken, and they are starting to sway the bureaucrats, if ever so slightly.

The recovery of our trout streams must begin, of course, with the closing of most hatcheries. A very few should

be left open to provide some fishing in streams and reservoirs incapable of spawning their own trout, but a shutdown of ninety percent is a good round target for which to shoot.

If planting were done away with, our next obstacle would be to cut back on the harvest of fish. This is not a small concern. Killing trout has roots deep in our frontier spirit, and that spirit of living off the land is still strong in thousands of outdoors people. As long as these deep-rooted desires are allowed free expressions, our trout fishing will continue to go to hell in a wicker basket. It is possible to fish out a lake or stream; a single effective angler can do the job in a season or two. Such an act might make the fisherman a hero at the local bar, but anyone who deliberately endangers a wild fishery is as barbaric as those wildmen a world away who are killing off the last rhinos and tigers for some kind of aphrodisiac high.

Wild trout will become as rare as cougars and spotted owls unless we reduce bag limits — severely. On some

waters we may have to reduce the limit to one fish — the rest to be released. Such rules are needed for a huge human population in hot pursuit of such scarce creatures as wild trout. This catch-and-release approach may seem unnatural to the mountain-man mentality, but the alternatives — empty waters or hatchery clones — are not exactly natural either. If the releasing of fish still sounds strange, we might ask: When we go bowling do we expect to leave the alley with a sackful of pins?

But if you try to put back a fish, it will just die anyway, some say. No, not usually, not when it is taken with an artificial lure. Only after swallowing bait are trout likely to die, and fortunately we are starting to see restrictions on bait-fishing in waters where wild stocks are threatened. Not that there is anything wrong with killing a trout now and then for the campfire if a stream is productive enough to stand it.

If we ever come to see strict bag limits on the law books, then comes the last and dirtiest problem — to enforce those limits. Enforcement is especially tough where it is needed most — in the back country, in the good spawning areas. Many country people lead such boring lives that their main thrills come from spearing, snagging and dynamiting our native fish. And their sickness must be treated in a crude and ugly way — by hiring more game wardens and imposing stronger penalties on the violators. How can we pay for more protection? We have those millions left over from closing the hatcheries, enough to hire plenty of lusty outdoor types who would be thrilled to carry out this nasty business, even for modest pay.

These rantings are not based on speculation, but on hard data. Certain rivers such as the Madison and Yellowstone in Montana are just two examples of streams that have made remarkable comebacks because of a no-planting policy and tougher angling regulations. At the other extreme are waters such as the Metolius and McKenzie in Oregon. Although they are fine habitat for trout, these rivers have become fishing travesties. Overburdened with tank-made trout, they have lost eighty percent of their wild stocks. The pollution of these classic waters with hatchery fish is as farcical as hanging the National Gallery with Walter Keane paintings or turning over the Kentucky Derby to frog jumping.

The bureaucrats that abuse our wild trout fisheries are convinced that they serve the majority in the best way. It is time we showed less concern for the angling masses and more for the wild trout — what's left of them.

Greg Roberts writes for numerous outdoor magazines from his home base in Oregon. He is currently working on an article about *Earth First!* for *Field and Stream*.

THE SIERRA LOSES ANOTHER MEADOW (Obituary)

By J.P. Bernhard

It wasn't suchamuch as meadows go: not even a square mile. An easy walk from the Shaver-Huntington Road, but far enough away so the trucks and rvs, campers and cars were out of sight, out of hearing, out of mind.

Even in the terminal days as it waited to be tortured and drowned, if one wore a hard hat, boots and carried a clipboard, he or she could get in and perform last rites without being harassed by Southern California Edison. Last rites for whom? A meadow? A race of nonfeathered twolegged creatures hellbent on self-destruction? Probably both.

Just a lousy meadow, another chunk of beauty. A forgotten person named it Balsam after another forgotten person.

The deer named it diningroom: one of the very few left after Florence Lake and Huntington Lake and Shaver Lake and all the monstrous rapes of Big Creek. Even up to the final days, as exterminators were beginning to scrape and blast away the last life-supports, the deer would come in the mornings and evenings — they had no place else to go.

Sure they had a place to go: the same place the deer went that couldn't swim Mammoth Lake — the ones hunters didn't shoot from boats, that is. Now the eradicators want to raise Mammoth an extra twenty feet to take care of the four and five points that are strong enough to swim the current imposition.

The two and a half thousand left out of ten thousand two decades ago, 20,000 the decade before that, in the West Central Sierra herd can't proudly follow in their ancestor's footsteps

along migration routes established aeons past. They have to try to follow their swimstrokes.

If the eliminators get away with damming Dinkey Creek, one of the mitigative measures proposed is fishing out the last drowned trophy buck, rushing it to a taxidermist for a stuffing and then displaying it in a ground floor window of Southern California Edison's Rosemead building. Already mountain lions who used to feast regularly without leaving a thirty mile radius now have to travel over three times that much territory, some hampered by forest service injections of pep and radio transmitters strapped around their necks.

Nah. Not suchamuch at all. An insignificant meadow where one could come in solitude and feel the spirituality of a small church in the cathedral of the wilderness. Easily sacrificed to heat up

Southern California hot tubs.

Watching an old friend die isn't fun and during my last visit to Balsam I cried for the poor lost souls who look at such a meadow and think of it only in terms of megawatts. The deer were just beginning to graze at the far end (only does and yearlings at that stage of the day), both valley and mountain quail talked excitedly about a rare Cooper's hawk in the vicinity, though a meadow mouse foraged without fear, planning for its future. I thought of Bobby Burns' famous poem and this time, in these times of irony, I couldn't help but change it:

The best laid plans of mice and men,
Gang aft to L A.

J P Bernhard is a screenwriter and novelist living in the Sierra foothills. He is a founder of SAFE (Sierra Association for the Environment). Copyright, 1984 by J P Bernhard.

COME ON HUMANS

- Come on humans
- Ancient experimental form
- through curved space time dimension
- Break this linear box
- car lunacy farm
- Let's explore behind
- the eyes of God
- give up blind faith
- following the Fuhrer
- You're never going to be alive
- if you don't learn to love somebody
- Roll over naked raw
- and touch each other
- Laugh cry feel the pain
- before the spirit dies
- Unlock the locks
- Melt away walls tanks
- missiles of useless armour
- Unleash your Shaman wisdom
- and let the spirit/body rise
- Winged imagination flying
- over monuments of ignorance and pride
- Come on humans
- Moving cave rhythms
- Electronical seance ritual
- Somnambulistic cities of the Dead
- Pop medium trance slaves
- Cult imprint illusion clinics
- Compute inner sense visionary union
- Break domestication's hypnotic rulers
- Gnostic Christian Jew Moslem
- Excite deep inner light
- primeval source of all life
- Come out into the world
- soaring above the mushroom sky
- Children of the world unite

Andrew Hayes
San Francisco

WILL WE REACH THE 90'S?

will we
reach the 90's?
survive the
cancer sell?
no down
20 years to pay
& then it's too
late you can't
return the
merchandise it
returns you

DAVID KUBRIN
San Francisco

(from "Chlorine Attack '70: A New Year's Poem")



ARMED WITH VISIONS

Affirmation

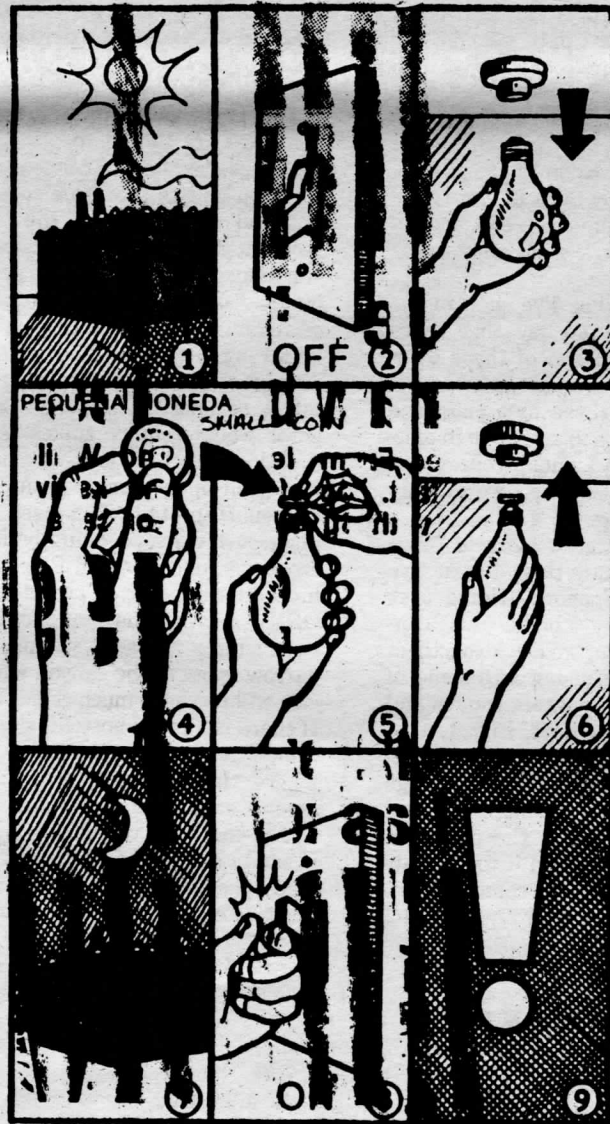
I take the whole world in my mouth,
suck it till it
comes clean,
glorious—

or merely briny and metallic, choking.

But I take it.

ELISAVIETTA RITCHIE

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



Thirty Years of Nothing to Celebrate (on the birthday of Lawrence Livermore Laboratory) October 1982

Funeral procession over desert land
horses and donkeys gather together
women in the courtyard inside push strollers
eye the silos housing bombs

children on the second floor for this parade
stare through the fence of rails taller than
they are
we pick grapes and continue walking

drummers stretch their mantra
beat stretched goatskin
our sacrifice is to know this
the knife of our rhythm through the trees
black and white
cars run alongside
cross your chest, my darling
I am superstitious although

I know this

walking, walking
drummers
funeral of goatskin, horses, and donkeys
stretched taut across your chest

the superstition is the picking of grapes
children alongside your bomb
darling women push funeral stare through
the procession of trees our sacrifice
this desert land share an eye the silo
of mantra

C. ROBYN HUNT
San Francisco

FUNERAL NOTICE

He was found in the meadow in its middle
among daisies and cow paddies,
he was found in the cemetery,
he was found in the park
by the pond where white swans
swam figure eights in water
muddied by his blood,
he was found on your doorstep
like a crumpled government newspaper,
he was found on the aisle in the cine,
the garbage, the montana
he was found in the fragrant allies
of the limonada.
For six days straight,
they found him everywhere,
always hugging the ground
as if it were his mama.
On the seventh morning,
they tried to lay him down
but he could not rest
until they sawed through his chest
and ate the fierce love on his heart
for Sunday lunch.

Please...
Do not send flowers
Arrangements are pending.
The family asks you
to plant bullets
in his name instead.

John Ross (from his book The Daily Planet, 1982)
Arcata

CIA come back tells rebels how to 'sabotage'

DEAR NED LUDD

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



THE MENACE OF "BIGFOOT"

Editor's note: The following article is taken from our new book ECODEFENSE: A Field Guide To Monkeywrenching which will be available for mailing in late February. Copies can be ordered now for \$10 post-paid from Earth First! POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

By William Haywood

Just when we thought we were having serious ORV problems, along came Bigfoot. No, I'm not talking about our large, hairy friend who lurks in the Siskiyou, rolling an occasional boulder onto a Freddie dozer. Unfortunately, this Bigfoot is a beast of another sort altogether.

I accidentally discovered Bigfoot last year, while riding the bus downtown. There in a motel parking lot I glimpsed the biggest ORV I had ever seen. The cab and body looked like that of a fairly ordinary pickup, except for the obligatory rollbars and banks of off-road lights. But the cab and body looked grotesque and Lilliputian, perched as they were on top of the biggest tires I'd ever seen outside of heavy construction equipment. I guessed the size of the tires to be at least five feet high — which turned out to be a bit of an understatement, once I was able to learn more about the vehicle.

Shocked and disgusted as I was to see this behemoth, I somehow was not surprised. Recent trends in ORV's have clearly been favoring the development of bigger and more destructive machines. I also had a gut feeling that this monstrosity was not just a freak; some madman's one-of-a-kind creation. I felt that I was merely looking at the latest fad among those cretins whose idea of fun is to smash through once-pristine wilderness behind the wheel of a multi-ton steel juggernaut.

I wanted to examine the vehicle more closely, but by the time I was able to return to the scene later that afternoon, it was gone — no doubt already out raping the desert outside of town. But as chance was to have it, my curiosity was to be answered only a couple of days later. While glancing at the magazine rack in a local supermarket I saw pictures of the same or a similar vehicle staring at me from the covers of no less than two of those sleazy publications which cater to the off-road crowd (like you, I'm not entirely sure

that some of these yahoos can even read, but they do have magazines, nevertheless).

Despite a queasy stomach, I forced myself to read the articles. It was then I learned of the name "Bigfoot." What a libel against the original! I also learned a number of particulars about the vehicle. It weighs six tons, stands ten-and-a-half feet high, and is powered by an engine of over 500 cubic inches. Although the body is that of an ordinary 4x4 pickup truck, almost everything else is extra heavy duty — including axles and differential from a 5-ton truck, and ten heavy-duty shocks. But the tires — what tires! They are what truly make "Bigfoot" stand out above the crowd. The vehicle boasts four Goodyear "Terra" tires, sized 66 x 43 x 25 (ie, five-and-one-half feet high). These tires do not come cheap — they cost \$2,500 each, to be precise. These tires, together with all the other heavy-duty equipment, put the cost of one of these vehicles in the league of a classy motorhome, rather than that of a run-of-the-mill 4x4. However, don't count on the cost to prevent these monsters from spreading all over the landscape. While they are certainly beyond the means of the average peckerwoods millhand, I expect that the big city off-road crowd will make these their latest toy. After all, we are living in an age in which \$40,000 motorhomes are as common as those dinky little 12-foot travel trailers (most commonly seen now in junkyards) were back in the supposedly affluent '50's.

Judging from what I've seen in the press and on TV, I'd say that there might be several dozen of these oversize four-wheelers around today. A year ago, when I saw those first magazine articles, there were exactly two in existence. Unless my whole concept of human nature is wrong, we've only seen the beginning.

While some of the owners of these vehicles are confining their destructive posturing to ORV shows (riding over and crushing old auto bodies is a favorite spectator sport), we can also expect to see "Bigfoot" cruising into some of our favorite wild mountain ranges and canyons one of these days. In fact, driving down previously impassable (to vehicles) river canyons is one of the things that "Bigfoot" is most suited for, and this was pointed out in the magazine articles which introduced it to the public. If "Bigfoot" should somehow get into water too deep even for its 10 1/2

foot height, it will float, thanks to those giant tires.

What can we do to defend the wilderness against this truly obscene machine? Ordinary spiking measures will probably not faze "Bigfoot," in fact, the tires will likely crush ordinary caltrops and flatten small pieces of rebar. First of all, if you see one of these machines in the wilderness, remember that you are under no moral obligation to show restraint or to take half-measures. There is no possible legitimate justification for the possession and/or use of such a machine. Its use constitutes, plain and simply, a declaration of war against Earth and all her living creatures.

If one should be fortunate enough to come across one of these machines unguarded in the wilderness, there is no reason to stop short of total destruction. Burning is probably the most effective method, so long as it won't compromise your security. For techniques of burning heavy equipment, see the section entitled *Rags*.

Of course, most of us probably won't have such an opportunity handed to us, as if on a silver platter. We must instead come up with adequate defensive measures to discourage wilderness incursions by "Bigfoot."

The most vulnerable part of these machines are their tires, and the fact that these tires cost \$2,500 each means that you will be providing considerable financial incentives for the owner to stay out of the wilderness every time you damage a tire. Extra-large caltrops (made from half-inch or larger pieces of rebar welded together) just might be strong enough to hold up under the weight of the vehicle long enough to inflict serious tire damage. Such caltrops would require spikes several inches long, and obviously could not be placed in open areas without the risk of being spotted. The best place to place such caltrops would be in stream crossings, under water. Pick known vehicle crossings (or on rivers where the ORV's will be charging down rather than simply across a stream, look for narrow spots in the canyon where vehicles will not have much choice of route). If there is a rocky bottom, simply place the caltrops on the bottom — in places where the water is deep enough or opaque enough so they won't be spotted by the oncoming vehicles. If the bottom is sandy or muddy, find a flat rock and place the caltrop on top of it. There must be enough resistance beneath the

caltrop to drive the spike firmly into the tire.

There is a definite hazard in using giant caltrops — yes, an unlucky hiker or passing animal could be injured by stepping on one. To reduce this likelihood, don't place these devices until you know of an impending vehicular intrusion. Know where you have placed caltrops (or other devices), and later return and retrieve them (that is, those that are left after some of them have done their duty puncturing those \$2,500 tires).

The caltrops can also be placed in thick vegetation (high grass, brush, etc.) if you have reason to believe "Bigfoot" might be coming a particular way. Remember, this vehicle can crash through fairly heavy vegetation, and the cretins who drive it will no doubt take advantage of its power at every opportunity.

If you should find that caltrops are insufficient to stop these vehicles (the weld may be a weak point — it needs to be strong to hold up under the weight), there are certainly other methods with potential. A waterlogged railroad tie, studded with sharpened rebar, could be placed in a stream crossing. You could also take a two-by-six, drive numerous bridge timber spikes (see Field Notes to *Tree Spiking*) all the way through, and then nail the board, with the points of the spikes projecting upwards, onto a waterlogged railroad tie. Since it may take a while to come up with a waterlogged tie, other means of anchoring a studded board under water may be easier. For example, you could anchor it with rocks or fasten it to a heavy piece of metal. Whatever you do, remember to take precautions that your device does not injure the innocent, and remove it once the immediate threat has passed.

If readers have any other suggestions for dealing with oversize ORV's, the editors would welcome the information.

Field Notes

* Although actual "Bigfoots" are still limited in number, they point the way of the current trend of jacked-up muscle wagons cruising the land with epicene youths at the wheel trying to impress others with their virility. We are in an ORV explosion today and every effort must be made to teach these yardbirds to stay the hell out of wild country.

KEEP IT A BLOODY MONKEYWRENCH!

By Hawk-eye

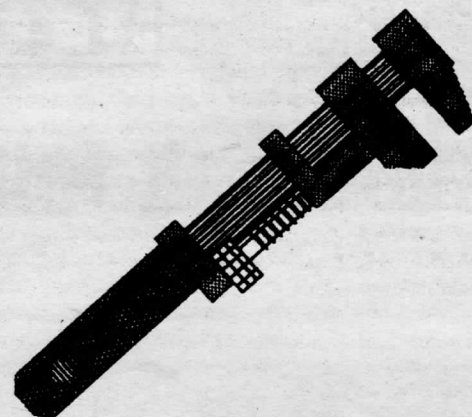
As a practical man, very well informed about wrenches (I use them every day of the week), I am getting some-what worried about *Earth First!*'s logo.

Our logo is supposed to be a MONKEY WRENCH. The last two years this has been bastardised in some publications to a FORD SPANNER, and now to make matters worse, Dream Garden Press has mis-printed it all together and used a PIPE WRENCH for Abbey's book.

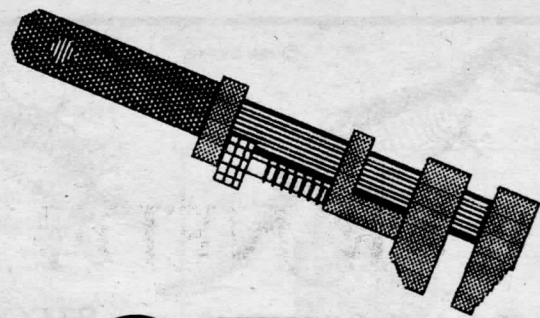
For Chrissakes, just imagine a book called *The Pipe-wrench Gang* or *The Ford-spanner Mob*. No, that would not do. To me that is just not bloody well good enough.

If any-one is inclined to use the latter two wrenches for "organising" purposes, well by all means go right ahead and the best of British luck to them. But please let us keep our logo a monkey-wrench.

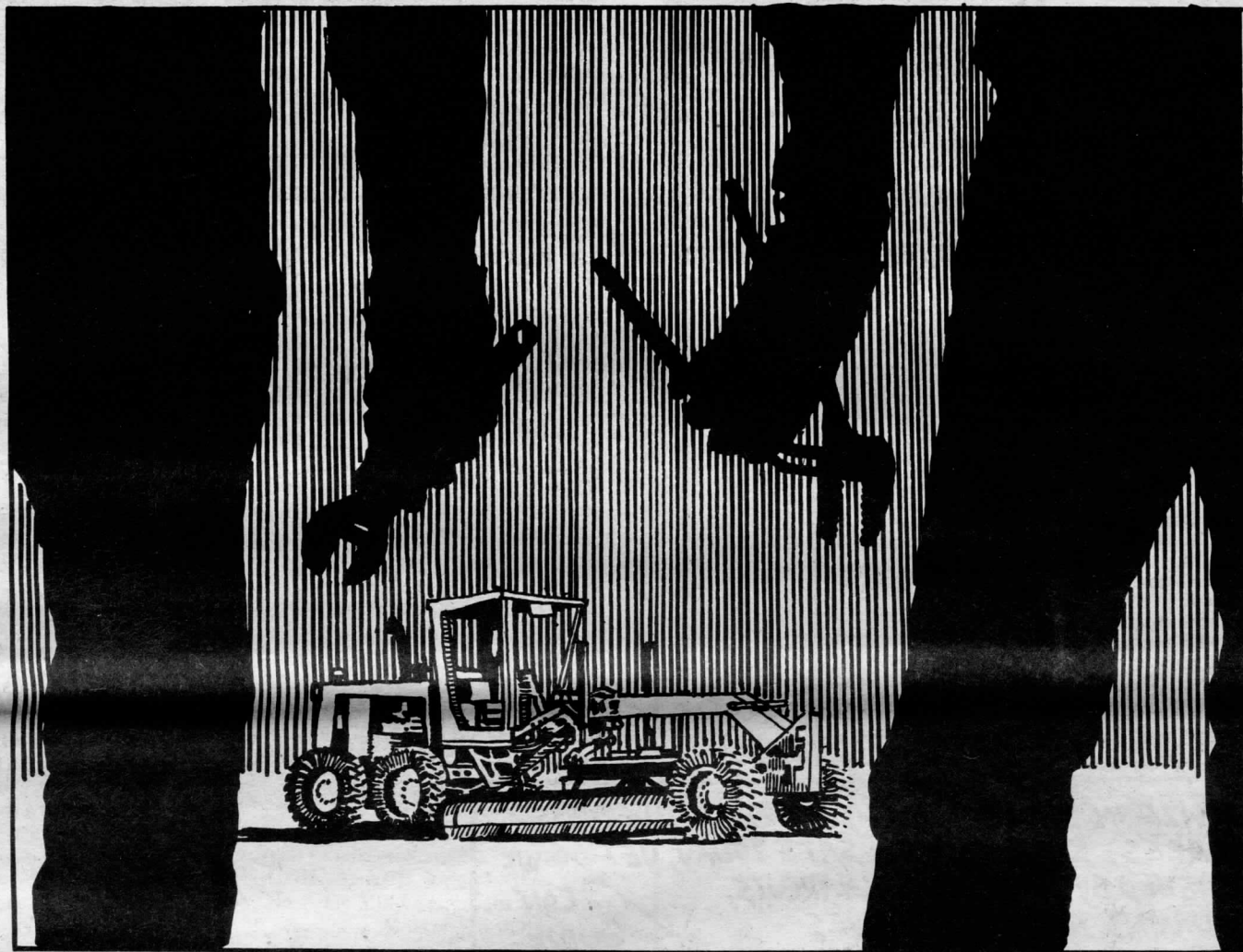
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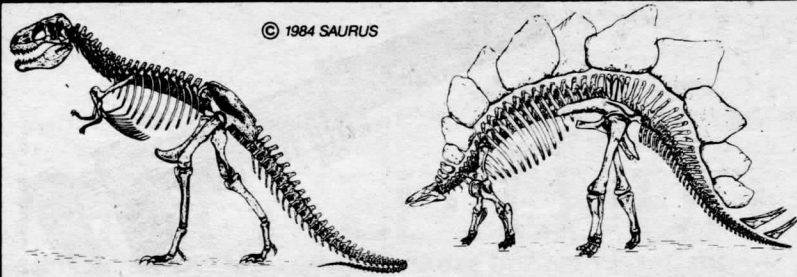
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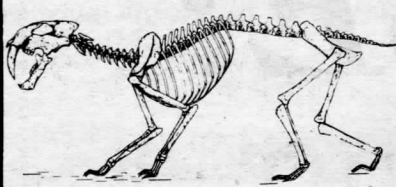
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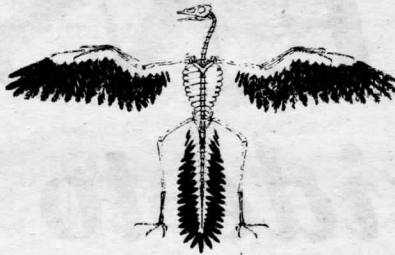
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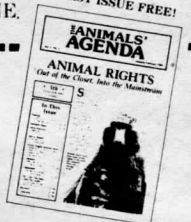
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YULE Dec. 21, 1981 (Vol. II, No. II) First Earth First! Road Show; Oil Leasing in Wilderness Areas; EF! Preserve System; Many early photos of Earth First!

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1982 (Vol. II, No. III) Earth First! by Dave Foreman (reprinted from *The Progressive*); letters from *Progressive* readers; Oil Leasing in Wilderness Areas.

EOSTAR March 20, 1982 (Vol. II, No. IV) Mardie Murie Interview; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; EF! meeting in Eugene.

BELTANE May 1, 1982 (Vol. II, No. V) Little Granite Creek Drilling Controversy; GO Road; John Crowell; Western Civilization by Chim Blea; Monkeywrenching Seismo Crews; Jail: A Primer.

LITHA June 21, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VI) Little Granite Creek; Moab Roads a BLM WSA; Chim Blea on Babies; Dinkey Creek & McKinley Sequoias; What To Do as an EF'er; Caribou in Maine.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VII) Rendezvous at Little Granite Creek; Dustrud Resigns as EF! Editor; Gary Snyder on Violence; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; Little Granite Survey Stakes Pulled.

MABON Sept. 21, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VIII) Out Of Print

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1982 (Vol. III, No. I) BLM Rotten in Utah by Clive Kincaid; Ed Abbey on Books & Gurus; Bob Marshall's 1927 Inventory of Big Wilderness; Dear Ned Ludd/Closing Roads; Foreman Runs for Sierra Club Board; Mama Rue on Samhain; Bill Devall on Nuclear War; Foreman on Endangered Species & Wilderness; How To Do An EF! Wilderness Proposal.

YULE/BRIGID Dec. 21, 1982 (Vol. III, No. II) Salt Creek Blockade; Nightcap Blockade in Australia; Bisti Mass Trespass; Howie Wolke on *Real Wilderness*; Ned Ludd/Closing Roads; Foreman on Primeval Wilderness Management; Bill Devall on Earth Bonding; Foreman on Books; Ed Abbey on Pigs; Mama Rue on Yule; Wilderness & the Bible; Juniper Chaining in Utah; Bisti.

EOSTAR March 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No. III) Franklin River Blockade in Australia; Salt Creek Blockade; GO Road and Bald Mt Road; Chim Blea on Domestication; Howie Wolke on RARE III; Bisti Circus; Deciduous Forest Ecosystem Preserve; Nightcap Blockade Photos (Australia); EF! White Cloud Wilderness Proposal (Idaho); Ned Ludd/Cutting Torch; Howie Wolke on the Wilderness Act; Road Show Diary; EF! in Sonora; Spurs Jackson on Books; Ed Abbey on The Big Woods; Navajo Sam; Nagasaki Johnson on Tactics; Mama Rue on Eostar; Creative Littering.

BELTANE May 1, 1983 (Vol. III, No. IV) Bald Mt Blockade; GO Road; Howie Wolke on Moderation; EF! Wyoming Wilderness Proposal; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; Maze Tar Sands; EF! Smashes Earth Last!; Ned Ludd/Helicopters; California Desert Sellout by BLM; Otter G'Zell on Whales; Mama Rue on Beltane; *Reenchantment of the World* Review; John Seed on Australia Rainforest Direct Action; Bigfoot Interview.

LITHA June 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No. V) Wilderness War in Oregon; Bald Mt Blockaders' Personal Accounts; Mama Rue on Summer Solstice; EF! Wilderness Preserve System and Map; Head of Joaquin on Utah; EF! Glen Canyon Demonstration; Franklin River Victory in Australia; Ned Ludd/Radios; GO Road Stopped; Reform of the Forest Service; Ed Abbey on Conscience of the Conqueror.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1983 (Vol. III, No. VI) Bald Mt Road Stopped!; Round River Rendezvous; Marcy Willow: You; Chim Blea on Population Control; Photos of EF! Glen Canyon Demo; The Endangered Rainforest by John Seed; Watt Enters Coyote (A Greek Tragedy) by Marc Brown; John Seed on Anthropocentrism; EF! and Dignity; Mama Rue on Lughnasadh.

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SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1983 (Vol. IV, No. I) Sinkyone Redwood Blockade; EF! National Forest Campaign; Rainforest Burgers by Roselle; Bald Mt in Retrospect; EF!: The First 3 Years (with many photos); Howie Wolke on the Forest Service; *Conservation Biology* review; The Battle of Salt Creek (an epic poem) by Marcy Willow; Watt's Last EIS.

YULE Dec. 22, 1983 (Vol. IV, No. II) Forest Service Attacks Wilds, National RARE II Suit, DARN Report, Wolke on the Forest Service; EF! Utah Wilderness Proposal; EF! Ishi Wilderness Proposal (California); How To Do An EF! Wilderness Proposal; Ed Abbey in Utah; EF! Black Rock Desert Wilderness Proposal (Nevada); Sinkyone Struggle; Greenpeace in Siberia; *An Ecological & Evolutionary Ethic* Review; Coors "Beer"; Chim Blea on the Humanpox; Ned Ludd/Vehicle Modifications.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. III) Oregon RARE II Suit; EF! Idaho Wilderness Proposal; Tuolumne; Forest Service Arrogance; Ned Ludd/Smoke Bombs; Head of Joaquin on Trapping; Coors in Shenandoah.

EOSTAR March 20, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. IV) Burger King Protest; Shipwrecked Environmentalism; Solomon Island Rainforest Action; Bald Mt Road Crumbles; Southern Utah Wilderness; Dave Brower/Muir's Disciple by Bill Devall; Ned Ludd/Tree Spiking & No Evidence; Mama Rue on Enlightenment; 1984 Road Show; Photos of Daintree Buried Protestors.

BELTANE May 1, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. V) Cabinet Mts Grizzlies & Mining; Forest Service Appeals Form; Wolke on the Role of EF!; EF! Owyhee Wilderness Proposal (Idaho, Oregon & Nevada); Angel Dusting Grizzlies; Middle Santiam; Colorado Recreation Dollars; EF! Arizona Wilderness Proposal; Arctic Wildlife Refuge Violated; Bolt Weevils; Devall on the Australian Environmental Movement; Ned Ludd/Survey Stakes & Disabling Vehicles; Deep Ecology & Reproduction; Save the Tuolumne Rally.

LITHA June 20, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. VI) Middle Santiam Blockade; Chim Blea on the Big Outside; Cabinet Mts & Grizzly; Coors in Shenandoah; Saguaro National Monument Mine; Murder on Key Largo; Burger King Demonstrations; Daintree Rainforest; Ned Ludd/Rising & Falling Birds; EF! Protests Canyonlands Nuke Dump; *Sterile Forest* Review; Basic Principles of Deep Ecology; Sinkyone Continues.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. VII) Middle Santiam Blockade; EF! Occupies Montana Senator's Office; North American Bioregional Congress; Round River Rendezvous; Montana on Civil Disobedience; Petroleum Conflicts with Wilderness Analyzed; Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About The Forest Service Part 1 by Bobcat; Sacred Cows; Foreman on Professionalism; Hunting Wild Life; Devall and Sessions on the Books of Deep Ecology.

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1984 (Vol. V, No. I) EF! Occupies Regional Forester's Office (Oregon); Hardesty Avengers Spike Trees; Old Growth Rally; "What Do You Expect To Accomplish?"; Cop Raid on Bald Mt; Your Taxes Destroy Rainforest; Down (With) The Amazon; Green Politics; Elfbusters; Roxby Downs in Australia; Wilderness — the Global Connection; Ned Ludd/Water & Machines; Forest Service Appeal Form; Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About The Forest Service Part 2 by Bobcat; Direct Action by Devall & Sessions; Gary Snyder: Song of the Taste; Beyond Sacred Cows; Stiles in Defense of Dogs.

YULE Dec. 21, 1984 (Vol. V, No. II) Texas Wilderness Logged; 30,000 Miles of Road in RARE II Areas; Bridger-Teton Forest Supervisor; Alaska: Kadashan, Denali, & Johnny Sage brush; Middle Santiam Trials; Japan Grizzly; German Nuke Dump; Chipko; Solomon Islands Rainforest; Daintree Rainforest Buried Protest; Environmental Professionalism Discussion; 1984: Wilderness Boom or Bust?; A National Range Service; Non-Game; Devall on Whither Environmentalism?; Cecelia Ostrow on Deep Ecology; Hardesty Mt Tree Spiking; Ed Abbey on *Ecodefense*.

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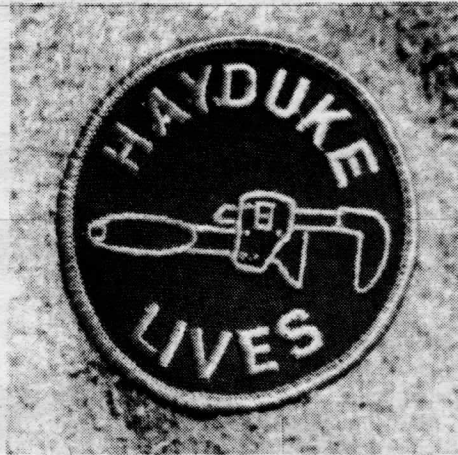
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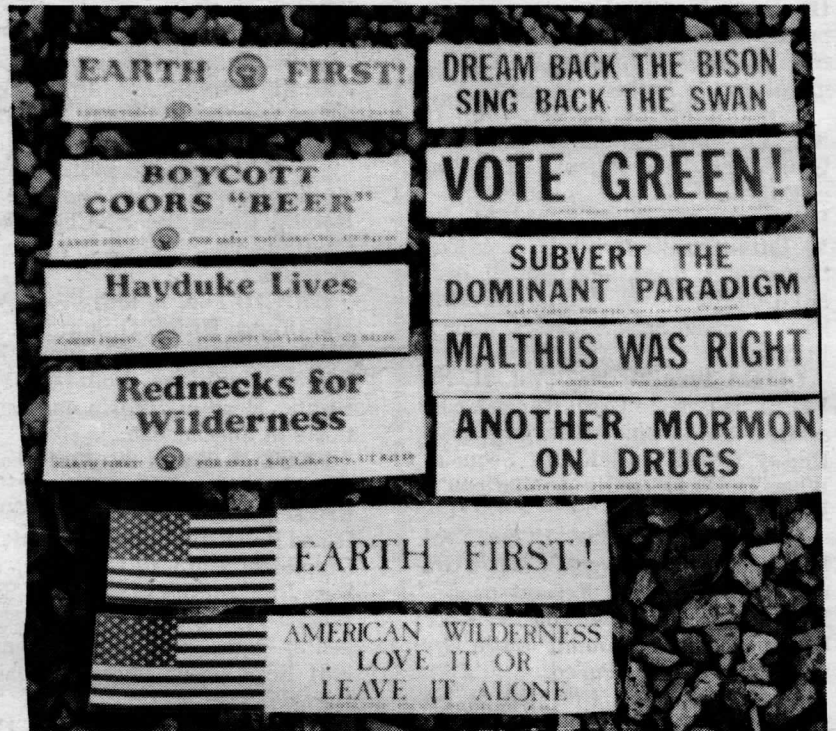
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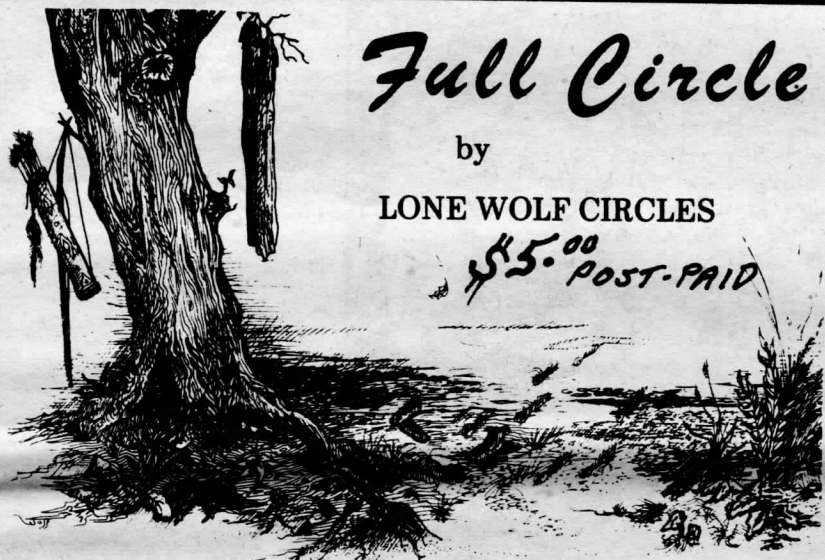
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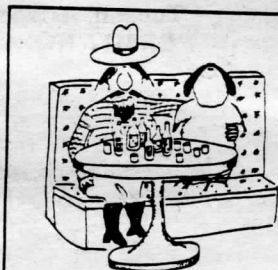


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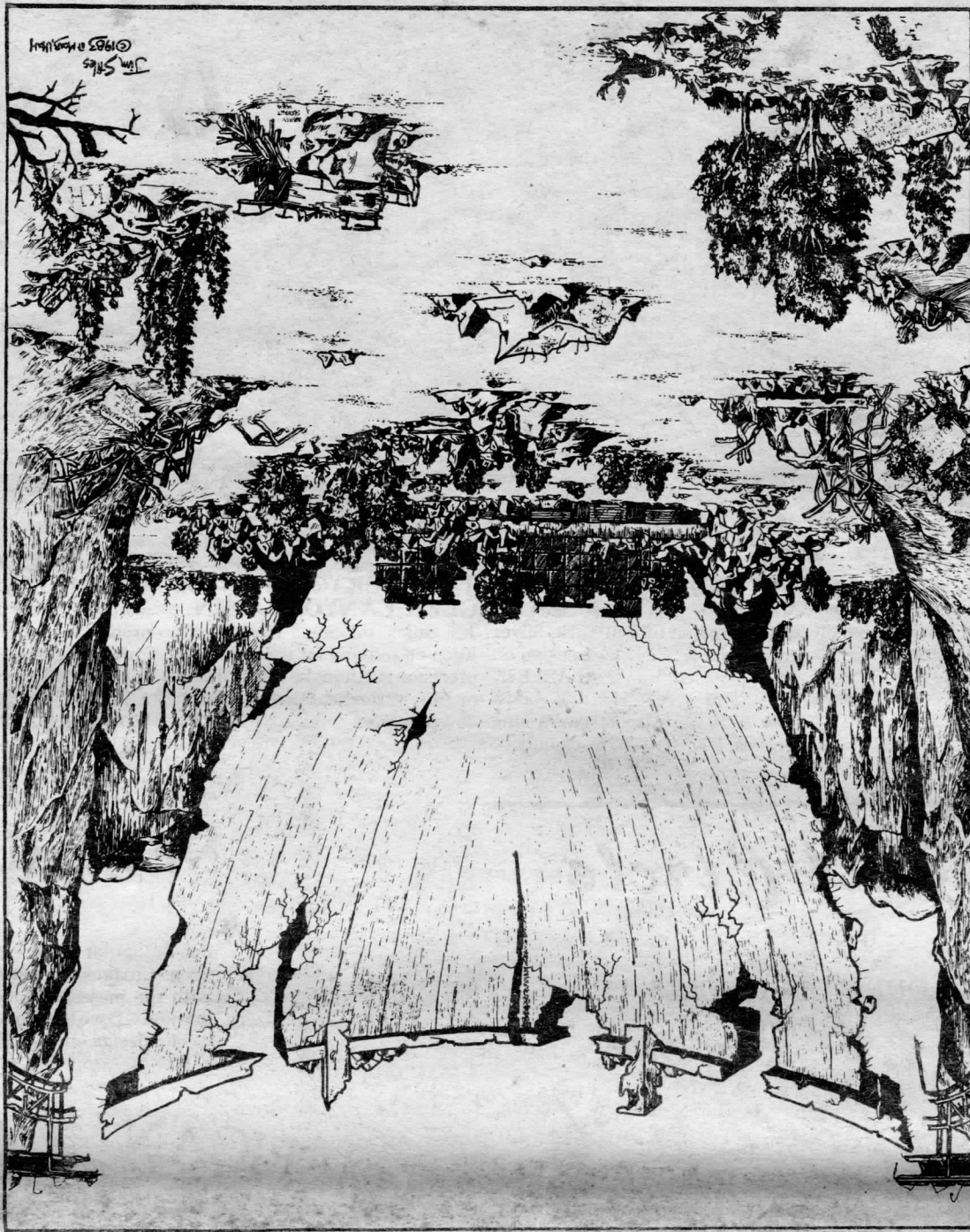
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