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# EARTH FIRST! JOURNAL

BST

June 21, 1990

Vol. X, No. VI

IN DEFENSE OF WILDERNESS & BIODIVERSITY

THREE DOLLARS

## REDWOOD SUMMER GOES ON!

by Karen Pickett and Woody Joe

Earth First! has always dealt with crisis situations by bouncing back from an attack to lunge at the heart of the issue. There has been a good deal of horror, shock and rage in reaction to the bombing and subsequent attempted frame-up of Judi Bari and Darryl Cherney, but the spirit never had the look of death — not even close. With key Redwood Summer organizers temporarily out of commission, others have been scrambling to carry on all organizational aspects of the campaign, preparing for more people, bigger demos, more media; preparing for a campaign suddenly much more publicized than we ever imagined it could be, as Redwood Summer stories are splashed across the newspapers and airwaves of the country alongside the sensational stories of the bombing. If the powers that infiltrate, disrupt and attempt to destroy had hoped to see Redwood Summer dead in the water because of the tragedy of the bombing, they are seeing quite contrary circumstances.

As Judi issues statements from her hospital bed urging her compadres to get on with the issues at hand, activists from all over the country are converging on northern California to defend the forests with renewed vigor in a campaign that will prove to be hotter and bigger than any EF! has rallied before, and bigger and better than those who planned it could have imagined.

The goals are the same — only more important than ever. The tone is the same — deliberately non-violent but fiercely committed. The message is the same — this is an absolutely critical time as the redwood ecosystem faces extinction and many species are so threatened that action *must* be taken now; next year will be too late for much of the biology. There are no compromises to be made with an industry out of control. The crisis situation in the forest, coupled with the eye-opening power of the shock waves rippling through the environmental and social justice movements, has galvanized this movement and brought many new bodies and voices to the Redwood Summer campaign. As explained in the special EF! tabloid recently mailed out, Greenpeace, the Rainforest Action Network, Earth Island Institute, International Indian Treaty Council, and

many others have offered their support.

A Redwood Summer base camp is set up in the coast range mountains off highway 101, complete with kitchen by the Seeds of Peace, a group of activists with a history of supporting mass CD campaigns, including Nevada Test Site occupations. Non-violent preps are being held at the base camp, in the Bay Area, and at other central locations. People are preparing forest safety and first aid workshops, as well as sessions on the local flora, fauna, culture and politics.

Now is the time to make a stand for the trees, for the frogs, for the owls, for the rivers. Now is the time to stand firm against the onslaught of greed and corruption, destroying the forests of the Pacific Northwest and attacking those who defend them. The Redwood Summer campaign needs the involvement of every activist who can join in this historic moment.

### WHAT YOU CAN DO:

1) Come participate in Redwood Summer for any length of time. We need organizers, tree sitters, river rats, support people... no matter what you do, you can plug in if you have a commitment to defend the forest and a commitment to non-violence. All participants in civil disobedience must participate in a day of non-violence training; call us for details.

2) Support Redwood Summer financially. Send to the EF! Direct Action Fund, POB 210, Canyon, CA 94516. Make checks payable to Earth First!

3) Participate in upcoming actions or plan simultaneous actions of support in your community. Urge friends to join. For info packets, write EF!, POB 411233, San Francisco, CA 94141 or call 415-647-9160. Contact numbers for Redwood Summer are San Francisco 415-647-9160, Ukiah (Mendocino Environmental Center) 707-468-1660, Northcoast office 707-923-3450.

## Judi & Darryl Still Fighting Despite Bomb Damage

People ask how Judi is doing after I visit her in the hospital and I want to say she's doing great, but somehow that sounds strange to say about someone who has been in a great deal of pain and is immobilized in traction with a severely broken pelvis and damaged leg. But the concept of "doing great" is relative, and I am so impressed with how this woman — this strong, vital and courageous woman — is coping with her injuries and with the horror of the attack on her. Judi would rather be working on a press release at base camp, out on the campaign trail, playing her fiddle at a rally, instead of lying in a hospital bed while her body's forces mend her bones, nerves, tissues. But I think she is doing great because from her prone position she has been strategizing, philosophizing, laughing, singing and even playing music. Judi still has several weeks of

traction ahead of her (8 weeks in all) and then additional recovery time, but she is getting stronger and better every day. Since being released from police custody pending the district attorney's decision on the filing of charges, she has had private 24 hour a day security, and close friends have been able to visit her.

Darryl's injuries were much less severe (allowing him to be released from the emergency room the day of the bombing into the clutches of the Oakland Police and FBI for an all night interrogation session), but his recovery is still on-going. He suffered a scratched cornea, which is still being treated, and hearing loss from perforated ear drums which will take several months to heal. Darryl is back on the organizing and media circuits and will be so throughout Redwood Summer.

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It's been said the 90s will make the 60s look like the 50s...

## THIS IS WHERE THE 90s BEGIN



## Redwood Summer 1990

Contact: Mendocino Environmental Center, 106 W. Standley, Ukiah, CA 95482 (707) 468-1660

## EF! Launches "All the Dead Critters" Campaign

The All the Dead Critters nationwide protest against the USDA's Animal Damage Control program on June 4 was a great start to exposing and eventually shutting down this grotesque subsidy for the livestock and agriculture industries were held in Washington, Oregon, Montana, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Texas, Kentucky, New York, Louisiana, Florida, and at the federal USDA building in DC. The success was amplified by the bringing together of the environmental and animal rights communities, an alliance often not sought due to philosophical differences. [For background on ADC, see sidebar and article in TL last issue.]

Here are some of the highlights of the demos: An organizer in Sacramento was arrested for demonstrating on federal property without a permit. Activists in Montana were threatened with a resisting arrest charge for not giving their names to two sheriffs who came to protect the private landowner — from whom ADC's Montana western district supervisor leases an office.

In New York City, Margaret Young led protesters in a song for ranchers and ADC killers, to the tune of "I wanna Be An Airborne Ranger":

*I wanna be a Welfare Rancher  
Gimme your taxes won'tcha, can'tcha  
All I want is a helping hand!  
All I want is to rape your land!  
(Welfare — All the way!)  
ADC gets the good ol' job done*

*Clearin' out all the land I squat on  
Makes life easy for my cows and me!  
I got friends in the ADC!  
(ADC — for Me!) ...*

In Portland, protesters spattered and scattered blood and bones across the front of the ADC building. In Phoenix, state employees from across the street thanked EF!ers for their presence and said it took years to figure out who occupied the ADC office.

This sort of secrecy is typical of the program (an electronic mail message was sent out to ADC offices across the country stating that it was ok to give me information), and we must continue to inform and

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## RAMBLINGS

Ten years ago, Gil Scott Heron wrote a song that became popular among radicals: "We're living in a B movie starring Ronald Ray-gun; and we would rather have had John Wayne." Well, the B movie finally ended, but it seems the sequel is just as bad. Ironically, even as Nepal and Mongolia, as well as Eastern Europe and Russia, apparently are becoming more democratic, the US is becoming a police state — with a disproportionate amount of the force being applied against Earth First!

The reports in this issue are the standard grim fare; but a new flavor has been added: As Karen Pickett, Michael Lewis, and Dale Turner make clear, we are witnessing — nay, feeling — a backlash. The backlash is not from the public, as mainstream environmentalists used to warn us would happen if we pushed too hard; it's from assorted land-raping reactionaries throughout the country: ORV'ers in the Southwest, loggers in the Northwest, "woodchucks" (mindless right-wingers) in the Adirondacks, inbred thugs in the Appalachians, and the FBI everywhere!

Unfortunately, along with our many battles for wilderness, we must now also wage a battle of self-preservation in the more immediate sense. Henceforth, coping with attacks may of necessity occupy much of our time. In this context, the more decentralized our movement is, the less vulnerable we are.

Indeed, the need for decentralization is one reason Z, Dale, Kris, and I insisted in our articles last issue that EF! Journal not be expected to be the public forum for the movement. It is crucial that EF! task forces, local groups, and publications continue to cooperate and coordinate, but we should also each strive for relative autonomy. EF! has prospered through the years — and EF! weathered last year's FBI attack — largely because we are too disorganized to squelch.

Unfortunately, our annual national rendezvous may be a potential weak spot for our disorganization. Even now, rumors are circulating in Montana that authorities plan to have a heyday at the 1990 RRR. Apparently, SWAT teams may be on alert, FBI agents on the prowl, and DEA agents strategically searching for contraband so as to nail innocent activists (Grapevine 1990). Anyone going to the RRR this year should bring absolutely no illegal products. The authorities will use the media to sensationalize any drug or weapon related arrests they succeed in making, and will go to lengths to besmirch our heretofore good reputation.

Our Directory is too important to drop; but we need to recognize it as another invitation to infiltration. Trust unfamiliar names on the list only with completely innocuous information.

Of course, through this all we must avoid paranoia and must remember that our job is to save wildlife and wilderness. Let's spend only as much energy as necessary on short-term self defense.

Let's spend more energy this summer defending West Coast and Northeast wildlands, in particular. As you'll read in this issue, battles are brewing over remaining natural areas in California, the Pacific Northwest, and northern New York and New England, which will likely determine the fate of these lands. The battles will be historically



significant. Deservedly or no, California and New York tend to set political and social trends in this country; and the struggles there will influence the future of unprotected wildlands throughout the country. If we can turn the tide in the coastal states, perhaps this country will soon end its war on Nature. So, if you're not too busy in your own region, join the Redwood Summer campaign, support the Forests Forever Initiative on the California ballot, write your congresspersons in support of Wilderness in the California desert; defend the Northwest's ancient forests; and inundate New York governor Mario Cuomo, who likely has Presidential aspirations, with letters for the Adirondacks.

I'll close this column with an open letter to a new group of EF! Journal readers. Perhaps this group will soon become inspired and form their own EF! chapter ... but presently they are worthless scoundrels.

### AN OPEN LETTER TO THE FBI:

Why, pray tell, are you trying to crush Earth First!? Is it because you perceive environmentalists as "winning," like the clearcutters and other land despoilers do? If so, you're as foolish as them. Is it also because you see EF! as the cutting edge of the environmental movement? If so, you may be right there; but we're not cutting much: perhaps \$100 million a year from corporate profits and 50,000 acres a year from development. These are paltry sums. Notwithstanding the so-called environmental awakening, conservationists (and thus all wild creatures) are losing badly: We're losing 25 million acres of temperate forest a year. We're losing 40 million acres a year to desertification. We're losing all but 5% of the continental US to development. We're losing 100-400 species a day. We're losing 4 billion years of evolution!

Since you investigators apparently crave intrigue and adventure, why don't you go for a more exciting targets? Earth First! is simply an under-funded and motley outfit of only 10-20,000 almost entirely, painstakingly peaceful people. You've spent more in your clumsy attempt to destroy Dave Foreman and four other Arizona environmentalists than all EF! groups combined have netted in all their years of existence. Why not attack instead poaching rings, traffickers in wildlife, illegal polluters, corporate swindlers, and other more dramatic law breakers? Why not infiltrate and investigate the Forest Service, BLM, Fish & Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Defense Department and the other agencies thwarting proper implementation of the Endangered Species Act?

—John Davis

## Redwood Summer Tabloid

The EF! Journal recently printed and mailed a handy tabloid on Redwood Summer to all subscribers. Our thanks and respect to the Bay Area EF! group who wrote and produced it in record time and under trying circumstances. Thanks also to the Tucson EF! group who convened yet another mailing party on short notice. If you didn't get a copy and want to know more about Redwood Summer, write EF!, POB 411233, San Francisco, CA 94141 or call 415-647-9160.

We're losing 25 million acres of temperate forest a year. We're losing 40 million acres a year to desertification. We're losing all but 5% of the continental US to development. We're losing 100-400 species a day. We're losing 4 billion years of evolution!

Since you investigators apparently crave intrigue and adventure, why don't you go for a more exciting targets? Earth First! is simply an under-funded and motley outfit of only 10-20,000 almost entirely, painstakingly peaceful people. You've spent more in your clumsy attempt to destroy Dave Foreman and four other Arizona environmentalists than all EF! groups combined have netted in all their years of existence. Why not attack instead poaching rings, traffickers in wildlife, illegal polluters, corporate swindlers, and other more dramatic law breakers? Why not infiltrate and investigate the Forest Service, BLM, Fish & Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Defense Department and the other agencies thwarting proper implementation of the Endangered Species Act?

—John Davis

cc: President Bush, Vice President Dan Quayle (special copy in large block letters and no big words), BLM Director Cy Jamison, Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson, Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan (with enclosure detailing differences between *Tamiasciurus hudsonicus grahamensis*, the Red Squirrel, and *Tamiasciurus niger fictionalis*, the Black Squirrel)

## Oops!

Kris has forcefully brought it to my attention that I screwed up.

In the masthead of the last issue, I described the EF! Journal as "a worker-owned and -operated newspaper." It's a nice ringing phrase I learned back when I worked for the local food co-op, but she tells me it clearly does not apply here. Under the terms of our non-profit incorporation, the assets of the Journal (ragged couches, yellowed newspapers, stickered file cabinets and all) go to another non-profit entity when this business goes out of business.

Thus, we don't own it. My apologies for the error.

— Dale Turner

## EARTH FIRST! JOURNAL

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

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

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Contributing Artists: Brush Wolf, Lone Wolf Circles, Robert Czernins, William Crook, Canyon Frog, Lourdes Fuentes-Williams, Mike Gouse, T.O. Hellenbach, Sky Jacobs, J. Luoma, Mad Jack, Christoph Manes, Peggy Sue McRae, Peg Millett, Millipee, Greg Pentkowski, Mike Roselle, Claus Slevert, Carol Simpson, Jim Stiles, Gila Trout, Bill Turk, B. von Alten, Robert Waldmire, Malcolm Wells, Marcy Willow, Helen Wilson, John Zaelit (deceased).

Contributing Photographers: Joe Cempa, David Cross, Roger Featherstone, Orin Langelle, Doug Peacock, Scott Smith, Howie Wolke, George Wuerthner.  
Mailing: Tucson Earth First! Group

## Beyond the Slab

By PENTKOWSKI



THE LONE WOLF STARES ACROSS THE BEAUTIFULLY MOONLIT LANDSCAPE.



LATER, SHE ENCOUNTERS A SAVAGE SIGHT BEYOND WORDS...



... AND KNOWS WHAT MUST BE DONE!



NEXT MORNING A PUZZLING DISCOVERY IS MADE...

DAMN! WHO CUT THE FENCE?

THE CARCASS IS GONE! HEY OTIS, LOOKY HERE! WOLF PRINTS!

Dear SFB,

As one of the health care providers for this year's RRR I would like to alert members of our tribe to potential health hazards at our summer gathering.

I understand that the Federal Bureau of Imbeciles (FBI), Drug Enforcement Agency, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, DeForest Service, Bureau of Livestock and Mining (BLM), local sheriff department, etc., are preparing SWAT teams outfitted with flack jackets and automatic weapons to be deployed against the gentle people attending the rendezvous.

Needless to say, this could pose a serious health problem. Given the recent government harassment and violence perpetrated upon eco-rescuers in Arizona, Montana, and Northern California, it is appropriate to expect infiltration, drug and weapons plantings, physical violence and arrests.

Preventative medicine for our well being might include: leaving all illegal substances at home, no firearms or anything that could remotely be construed as a weapon, inviting media people (the more the merrier), and making a big deal about non-violence (visual displays with non-violent messages). Preempt plans to discredit us by exposing their plans to the media. Have alternative plans in case of arrest (bail, prepared statements). For the future, seriously consider bioregional rendezvous instead of a national rendezvous (to prevent infiltration and violence). Finally give yourselves and the closest tree a hug. We must be doing something right to garner this much attention from the Feds.

Keep it wild!

—Medicine Woman (Marilyn Olsen)

EF! Journal (Shit Fer Brains),

Several women and I have been talking about another tribal dance at this year's RRR. Since last year it was difficult to coordinate such a large group of people, find time for everyone to rehearse, and reach more complexity of expression, the idea arose of having more of a "dance fair." Small groups of any nature could get together, come up with dances funny or fierce, and shake them down for the 'other tribes' at the big fire. In this ancient way stories could be told, strength shown, and all matters could be brought to expression in the moves and the sound.

Enthusiasts could bring costumes or costume-makings, instruments, and dance ideas. *Fanatics could urge that the drumbeat go on until sunrise.*

—Shaking Bones

Dear Folks,

The new journal is great. The best statements to the movement (and the journal's role in that) that I've seen ever. Keep up the excellent work.

500 new subscribers with the latest issue? I'm impressed. The FBI ought to go into public relations!

—Merle

I enclose an article on your organization. I read a long write-up recently in Smithsonian. I was shocked at your monstrous tactic of "spiking trees!" The article mentioned a logger being critically injured by it. These men have to earn their living! While you can go run screeching and mutilating all over the country!!

You are nothing but depraved, degenerate monsters in human form! May God burn you in Hell and luckily He will!

Damn You!

—Anonymous, Evansville, IN

EF!

Now that the F.B.I. is involved how can people support EF!? Sending more than five dollars in the mail is foolish and a check or money order will be almost public record. Please answer this question in your newspaper soon.

—Anonymous

*Ed. note: Send lots of \$5 bills in separate envelopes? Hand deliver cash to your local activists?*

#### SCHEDULE

The *Earth First! Journal* is published 8 times a year on the solstices, equinoxes, and midpoints: November 1, December 21 or 22 (Winter Solstice), February 2, March 21 or 22 (Vernal Equinox), May 1, June 21 or 22 (Summer Solstice), August 1, and September 21 or 22 (Autumn Equinox). Deadlines for articles, artwork and ads are three weeks before the cover date. The newspaper is mailed Third Class on the cover date. Subscriptions cost \$20 a year. First Class delivery is available for \$15 extra a year. Surface delivery outside the USA is available for \$30; airmail delivery overseas is available for \$45 a year.

Subscriptions or questions should be sent to: *Earth First!*, POB 7, Canton, NY 13617.



Letters to the editor are welcomed. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirements. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced. Be sure to indicate if you want your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send letters to POB 7, Canton, NY 13617. The opinions expressed here represent only their opinionated authors, and are not official positions of the *Journal* staff or the *Earth First!* movement.

*Donate a roll of rip-stop banner materials, or stamps, or maybe a fax machine? Keep your money, quit your job, and go into activism full-time? We at the Journal understand your concern (only too well) but have no pat answers. If other readers have ideas on this, we'd love to hear them. —DT*

Dear SFB:

Here in the Pacific Northwest the timber industry (and therefore our congressional delegation) is beginning to lay the groundwork for convincing people that extinctions of old-growth dependent species may be justifiable. It's in the media, it's in the wind, you can feel it.

"Timber industry jobs," they say, "are more important than spotted owls." Admittedly they don't use the term extinction much, and of course they don't mention the other old-growth species at all. They mention only a single "football sized owl."

An owl, presumably, to be kicked into extinction.

For they are thinking extinction, and as they pass the concept around, it becomes more acceptable to them.

Over the course of human development people have been responsible for many extinctions, but most of these weren't really intentional. People didn't set out to destroy the entire species.

Two notable exceptions I can think of off-hand are the wolf and the bison. The wolf was a victim of true darkness in the human mind, a largely unjustifiable fear of predators. The bison became a victim so that the Indian could be forced into reservations. Both species still survive, but at one point people set out to annihilate them.

There's a difference between accidental and premeditated extinctions: both are sickening and contemplate, but the latter is far more horrifying.

The concept of premeditated extinction is continuing here. They want to continue destroying trees at the present frightening rate; a rate exceeding that found in the Brazilian rainforest; a rate that will ultimately cost them all their jobs; a rate destined for more extinctions.

How could humanity find a longer-living legacy of our civilization than extinction? It becomes written into the sedimentary geology of the Earth. The bones may fossilize, turning to stone, and lie there for several hundred million years as silent witness to an Earth that once was. I submit, for your consideration, that no other legacy or artifact of man will last as long as extinction.

And how pointless it is. When the owl (and the old-growth) is gone there will still be a thirty year gap before second-growth stands grow to "harvestable" size. Many millworkers will lose their jobs anyway.

Like the hothead who pulls out a gun during an argument and starts shooting, the industry is suggesting a permanent solution to a temporary problem.

We are being asked to allow the sacrifice of who knows how many species in exchange for a few more years of timber supply. What a choice!

By the time you read this the spotted owl will probably be on the Threatened and Endangered Species List. Don't celebrate that victory too long though, you may pass out and not wake up in time for the bird's funeral.

Listing the owl won't stop powerful timber state legislators from trying to annul the listing, or get around it by changing the Endangered Species Act, or some other maneuver.

Other powerful alliances have been formed to fight environmentalists. The Western States Public Land Coalition (subsidiary of Coors beer) is a factor here.

Incidentally, it was this group that pressured the Stroh Brewery Co. to withdraw support from a television documentary telling the truth about old-growth forests. And

Stroh backed down, amazing!

Since they pulled that off, you know they'll be hard to beat, and time is growing short. To be honest with you, I'm frightened. I'm not sure environmentalists here will prevail in time. Which brings me to the favor I mentioned.

I need your help, especially if you don't live anywhere near a forest. Along with everything else you do, write to your senators and congressman. This is one issue where such letters will help. Timber state legislators have created this national disgrace so your letter is particularly important if you live in a non-timber state or district.

I'll say whatever it takes to seduce you into writing those letters. I'll beg. I'll send money. Just write.

From Klamath Knot, Vaya con Gaia!

—Lloyd Knapp

Dear SFB:

Kudos for recognizing that the raw materials and technology of a medium can undermine the message, or at least, coexist uneasily, and for Robert Streeter's article on photography, which I read somewhere accounts for half the silver used in this country.

However, speaking as an ex-photographer, I think there is, or has been, a certain poetic justice to the invention and use of photography. Not enough justice for the pollution it causes (and disruption - one of the world's largest silver reserves lies under a wilderness area in the Cabinet Mountains in Idaho) but the medium is not the unconditional passive industrial tool it was meant to be.

Photography cannot lie - in and of itself - or it can't lie enough. We read a photograph as if it were a painting, looking for the recognizable subject, relishing in the staging, composition, luminosity, spatial feel, but the photograph does not work like a painting, representational or otherwise. It is a track, or record of light, like a footprint in mud, rather than a constructed illusion. The photographic image could only have come about by an actual encounter between the photographer and whatever event triggered the shutter open. (It's not always an entirely conscious decision, which has led to some visually liberating conclusions operating on pre-recognition responses). You don't have to take someone else's word for it; the photograph proves something was out there objectively and is not a figment of imagination, or deceit. Most of the uses of photography bank on the viewer's conviction that they could have been in the place of the photographer; the medium a sense of possibility, but this is not just limited to vicarious thrill-seeking.

All the photons have to connect to the silver nitrate molecules somewhere, and they do, on a flat piece of film in a box, or in a room figuratively - camera is the Italian word for room. The principle of the camera dates from the Renaissance; 1839 is when the image projected on a wall from a pinhole of

light was fixed, i.e., made permanent. The perspective in a photograph mimics that of one vanishing point perspective developed in the early Renaissance from architectural drawing, if I remember my art history right. This perspective is said to give a window on the world, but maybe the time has come to say it gives the world as if it were a building. It isn't even a working metaphor of the optics of stereoscopic vision, and to give their images a semblance of life artists from the Renaissance on use multiple point perspective.

So into this mechanical perspective the light enters, embracing every twig, leaf, blade of grass, strand of hair, wrinkle, etc., an effortless wealth of what we call detail, and mechanics can't handle all this visual democracy run riot. The perspective crushes these so-called details into masses or areas that are more or less intelligible. We know what these specks and blobs are recording, but the eye cannot grasp what was there, and the photographer, especially in landscape photography, cannot correct this. A retoucher, yes, but not the photographer. Whole areas of the image fall by the wayside, symbolically fade into the background or into the shadows, regardless of the actual scene in front of the lens. The image loses coherence, and I think this distortion is why photographs are given the connotation, or power, of memory images or dreams, automatic, intractable, and with a rationale of their own beyond our initial "I was there" recognition.

However, the viewer if inclined to ask questions, and presented with a record of real time, real space event, one they could presumably walk up to, and finding that this image distorts or reads differently than what they would have seen in the photographer's place, can wonder if the incoherence isn't more in the mechanics of the medium than in the world itself. In other words, the photograph documents the fact that what is in front of the lens is incommensurate to the technology brought to it, or the world, or whatever we want to look at - does not offer itself up through any mandate of our comprehension, enjoyment, use or profit.

Except in those cases where the subject willingly consents to be photographed, the photograph can be seen as a record of the world's disinterest. Setting aside the aesthetic or narrative appeal of the subject, and the subtle tonal gradations that convey luminosity, both of which come from understanding and recognition, or leaving well enough alone, any strong response to a photograph, as a photograph, depends on the empathy of the photographer. It is an art of not doing, as much as it is one of conjuring.

I believe photography provided a venue, or a forum, for the aesthetic shift that, if it did not spur ecological consciousness, had and has affinities with it. Computers can create illusions of photographs, and laser scanners can alter images beyond what any retoucher can hope to accomplish, but the seeds of doubt that the medium did help establish have flowered elsewhere. The medium just isn't necessary now.

Anyone interested in a learned, but imminently accessible and non-academic critique of photography and the whole visual/industrial package it comes with might want to read *On Photography* by Susan Sontag, and *About Looking. Ways of Seeing and A Different Way of Telling* by John Berger. A crash course in visual conditioning, and all that implies.

—Jacqueline Wolff, Los Angeles, CA

To Readers of the EF! Journal,

Last week in my mail was the MMS monthly vital statistics report for December 1989 with data showing that 1989 was a GIANT BABY BOOM year because we had over four million births. Not since way, way back in 1964 have we had to suffer from having had a GIANT BABY BOOM year here in the U.S. with over four million births in a calendar year.

continued on page 5



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Write letter

Note - pagans used to solidarity

# EF! Protests FBI Smear

EF! groups around the country held rallies, demonstrations, and vigils to protest the FBI's treatment of Darryl Cherney and Judi Bari. The one that got the most notice was a lengthy vigil by about 30 people outside the Oakland, CA, jail where Darryl was being held the night of the bombing.

Perhaps the most unusual was held by Shawnee EF! on June 8. They held a press conference outside the federal building in

Carbondale, IL, denouncing government treatment of the two and the way in which EF! has been characterized as a "violent" "terrorist" organization. They then went inside the building to the FBI office, and turned in all their Earth First! weapons. These radicals surrendered writing paper, stress tabs, aspirin, paint brushes, water guns, a telephone, and a car tire. The FBI was not available for comment.



Darryl Cherney stumping for the redwoods, last summer

Photo by Judi Bari

## L.A. EF! Protests FBI & Maxxam

May 24, late night, almost morning: I call the news wire services in Los Angeles — UP, AP, and City New Service. We set up two emergency protests for the following day — one to be at noon at the West Los Angeles Federal Building, where FBI offices are; the other at 1 PM at the Maxxam redwood and aluminum empire office building a short stroll away.

I had been calling all over the country since earlier Thursday, when I had received a phone call saying that the car of two of my best friends had been bombed. The last few times I had been with Judi and Darryl we had considered that one of the many threats coming out of Mendocino and Humboldt County timber industry might materialize against some one close to the big California lumber mills.

On Friday some 20 Los Angeles Earth Firsters gathered at the busy east corner of the Federal Building lawn with banners, including an angry red-baiting taunt at the FBI. A portable tape deck played Darryl's album "They Don't Make Hippies Like They Used To," without Mississippi disclaimers.

Perhaps five TV stations and two radio stations came with their artificial extensions of the anthropomorphic nervous system. One of them asked us about L.A. EF!'s receiving of a death threat, endemic to California Firsters lately. We displayed the threatening letter before the video eye. After alerting the media to our intentions, three EF!ers entered the building and passed the guards. We took the elevator to floor 17. As we entered the slick FBI offices, I wondered if the door was locking behind us electronically. After I filled out my half-vital information, identifying another trouble-maker (or trouble

stopper?), an archetypal friendly young agent, with an attitude more clean-cut than a fresh morning shave, entered through another door.

A facsimile of the conversation went that we in L.A. EF! submit to the Bureau the letter threatening L.A. EF!; that we would not leave ourselves without publicity since the FBI had not protected Judi Bari and Darryl Cherney (and kids and friends) under similar, but worse events more than once; that the boob-tube testified to our presence here amongst the tar pits, polluted bay, and overdeveloped mountains; that we would not lie down to willingly be the victims of the violent core of the dominant paradigm; and that we were protectors of Mother Earth's wilderness. The agent took the letter, then returned to the waiting room with a xerox for us.

Back outdoors we met the others and began the micromarch to L.A.'s Maxxam offices. We unfurled another venerable old banner which had been used in that playground of presidents, Rancho Mirage, where Maxxam's Charles Hurwitz had paved over part of a Desert Bighorn lambing ground to build the Ritz hotel. Rerun flyers circulated from us into the crowd.

Many cars honked as they passed. I remembered Dave Foreman's apprehensions that someday an EF!er would be killed, and I could only be glad it hadn't happened this time. Inwardly, I trembled a little at the thought of wounds to the gentle flesh of activists of unnamable consciousness. Pure hippie Wobblies don't grow in southern California's citrus groves ...

—Peter Bralver, L.A. EF!

## Judi and Darryl...

continued from page 1

To support Judi and Darryl:

\*Write to Judi via Highland Hospital, 1411 East 31st, Oakland, CA 94602; or after mid-July c/o Mendocino Environmental Center, 106 W Standley, Ukiah, CA 95482.

\*Donate to the Redwood Summer Legal Defense Fund, POB 411233, SF, CA 94141. Make checks payable to Legal Defense Fund.

\*Donate to the Bari/Cherney Trust Fund for medical and personal expenses, c/o Mendocino Environmental Center, address above.

Several elements of the assassination attempt are being overlooked by most mainstream press and need to be investigated thoroughly. Here is a brief synopsis:

**The Labor Connection:** Both Judi and Darryl are Wobblies, organizers in IWW Local #1 in Mendocino County. Judi had been (and will continue) successfully recruiting sawmill workers at the Georgia Pacific plant in Fort Bragg. Well versed in labor law from 7 years of union organizing with the Bulk Mail workers in Washington, DC, and the Retail Clerks Union, Judi was working as both a paralegal and union rep on behalf of 5 millworkers who were suing GP over a PCB spill where one mechanic actually drank the stuff while making repairs. GP ordered the hospital not to pump Frank Murray's stomach (great folks, GP) and the lumber giant is now facing civil suits, OSHA investigations, and possible criminal charges for willfully injuring 17 of their workers.

The lumber industry paradigm cannot tolerate an Earth Firster and Wobbly organizing their workers. It is doubtful that anyone hated Judi Bari more than Georgia Pacific. If anyone knows more about GP's record on such matters, please contact EF! at 707-247-3320.

**The Fundamentalist Connection:** Someone or something has actually taken credit for the act of terrorism, sending a letter to the *Santa Rosa Press Democrat*. The letter proclaims that Judi is possessed by the devil, that she encourages people to worship trees which are evil, and that he had pipebombed a Cloverdale Mill (which had just laid off a shift because Louisiana Pacific has opened a new mill in Mexico) in order to frame Judi. We don't believe the letter is authentic, but it does represent one spirit of the timber industry: Armageddism Fundamentalism. Back in June of 1988, top brass of the timber industry's Sacramento lobby issued a right-wing, fundamentalist strategy (authored by H.L. Richardson and released by Bill Dennison of the Timber Association of CA) which declared a holy war on the heathen left, including cannibals and witchdoctors as well as communists. "We Christians sit comfortably in our pews taking dominion over nothing when there is much to take dominion over," it said.

Though newspaper accounts erroneously said this letter veered attention away from the timber industry, it may well be pointing right back at them. Half the executives and loggers we've talked to believe they're just helping along the end of the world to make way for the second coming of Jesus. In response to this, along with the general demeanor of evil brooding in the Bay Area, we're issuing a special call to all Wiccans to join us this summer and shimmer white light in abundance down upon these ragged forests and the ragged souls defending them.

**The Oakland Police Connection:** When Judi and others met with the Mendocino sheriffs in early April, the badged wonders told her that if they were short on manpower they'd call in the Oakland Police Depart-

ment (OPD). When 13 EF!ers were busted in connection with the Golden Gate Bridge action on April 24, Darryl Cherney was busted making press calls at a pay phone and Tracy Kattleman was similarly busted far from the action. Both had their cars searched by the OPD, which might seem strange, because the Golden Gate Bridge district has nothing to do with the Oakland Police, nor has EF! done much in Oakland (that may change).

Now, the Oakland Police are spearheading a vicious smear campaign against Judi and Darryl, lying about incriminating aspects of the evidence they claim to have (basically duct tape, nails, and wire). The OPD even listed as the first item confiscated at Darryl's home a monkeywrench. *It was a pipe wrench, boys.* They've actually had to retract some of their vicious rumors but the press never prints the retractions. Against the advice of their attorneys, Darryl and Judi are speaking out in the press, where it seems this case is really being tried.

**The Music Connection:** Judi and Darryl, both musicians, along with banjoist George Shook (not in the car), were on their way to a gig. Photos showing them playing music have been released, but the fact that it was performing artists who were bombed by terrorists is not being adequately illuminated by the press.

**The Press:** Speaking of the press, this case actually topped Gorbachev for the top fold of the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Every EF! phone in the Northlands is ringing non-stop day and night. See as that certain papers are refusing to print Darryl's words when he does comment, which leads us to believe that his opinions do not fit the image the press is trying to create. Not all press is bad, though, and sympathetic reporters who know Judi and Darryl are being vigilant over their editors. However, many of the reporters who've been following this issue for years have been yanked from the story because they are not "impartial" enough.

WRITER NOT LISTED

ASK: How to document this.

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## Upcoming Events in Redwood Summer

Demonstrations will be constant all summer, but for those who must cling to the known, here are a few action dates:

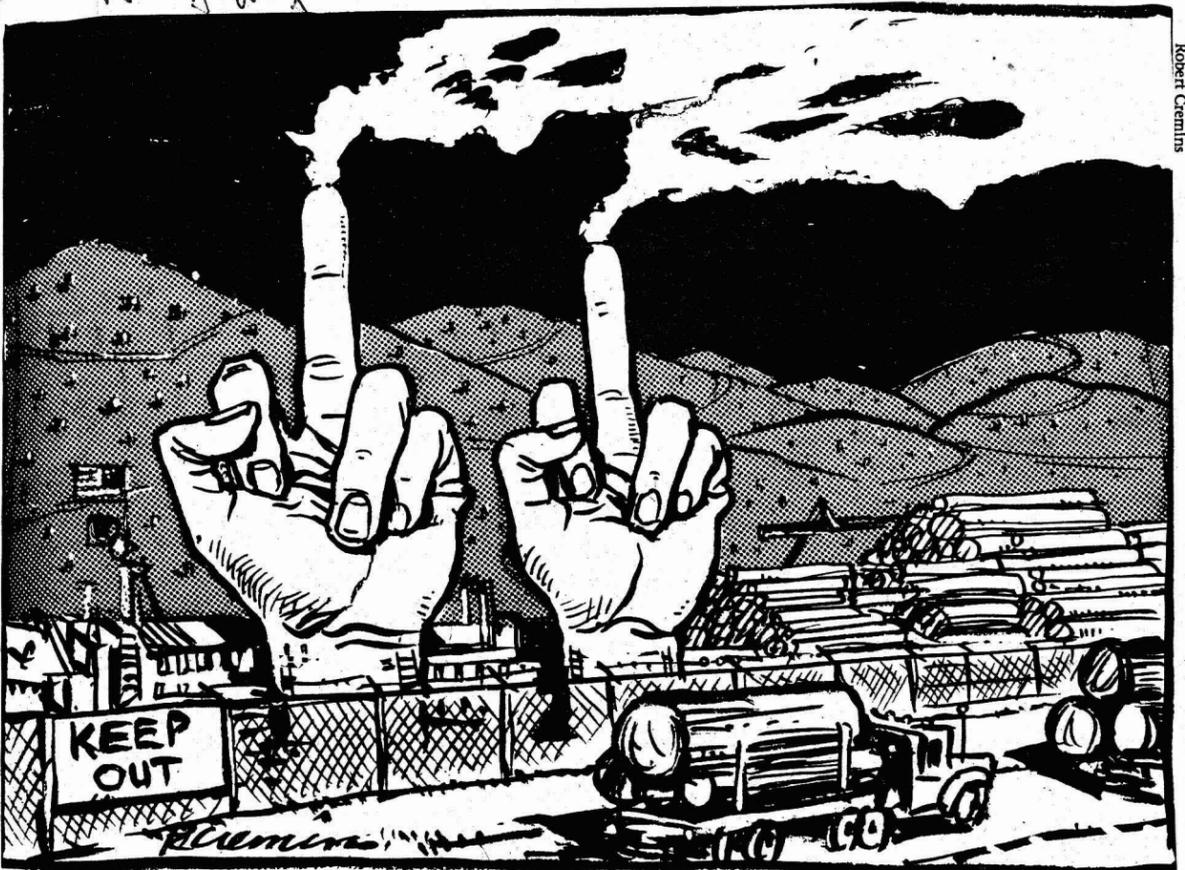
**June 20, 11 AM,** Louisiana Pacific Mill in Samoa, a protest against the exporting of jobs to Mexico (the finished products are returned to this country).

**July 3, noon,** a pre-independence day healing ceremony at the FBI headquarters at the Federal Building in SF. Can anyone disagree the FBI needs to be healed? Bring drums and cauldrons.

**July 21,** at GP in Ft. Bragg. Judi's nemesis is working overtime to liquidate the baby redwoods, not 30 years old; mill should be closed in 2 years. Every day we shut them down is another day the workers can collect a paycheck.

**July 27-30,** California Rendezvous at Sequoia National Forest followed by Monday protest against Forest Service. The kin to the Coast Redwood, the Giant Sequoia, is being decimated by the Freddie's. Come for repose and a non-violent direct action.

**September?,** Redwoodstock, the ultimate log jam. It has been said that the 90s will make the 60s look like the 50s. Come celebrate. Details later.



Robert Cemin

THE TIMBER INDUSTRY RESPONDS TO ITS CRITICS

## ADC: The War on Wildlife

The Animal Damage Control Act of 1931 gave the US Department of Agriculture "the authority to control wildlife deemed injurious to agriculture, forests, range and other wildlife." Animal Damage Control (ADC) has had its name changed several times since, but its mission has stayed the same: "to provide leadership in the science and practice of wildlife damage control..." ADC is now within the Agriculture Department's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). In 1989, ADC killed over 133,000 mammals and over 2 million birds and harassed and displaced untold numbers at a cost of 25.6 million taxpayer dollars.

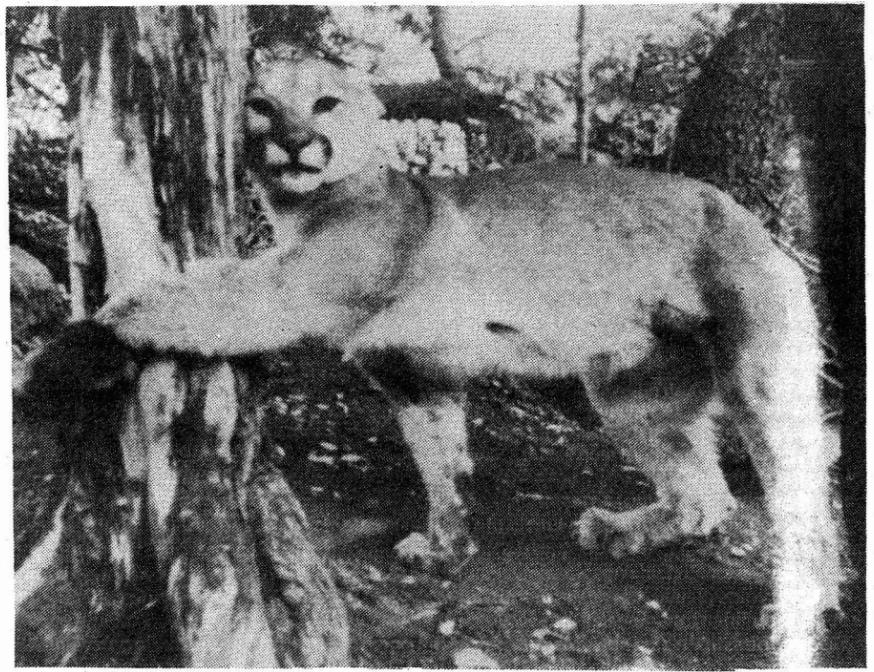
ADC administrators and "wildlife biologists" are involved in both operational (direct, usually lethal, control) and technical assistance projects (giving advice to cooperating agencies, industries, and private citizens on how to deal with "problem" wildlife). ADC gets both financial and physical assistance from cooperating federal, state and county agencies and private groups.

ADC primarily serves ranchers, many of whom graze their livestock on public lands and pay fees far below "fair-market" value. ADC spends more on killing predators than those predators cost the ranchers in the first place. In 1988, for example, California spent \$3.2 million to kill 32,368 mammals, yet the animals ADC exterminated were *accused* of having cost at most \$1.4 million in lost

livestock, poultry and crops.

ADC and cooperating entities use a great variety of lethal and non-lethal control measures: shooting (from planes and helicopters), traps and snares (at least 6 types), 1080 collars (predator poison placed in collars on sheep), M-44 (baited sodium cyanide powder which explodes in predator's mouth when bitten), denning (digging out or hooking pups, usually Coyote, from dens and clubbing them), denning cartridges (carbon monoxide cartridge used to suffocate or gas out animals), dogs (chase predators, mostly Cougars, to death or up trees where they are shot), avitrol (causes birds to behave in an erratic manner, scaring other birds away), and glue boards (for snakes and rodents). ADC has a supply depot for manufacturing and selling control materials not readily available from commercial sources.

According to the program's own, probably conservative figures, ADC's body count for fiscal year 1989 included 86,626 Coyotes, 11 Armadillos, 43 otters, 9166 skunks, 137 deer, 1300 Badgers, 9703 Beavers, 269 Muskrats, 2317 gophers, 3675 raccoons, 502 prairie dogs, 7815 ravens, 3749 Opossums, 1220 Bobcats, 49 Minks, 7151 fox, 80 wolves, 1858 Porcupines, 331 squirrels, 506 Mountain Lions, 236 Black Bears, and over 2 million blackbirds. These numbers include only the animals "taken" (killed) by direct control efforts of ADC employees.



This mountain lion was caught in a rancher's trap in Arizona.

## All the Dead Critters . . .

*continued from page 1*  
outrage the public. If you want to help spread the word, the Wolf Action Network will send you information on ADC (\$1 for the basics, \$4 for detailed info).

Thanks go to the Direct Action Fund and the Good Shepherd Foundation (in Nevada City, CA) for helping with funding. Watch for the smash hit "All the Dead Critters" — written by Randall Restless and performed by Dakota Sid. It's sure to go platinum!

Meanwhile, write USDA and your congresspersons and tell them to ban ADC's killing. APHIS has issued a Draft

Environmental Impact Statement on the ADC program. To request a copy and to submit comments, write USDA, APHIS ADC O.F.F., Attn: Gary Larson, 6505 Bellcrest Rd, Room 820, Federal Bldg, Hyattsville, MD 20782. Ask your members of Congress (senators, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; representative, House of Representatives, DC 20515) to eliminate the 1991 ADC budget, or at least to reduce the budget while increasing the percentage of the budget that goes toward non-lethal control measures.

—Tom Skeele, Wolf Action Network coordinator

## Letters . . .

*continued from page 3*

For too long the BIG LIE that we in the U.S. have been having a so-called "birth dearth" has gone largely unchallenged. The truth is that although we have not had to suffer from a GIANT BABY BOOM year since 1964, in each year we have had hundreds of thousands more U.S. births than deaths that year. For example, in 1980 we had 1,612,000 more births than deaths in the U.S..

EF! is one of the too few organizations where most know merely ending growth by reducing births to the number of deaths year by year will not be enough. We need global depopulation with human births ten, twenty or more millions fewer year by year than the number of deaths on earth.

In 1989 best estimates are that human birthing was some 93 million more than the some 80 million deaths globally. We in the U.S. can do most here to limit our excessive birthing. In 1989 our 2,155,000 U.S. deaths was more than 1.8 million fewer than the 4,021,000 births.

What is needed NOW! is for no woman to birth AT ALL. Those who wish to parent ought to adopt.

- Richard M. Bowers, Zero Birthing Now!, RT 1, Box 28, Delancey, NY 13752.

Dearest SFB,

I live in California, where the initiative process has pretty much taken over lawmaking from the state legislature. We have passed some important substantive initiatives that alter the way corporations poison the earth and people, and now these bastards are responding with their own initiatives, which are designed to confuse voters and actually have provisions that kill other initiatives (if two initiatives have overlapping areas of issue, the one that received more votes predominates).

Now, the way that any initiative gets on the ballot is by having around 370,000 registered voters sign petitions to qualify it. To compensate for the many unqualified signatures that are inevitably collected, most campaigns gather as many as 6-7,000 signatures. The state is incredibly careful in checking every signature, and if you don't get the right amount of valid signatures, you don't qualify. In fact, one homeless assistance initiative to be on the 1990 ballot was just thrown out because it was short by 50,000 signatures, even though its sponsor had collected more than 700,000.

Green initiatives petitioning is mostly done by concerned individuals on a voluntary basis, while corporations pay people to collect them. Bells should be ringing in your brains by now. Those of you who would like to really fuck with the system should get jobs collecting signatures for these bullshit campaigns, filling their petitions with phony names—hundreds of them. And the best part is you get paid for doing it! Take their money and screw them up!

For those of you with less time, you should at every opportunity sign these things whenever asked with bogus names. The best way to win against these monsters is to nip them in the bud.

- Lars of Berkeley

Dear Guano Fer Neurons,

One distressing aspect of the deep ecology movement is the refusal of many Ludites to accept the first tentative steps taken by those who are trying to learn to step more lightly on the Earth.

Most people who read EF! are more than moderately committed to trying to help stop the systematic destruction of our planet. Most other people who care about human impact on the environment may not care enough to radically change their entire lifestyle, but are nonetheless eager to do those things they think are reasonable. Unfortunately, their efforts are often sneered at, rather than praised by, people who are more seriously committed.

When you live in an apartment and work in a city you can't have a composting toilet. But you can recycle, you can use a water dam in your can, you can conserve energy, you can consume less and drive less.

Every little bit helps. Not everyone is quite as committed as most EF!ers are. But then again, few of us changed our lifestyles overnight, did we?

Let's praise and encourage those who are trying, even if they do not "do as much" as we do. We need, not only more people like us, but more people like them, too.

- D'arcy

Dear Shit Fer Brains:

Enclosed are two articles by U of Virginia dweebs. One is an humorous but annoying piece in the April Fool's Day issue. The second refers to an action against biological warfare research at UVA Medical School. Our research indicates that UVA is participating in level III, or toxins research for the Dept. of Defense. Administrators refused to acknowledge the existence of such a program until after the demonstration, which gained televised news coverage and front page coverage in local papers. Ten students climbed a forty foot ladder to the top of a glassed walking bridge over Jefferson Park Avenue at 12:20 PM and ran to the portion over the road. There we unrolled and dropped an enormous banner (see second article) and began yelling "Jail sucks but so do germs!" Police arrived with hospital and med school administrators, maintenance men, video cameras, and various still cameras ( thanks to the publicity job by Erik Ryberg). Cars slowed or stopped, buses paused, and windows of surrounding buildings filled with a confused audience, many probably researching the shit before and after our display. Police threatened to have the ladder removed and arrest the students if we did not come down. Having served our purpose (at least for the first showing), we came down. Now, the administration has decided to talk, but claims the research has ended. We still want to know what happened, when it happened, and if it will happen again. Who knows? Maybe a night on the walking bridge, with or without a ladder, wouldn't be so bad. Hell, if they take the ladder they can't come up to get us. And those fat pig cops sure as Hell aren't going to make it up the ladder! Maybe next time we should make it fifty people, with a band and a couple of kegs. Hmmm....May the forests be with you.

- Ellis Godard, Charlottesville, VA

Dear Sir,

We live in a cabin in the Catskills that I built 20 years ago.

Now, the foxes and the bobcats are gone. The hawks and the eagles are gone. The orioles, the bluebirds, the finches, all gone. Shot, trapped or poisoned.

I stood outside my cabin early one sunny morning and something was missing. No buzzing of bees! And not a single butterfly.

Here is where we should draw the line. Scientists agree we have no more than 40 years before the damage to the Earth becomes irreversible. These scientists say man can exist when all the little folks are gone. Well, that's not enough. Not enough to leave our children - a planet barren of all save man and his servant animals.

We cannot wait for more studies, more senate debates, more diluted laws. We cannot wait for the electoral process to grind itself out.

The people with power are the very people who pollute most - the steel factories, the plastic makers, the oil refineries. It's too late to vote.

We can't wait. The forests can't wait. The animals can't wait. Our children must be served before Wall Street.

You cannot stem this terrible tide by picking up cans and recycling paper.

The factories that produce the plastic, that emit sulfur fumes, the makers of steel, gasoline, nuclear waste... must be shut down. We cannot wait until they see the light.

I've been stewing about this for years. Last week I told an ecology speaker that I'd like to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery that is spitting at all of us. He stared at me and then gave me an Earth First! Journal with "monkey wrenching" in it. Wow!

Now, I'd like to get together with these monkey wrench fellers. I've got some ideas, some good monkey wrench ideas. I'm scared, of course, to buck such a strong enemy, and I'd like some company.

I'm 75, don't get around as much as I used to when I was a C.O. in WWII. I'd appreciate it very much if you could put me in touch with the monkey wrench people, somewhere nearby.

-- Anonymous

Dear S. For B.,

Eco-murderers are flourishing and reproducing like a plague. With all the information and misinformation that's about these days, it's hard to keep up with who's terrorizing and who's helping mother earth. While those individuals and companies who terrorize mother earth should suffer boycott, those that help (cosmetic companies that don't test on animals or Redkin Hair Co. who produced a conditioner for seal fur used

guess where!), should be commended and patronized. Can the journal put out a sheet or just add a column twice a year of whom and why? It would be a big help for those of us who don't always get to catch every article. It would also be helpful in figuring out what companies produce what products (unbleached paper products, etc.).

I realize a list of all the offenders would take up the entire Journal, so maybe a top 10, 20, or so offenders and a list of commendations every so often would be feasible.

—Dave Gott, Richmond, Virginia  
*Editor's note: Nice thought, but you're right — it would take up the whole Journal, and most of the Journal staff's time. Other folks currently offer this service. Check out the National Boycott News, (comprehensive irregular newsletter, \$10/4 issues) from Institute for Consumer Responsibility, 6506 28th Avenue, N.E., Seattle, WA 98115; The Green Consumer (book, \$11.70) and The Green Consumer Letter (monthly newsletter, \$27/year) from Tilden Press, 1526 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036; or Shopping For A Better World (pocket guide, \$4.95) from the Council on Economic Priorities, 30 Irving Place, New York, NY 10003. Better yet, consume less and buy it from people you know.*

Dear SFB:

As much rage and contempt as I hold for the upper echelons of the US Forest Service, I have at the same time developed tremendous respect for their public relations capabilities. The current "dissension in the ranks" described by Paul Hirt in the May 1 issue reeks of staged theatre, and can be better understood as an exercise in agency self-preservation rather than agency reform. After twisting the intent of environmental laws into obscene shapes for decades, the forest Service sees their bureaucratic prerogatives threatened by the prospect of tightly prescriptive legislation. The obvious counter-strategy is to once again pose as "responsible stewards" in the hope that any new legislation will again consist of guidelines deferring to agency "professional judgement."

Buying this charade requires nothing less than a suspension of one's sense of disbelief, and needs to be viewed in a Machiavellian context. The Forest service will be reformed when the Forest Service is gone — at least from the district ranger level up.

— James Irwin, Clemson, SC  
P.S. Everybody outside of Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana please write your Senators about cutting the Forest Service road construction appropriation. (The Wilderness Society is asking for a \$100 million cut.) This issue may well come to a floor vote again in the Senate in the coming weeks (around late July).

Mike Lewis / on violence

# RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE

The recent car-bomb attempt on the lives of Darryl Cherney and Judi Bari was the birth wail of a new era in the lives of Earth First! activists and the movement itself. This violent attack on the leaders and chief proponents of non-violent resistance within the movement signals the end of our ambivalence with the concept of violence as a medium of social and political protest. We can no longer argue the issue. Violence has been thrust upon us and we must deal with it and formulate a response consistent with our ideals. This is one instance in which all those involved in Earth First! must act to develop an agreement among ourselves with regards to methods of resistance and activism directed toward the authors of state repression.

Our overriding ideal is No Compromise in Defense of the Earth; we must not back down from this stand in the slightest, regardless of the threat offered by those who oppose our views. Anything less than full commitment is not Earth First! and should parade under another banner. We must continue, even increase, our demonstrations, our protests, our active resistance to those powers who would destroy the Earth. The question is not, "Should we continue our protests in the face of the opposition's willingness to bring violent means against us?" The question we must consider in contemplating this horrific attack is, "What is the proper response of Earth First! to such state-sponsored violence?"

We are at an interesting point in the development of environmental activism in this country. Because of the increasing popular support for defense of the natural world, the technocratic elite that have been in total control of the economy of the United States and the world are beginning to realize that their days of unbridled development have come to an end. The only response available to a threatened control system is to use the means of repression and thought control to discredit and scatter the opposition.

The military/business oligarchy that controls the United States has many years of experience in repressing popular revolt. Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Angola, Chile, Guatemala, El Salvador, Granada, Nicaragua, Panama and now Peru — in all these countries, and many others less visible, the United States has used overt and covert violence to destroy opposition to American business control of the economy and the people. Now we are seeing these same tactics turned on US citizens who are publicly expressing their opposition to the excesses of the business elite operating on and about Turtle Island.

Let us not kid ourselves about the future of ecologically-based, non-violent resistance. The violent response will increase. We will increasingly be singled out by the hired thugs of the ruling minority for harassment, intimidation, infiltration and arrest. The US always responds to threatening popular movements with repression, as evidenced by the anti-labor violence of the thirties, McCarthyism of the fifties, National Guard murders in the seventies and now a return to violent tactics in the nineties. Earth First!, being the most active and visible expression of ecological resistance, is the current target, the lesson being offered to the viewing American public of the price of resistance to the powers in control.

Now we face the challenge of responding to state-sponsored violence directed at our cause and against us individually. The whole world is watching. It is up to us to demonstrate the continuing leadership of EF! in developing appropriate and effective methods of resistance.

As recognized by Ghandi and others, the proper response to violence is increased and unremitting non-violent resistance. Our stand must be based on the knowledge of the correctness of our actions and the rightness of our cause. It has been proven again and again that against such popular resistance, no violent regime can long stand. Our actions are based on a solid historical foundation of the effectiveness of passive resistance, strengthened by the sure knowledge we possess of the rightness of our actions and the increasing support being expressed in the United States and the world for

our cause.

Earth First! has become known for selection of particularly appropriate targets and means of demonstration that point out the absurdity of the powers we oppose. Guerrilla theater, merry pranks, masks and costumes allow us to make our very serious points while at the same time underscoring our connections with the Earth and her inhabitants. When a brightly colored spotted owl, timber wolf, old-growth tree or red squirrel is depicted threatened by the burly, masculine overpowering technology of mankind, the point is made effectively, peacefully and with human warmth and humor.

We also carry out direct physical intervention aimed at the tools of the oppressors, never at the oppressors themselves. Tree-spiking has been a recent divisive issue in the movement. The motivations, consequences and theoretical basis of tree-spiking must become widely known and understood for it to be used and perceived as a truly non-violent form of resistance. The people at the receiving end of tree-spiking must understand that the violence they bring to the trees is being brought back directly to them, if they persist in their actions. Without this understanding, tree-spiking is not an effective non-violent tool.

We must be exceedingly careful, in the coming volatile times, to avoid violent response to the controlling minority, whether they be official state thugs or their hired minions. Any violence on our part will be turned against us, widely publicized, and used to split and disempower our movement. If last-ditch defense of old-growth forest demands spiking, it must be thoroughly publicized, privately and publicly, so that all concerned realize the necessity of the action and the consequences of any subsequent logging.

We must maintain our decentralized lack of structure, yet, with enhanced communication among all in the movement. In this regard, we can be confident in the use of whatever technology is available, be it fax machine, computer or cellular phone. We are opposed by those who control B-52s and nuclear missiles; our available puny technology must be used effectively. We must disseminate the Journal widely and freely, to increase understanding of our cause, win allies to the movement and increase the resources available to its continuation.

But first and foremost we must increase our active opposition to the violent controlling elite. We must examine every aspect of our lives, to ensure that we are individually engaged in right livelihood, as a prerequisite for action in opposition. Those of us who can, must simplify our lives to the extreme, to become more effective eco-warriors, lessen the control of the materialistic paradigm and increase our ability to move about and take action unfettered by material things.

Cactus Ed said it good, through the words of Doc Sarvis:

"Code of the Eco-Warrior.

1) Nobody gets hurt. Nobody. Not even yourself.

2) Don't get caught.

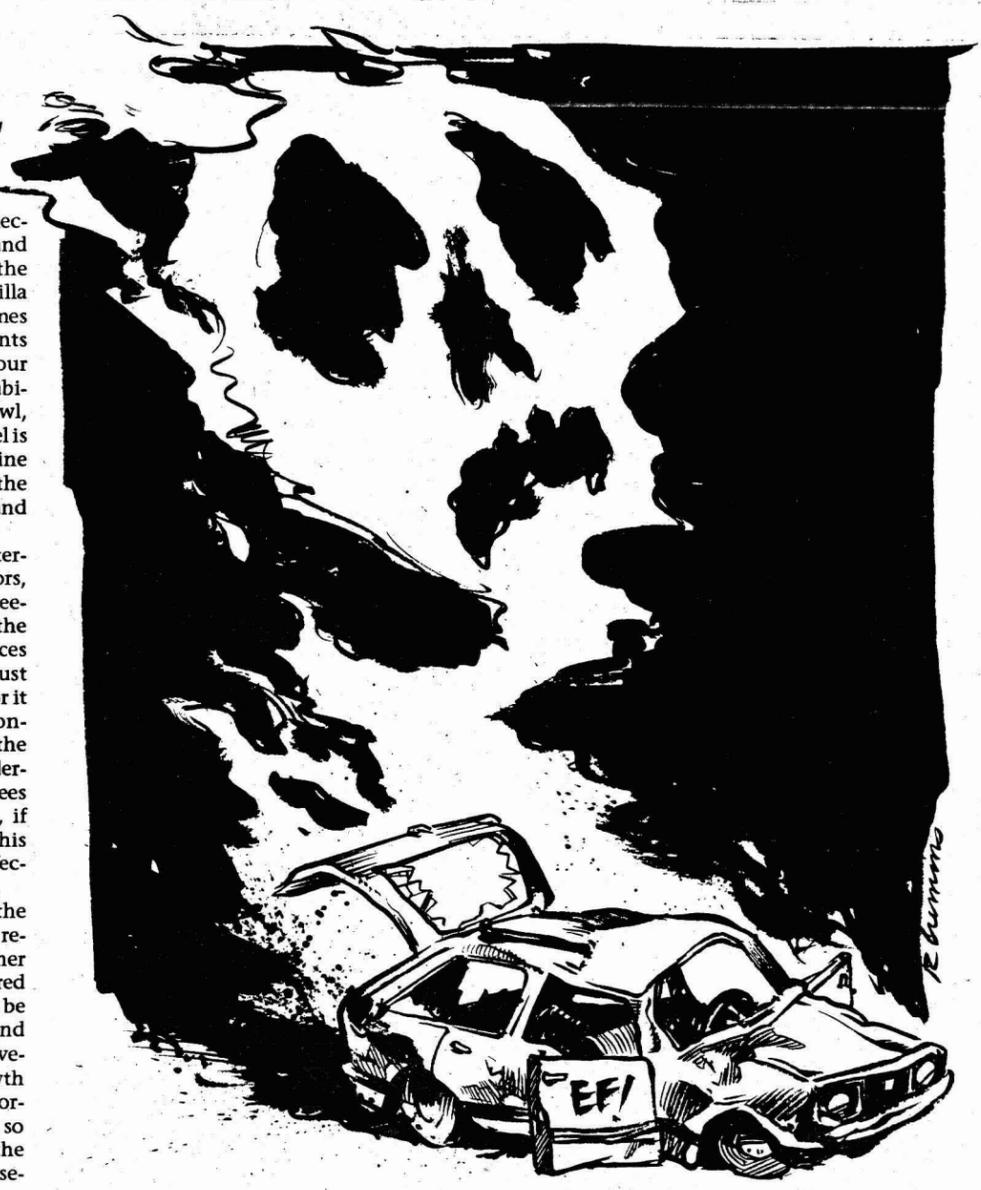
3) If you get caught, you're on your own. Pass on the costs to the enemy. Work alone, or in a small circle of trusted friends. Expect no reward. Keep fit.

4) No domestic responsibilities. If married, do not breed.

"The eco-warrior does not fight people, he fights the institution, the planetary Empire of Growth and Greed. He fights not human beings but a monstrous megamachine never seen since the days of the Late Jurassic and the carnivorous dinosaur. He does not fight humans, he fights a runaway technology, an all-devouring entity that feeds on minerals, metals, rocks, soil, on the earth itself, on the bedrock basis of universal being!"

Such is our task; such is our reward for choosing a life guided by the Earth First! ideal. But at the same time that we are pursuing our goals with seriousness and dedication, we must also maintain our sense of humor, our joy in participation in life on Earth, and our awe and wonder at the wildness that still remains.

—Mike Lewis, Chugiak, Alaska



## Sahara Club Attacks EF!

Two southern California dirt bikers have started a new anti-environmental hate group, the Sahara Club, focused on Earth First! and advocates of the California Desert Wilderness Bill.

The Sahara Club USA Inc. was formed this year by Louis "Phantom Duck" McKey and Rick "Super Hunky" Sieman. These dirt bikers organized and ran the annual Barstow to Vegas race for years after it was prohibited because of its enormous environmental impact on the desert. They say they formed the Sahara Club to keep public lands open to off-road vehicles, but their agenda goes far beyond that.

In a flyer being distributed through motorcycle shops, they brag that "The Sahara Club has formed a special division of big, ugly desert racers called the Sahara Clubbers. This elite squad will be setting up tempting targets for Earth First to attack... and will make sure that any illegal actions are 'firmly' subdued." Their first newsletter

(three issues so far) ran names, addresses, and license plate numbers for EF!ers in southern California.

Their third issue reprinted the entire EF! Directory from the March EF! Journal. Their introduction to it said, "here is the latest up to the minute data on where the scum are and how to reach them. In many cases, they just have a PO Box listed, but with a little detective work, we're sure you can track them down and perhaps 'reason' with them about the error of their ways."

The newsletters are full of incitements to violence. They also display a juvenile fascination with homophobia and name-calling (EF!ers are called freaks, fags, wharf rats, eco-nazis ...). Their attitude toward wilderness? "Only a fool would hike more than a short distance into the desert."

If, for some bizarre reason, you want to contact them, the address is: Sahara Club, 17939 Chatsworth St. Suite 525, Granada Hills, CA 91344. Membership is \$20 per year.

## So you got a death threat...

I suppose it was inevitable, as the Earth First! movement has become larger, more effective, and better known. EF!ers around the country have recently gotten a rash of harassment letters and death threats. This isn't an entirely new phenomenon, but it has gained significance in the wake of the bombing of Darryl and Judi.

The largest number of threats have come to California EF! contacts in the form of two letters. One was a hate-filled piece reeking with homophobia; gender-specific variations were sent to male and female contacts. It threatens physical violence and bears a strong resemblance to writing in the Sahara Club newsletter (see related story).

The other is a slightly more polite letter that attempts to convince the recipient that EF! is a terrorist organization and that tries to stir up conflicts within the movement.

EF! contacts have also received phone calls that range from mildly abusive to clearly threatening.

Some folks have asked for suggestions on how to deal with this kind of crap, so here is the collective opinion of the Journal staff and friends. (I won't call it collective wisdom. If we had wisdom, we'd probably spend more time chasing 'dozers from the wilderness instead of sitting in a sweaty office wondering why the FBI can't afford phone taps that don't screw up our lines.)

Some suggested responses to threatening calls and letters:

\* Keep laughing. Humor is a mighty weapon that can carry a very sharp point. It's also fun. Personally, I'm looking forward to Darryl's song about the bomb in their car — it should be dynamite.

\* Get a PO Box. If you distribute your name as a contact for Earth First!, it's a cheap investment for a little peace of mind.

\* Keep records. Save threatening letters (try not to obscure any fingerprints); keep notes on threatening calls. Look for a pattern and expose it if you find one. It isn't paranoia if people really are out to get you.

\* Press charges. Why the hell not? Give our police agencies something better to do than busting rap musicians. Of course, we've seen how the FBI responds to violence against us, but they're not the only game in town. The Postmaster General, in particular, looks askance threats sent through the mail.

\* Find another group. If this gets too scary, get active with the Sierra Club or the Nature Conservancy. There's no shame to it — not everybody is ready or able to stand on the front lines, and saving life on this planet will require many different approaches.

\* Keep fighting for Mother Earth. (Yeah, I know this goes without saying for any Earth First!er. I just throw it in for those ultra-serious scholars seeking to "analyze trends in the environmental movement," and for anybody who picks this up off a radical-chic coffee table.)

— Dale Turner



# Scientists say owl will go extinct unless logging curtailed

by Jeffrey St. Clair

The Northern Spotted Owl will go extinct within the next 50 years, unless logging of its ancient forest habitat in the Pacific Northwest is dramatically reduced, according to a report issued on April 14 by an interagency panel of government scientists. The panel recommended that millions of acres of government forestland be set aside as Spotted Owl habitat.

The Northern Spotted Owl nests only in old-growth Douglas-fir forests of British Columbia, western Washington and Oregon, and northern California. Much of the remaining Spotted Owl habitat occurs on lands managed by the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

The interagency panel of scientists, which included representatives from the Forest Service, BLM, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Oregon, Washington, and California wildlife officials, is part of the endangered species review process. The panel recommended that over 6.2 million acres of federal, state, and private land be set aside as owl habitat. However, about 40% of that is already protected from logging in federal Wildernesses, National Parks, Research Natural Areas, and state parks.

According to the report, scientists now believe there are about 1700 breeding pairs of owls in the Northwest. The report estimates that if the panel's recommendations are implemented there could be as many as 2200 pairs by the year 2100.

The assessment is expected to play a significant role in the US Fish and Wildlife Service's decision on whether to list the owl

as a Threatened or Endangered Species. The decision is expected to be made before June 23.

The Spotted Owl has been the focus of attention since the late 1970s when a study of the owls by Forest Service biologist Eric Forsman indicated that they were dependent on old-growth habitat which was being rapidly depleted by logging. Forsman also found that the Spotted Owls were being preyed upon by the Great Horned Owl, a voracious bird that has adapted to open land and second-growth forest.

"Of course we're delighted with the findings of this panel," said Andy Kerr of the Oregon Natural Resources Council. "But it really just confirms most of the information that we've known and the government's known for nearly 10 years. Now, it's time to act to protect the owl and the remaining ancient forest ..."

"We are now confident that the Spotted Owl will be listed as an endangered species," stated Brock Evans, vice-president of the National Audubon Society. "Then the real question will be whether or not Congress will allow Senators Hatfield and Adams to subvert the findings of these scientists and the intent of the endangered species act itself."

Reaction from the timber industry to the new report was quick and predictable. "This would decimate the Northwest's economy," said Dennis Hayward, a lobbyist for the Northwest Timber Association. Hayward warned, "All the lumber associations will band together to fight this every way we can. We're prepared to go to court to protect our interests."

## Northwest Lawmakers Attack Jontz on Ancient Forest Bill

by Jeffrey St. Clair

Indiana congressman Jim Jontz is facing intense criticism from lawmakers and timber industry officials in the Pacific Northwest over his attempt to protect the ancient forests on federal lands in Washington and Oregon.

"These are the greatest, most diverse conifer forests in the world. They are a national treasure and for too long the delegation from the Pacific Northwest has decided the fate of these forests by themselves," Jontz said after introducing the Ancient Forest Protection Act.

The Ancient Forest Protection Act, which has the backing of the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, National Audubon Society, and National Wildlife Federation, would establish a "National Ancient Forest Reserve System" requiring the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to preserve all ancient and "associated" forests. The introduction of the Act followed the release of a controversial report on the future of the Northern Spotted Owl, a bird that nests only in the ancient forest of the region, by an interagency panel of government scientists. The panel's report recommended setting aside millions of acres of old-growth and associated forests to protect the owl from extinction. This would reduce timber harvest levels on federal forest lands in Washington, Oregon, and northern California by one-third to one-half.

The timber industry has estimated that the panel's plan would cost the region over

16,000 timber related jobs. "The people that are behind this bill are urbanites who are far removed from our forests and the people who depend upon their sustained management for a livelihood," said Mark Rey of the Ancient Forest Resource Alliance.

The bill has also angered many members of the Pacific Northwest's congressional delegation, who view Jontz as an outsider with little concern for the region's economy. "Economic chaos, staggering job loss. That's what we're talking about," said Representative Bob Smith, R-OR. Senator Bob Packwood, R-OR, and Representative Peter DeFazio, D-OR, likewise criticized the proposal.

Jontz has responded to his critics by comparing the ancient forests to the Grand Canyon and Yosemite. Jontz said the Northwest's ancient forests now occupy less than 15% of their original range—less than 2.3 million acres out of what was once 20 million acres in Washington and Oregon alone.

"When these congressmen attack my involvement, I take it as a sign that they are reluctant to defend the current logging practices on the national forest in the Northwest. It comes across as a concerted effort to divert attention from the real issues driving the region's economic crisis, such as log exports and plant automation ..." Jontz concluded.

Not all members of the Northwest's congressional delegation are as hostile toward Jontz and the preservation of the ancient forest as DeFazio, Smith and Packwood. Rep. Jolene Unsoeld, D-WA, said Jontz has helped to clarify the debate over preserva-



## BYE-BYE WOODSY?

Oregon grade-schoolers may become leaders of the Forest Service reform movement, if their initial reaction to the agency's decision to bar Woodsy Owl from the classroom is any indication.

In April, Forest Service officials on western Oregon's Siuslaw National Forest decided that Woodsy Owl, a caricature of a Great Horned Owl that serves as the agency's anti-pollution spokesman, would not be allowed to join Smokey Bear in visits to

Corvallis area schools.

The move responded to timber industry protests over a report by federal scientists that recommended setting aside old-growth forest to save the Northern Spotted Owl from extinction. The timber industry claims this would cost the region over 30,000 jobs.

"We are concerned that people might think we were taking sides," said Norm Hessel Dahl, public information officer at the Siuslaw. "Some folks might take offense at the notion of the Forest Service accompanying an owl figure right now."

"Our class has started a Free Woodsy the Owl Campaign," said Karen Riley, a Corvallis area fifth-grader. "We want him back."

—Jeffrey St. Clair

## Indiana Hog Farmer Nominated to Oversee Forest Service

President Bush has nominated Indiana hog-farmer James Moseley for assistant secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment at the Department of Agriculture.

If confirmed by the Senate, Moseley would become the department's chief environmental officer. This assistant secretary of Agriculture sets the administration's policy for the 190 million acre National Forest system and the Soil Conservation Service.

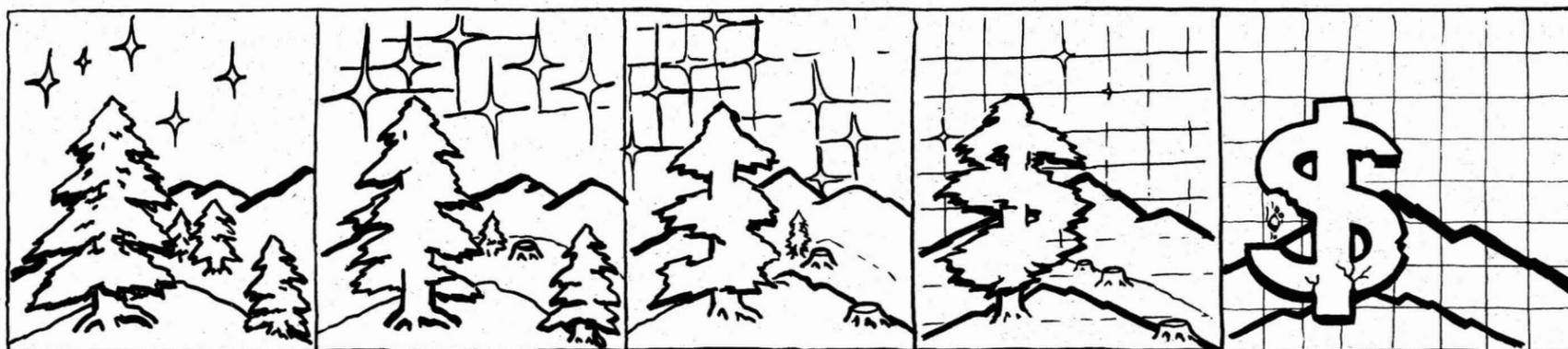
Bush's first choice for the post, James Cason, withdrew his nomination last November in the face of intense opposition from conservation groups and many members of Congress. Despite an eight-month lobbying effort by the Bush Administration, Senate Republicans could not garner enough votes to confirm Cason.

The date for the Senate confirmation hearings has not yet been scheduled. If confirmed, Moseley will likely become the administration's point-man in the battle raging over the fate of the Spotted Owl and its ancient forest habitat.

For the past year, Moseley has been an agricultural advisor to William Reilly, director of the Environmental Protection Agency. In his work for EPA, Moseley traveled the country encouraging farmers to use "no till" farming—a technique that reduces soil erosion, but depends heavily on pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.

—Jeffrey St. Clair

## CLEAR(-CUTTING) PROFITS



02-28-90 / Art by G.M.M. J. TRASK III FOR D-TOR WORLD SERVICE

# THE ADIRONDACK PARK: PRESERVATION OR PAVEMENT?

by Joe Carmichael

"We don't like to use words like crisis, but there is indeed a crisis...for those who would like the Adirondacks to remain open space," began George Davis, Executive Director of the Commission on the Adirondacks in the Twenty-First Century, at a recent public meeting. The commission, appointed by New York Governor Mario Cuomo fourteen months ago, recently released a bold package of 245 recommendations for the management and preservation of the most magnificent natural resource in the Eastern United States, the six million acre Adirondack Park. The recommendations are already causing extreme reactions from around the state for their relatively strong approaches to preservation, which include a one-year moratorium on backcountry development and the foundation of a new and powerful agency to oversee the preservation of the park.

Earth First! activists from around New York state and New England have campaigned for strict development policies to end the recent development boom in the park. Home to 90% of the plant and animal species in the Northeast, Adirondack Park is home to only 130,000 permanent human residents; but it has suffered a 42% increase in single family homes in the last twenty years. Applications for subdivisions tripled between 1984 and 1989 and a 72% increase over 1989 is expected for 1990. Adirondack lakeshores are increasingly clogged with summer homes spewing sewage into formerly pristine waters.

"The onslaught of development in recent years has not only shattered the wilderness character of the park but is destroying the chance of expanding the wilderness dimensions needed to make viable habitat for extirpated species," said Gary Bennett of Rochester Earth First!

The Adirondack Commission report, intended to be a model for other areas, also advocates the reintroduction of extirpated species such as the Timber Wolf and Moose. The commission recommended that the state implement a two part plan to expand and protect publicly and privately owned wilderness in the park. The first part of the plan is state purchase of 654,850 acres outright to add to the 2,440,817 acres of forest preserve the state already owns. Such a purchase would bring state-owned lands in the park to 52% from 42%. The land acquisitions would consolidate lands in the northwest to create a 400,000 acre Oswegatchie Great Wilderness—the largest wilderness east of the Mississippi [roughly equivalent to the Adirondack Council's proposed Bob Marshall Great Wilderness, which is less than half as big as GAB EF!'s proposed Bob Marshall Greater Wilderness].

The second part of the commission's plan is aimed at keeping privately owned land in the park undeveloped. The commission recommended that the state purchase conservation easements from timber companies and other private landowners, as well as implement a transferable development rights system whereby landowners could transfer their development rights to "development zones" in hamlets or sell easements to the state. Commission research revealed that such a program would result in 9000 new homes being built, none located in undeveloped areas, as opposed to a projected 156,000 new houses which would be built everywhere (including backcountry) without such a program.

Other commission recommendations would also increase wildlands protection:

- Create an Adirondack Park Service within the Department of Environmental Conservation to provide rangers and naturalists.
- Limit aircraft to 2000 or more feet over the park and allow no new airports or runways.
- Create a permanent Adirondack Park trust fund to purchase future easements.
- Make development or changes in land use subject to an environmental impact statement.
- Enact a one-year moratorium on backcountry development and subdivisions and shoreline development (currently filed applications exempt).
- Allow no buildings 200' or less from shore and no cutting of trees between structures and shore.
- Create a greenway system of roads free of salt piles, billboards etc.
- Extend the park's border or "blue line" in two places in the north.
- Amend the state's constitution to prohibit any decrease of the park's size

-Set noise level limitations in the park, which would bar some motorized vehicles.

The Commission on the Adirondacks in the Twenty-First Century has unveiled perhaps the most visionary protection plan ever put forth for an area in this country other than a National Park or federal Wilderness Area. If adopted, it could end the orgy of asphalt and condominiums now consuming the Adirondack wilderness. The commission's proposal largely agrees on several points with the proposal Earth First! submitted to the commission, including: an immediate moratorium on development [EF!, however, favors a permanent and park-wide moratorium], creation of incentives for private landowners to keep their lands wild, a land acquisition program, reintroduction of extirpated species and habitat restoration. However, the commission didn't take all of the bold steps EF! recommended. Road closures and the eventual elimination of all motorized vehicles throughout the park, as well as EF!'s much larger proposed Wildernesses, are points of contention.

But the commission's recommendations are strong. Huge uninterrupted wildlands, Moose and Timber Wolves roaming the transition forest of New York, biking

down a billboard free road... Sound too good to be true? Well it is. Huge political obstacles stand between this vision of the Adirondacks and reality. Budget problems have clogged the state legislature and prompted state senate leaders to say that none of the 270 pages of draft legislation from the Adirondack Commission will be passed this year.

"Without the passage of the development moratorium or the open spaces program this year, we will see a huge percentage of Adirondack wilderness become condominiums, roads and parking lots," warned Gary Bennett.

"The development moratorium sent out a red flag to state legislators," said Commission Director Davis. "We need to pass the moratorium or preferably the open space program this year. We've done our best, now it's up to the people to see that the political pressures come to bear."

**WHAT TO DO:** State senators Ralph Marino and Ron Stafford are notorious development sympathizers and are likely to stall the recommendations in committee unless they feel public pressure. Write them, call them, spray paint it on their foreheads: **PASS THE ADIRONDACK PARK COMMISSION MORATORIUM AND OPEN**

**SPACE PROGRAM THIS YEAR OR ELSE!** Pester all state representatives with the same message, especially Republicans. Don't forget New York Governor Mario Cuomo, who could supply much of the support needed to make these ideas reality. Tell these officials that the commission's recommendations are steps in the right direction, but that even stronger wilderness protection measures are needed.

\*Senator Ralph Marino  
910 Legislative Office Building  
Albany, New York 12247  
518-455-2392

\*Senator Ron Stafford  
502 Legislative Office Building  
Albany, New York 12247  
518-455-2811

\*Senate Switchboard 518-455-2800

\*Governor Mario Cuomo  
State Capitol  
Albany, New York 12224  
518-474-8390

## Scott Paper Plans Mill Along Ohio River

by Jeffrey St. Clair

The Scott Paper Company announced on April 25 its intentions to build a large paper mill along the Ohio River. The controversial proposal has been praised by local chambers of commerce and state governments and denounced by environmental groups, who claim the mill will generate large amounts of toxic pollutants and who decry Scott's role in the logging of tropical rainforests.

The Philadelphia-based paper company is looking at two potential Ohio River sites for the planned \$300 million mill, one in southern Indiana and one in northern Kentucky. The sites, where Scott already has purchased or is seeking options on land, are Mt. Vernon in Posey County, Indiana, and Owensboro, Kentucky.

"We hope to have a final site selected by the end of the year," said Scott spokesperson Rutherford Harris. "We need to look at the environmental permitting processes for each state and the kinds of financial and tax incentives that might be available before we make a final decision." Scott hopes to begin construction on the mill in 1991.

Scott had considered a site near Charlestown, Indiana, but dropped it from consideration after local environmentalists applied pressure. Charlestown, across the river from Louisville, is near the Falls of the Ohio National Recreation Area and a proposed state park. The Falls of the Ohio area is a major migratory waterbird staging area, where John James Audubon painted many of his studies of North American birds.

Robert Kovach, executive director of the Indiana Department of Commerce, said the project appeared to meet the requirements of a \$30 million economic development fund created this year by the Indiana General Assembly as part of the Build Indiana Fund, which is supported by profits from the state lottery. Environmentalists, however, say the pollution and public health costs associated with the mill would far outweigh its financial benefits.

"The Ohio River valley has become a melting pot of industrial smog, pollutants, and toxic discharges," said John Blair, president of Valley Watch, an Evansville citizens

group. "It's outrageous that the State of Indiana is contemplating large giveaways of public lottery monies to entice another known polluter like Scott to locate here. That money should be spent helping the thousands of victims of industrial pollution, in developing softer technologies and funding a truly diversified and environmentally benign economy, rather than buying more pollution..."

Paper mills emit ozone, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and dioxin. Dioxin is a known carcinogen. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, pulp and paper mills are the nation's leading emitters of chlorine and chloroform. They have also been linked to thermal pollution of rivers—where discharges from the plants cause water temperature increases that can kill fish.

Scott Paper, however, claims that the Ohio River mill will be environmentally sound and that it will utilize some recycled waste paper. The company refused to specify what amount of recycled products would be used by the new plant. Currently, less than 20% of the pulp used in Scott mills comes from recycled paper products.

"Using recycled paper as pulp is not in itself an assurance of environmental quality," Valley Watch's Blair countered. "Scott bleaches their paper products white with chlorine baths. The waste water, now loaded with dioxins and other toxins, will then be discharged into the Ohio."

Paper mills are usually located on major rivers because the manufacturing process consumes vast amounts of water. Rivers also serve as transportation routes for the shipping of wood pulp. The Ohio River site would provide a new market for pulp wood products from West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Scott has said that a pulp mill may accompany the paper mill.

"The new Scott mill could devastate the public forest landscapes in the Midwest by opening a market for previously unmerchantable timber," said Leah Garlotte, spokesperson for Forest Watch, an Indiana based environmental group. "A significant portion of the timber on National Forest lands in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky is virtually worthless—except to be

processed into pulp. So, for over a decade the Forest Service has been trying to lure a pulp and paper mill into the Ohio River valley. If this Scott mill becomes a reality vast tracts of National Forest land, now available for recreation and used as deep forest habitat for wildlife and plants, will be consumed and transformed into tissue paper."

Other environmentalists have opposed the Scott mill because of the company's involvement in the logging of primary tropical rainforests in New Guinea and Indonesia. Scott currently owns an interest in logging concessions covering nearly one million acres of rainforest in Irian Jaya and Papua New Guinea. Scott had planned to locate an \$800 million pulp and wood chip mill in New Guinea, but put the project on hold in response to widespread protest from the international environmental community.

Scott Paper has denied that the protest played a roll in the company's decision to delay construction of the mill. "Basically, the current demand for eucalyptus has declined to the point where it's not profitable for us to develop there at this time," said Scott executive Mike Kilpatrick.

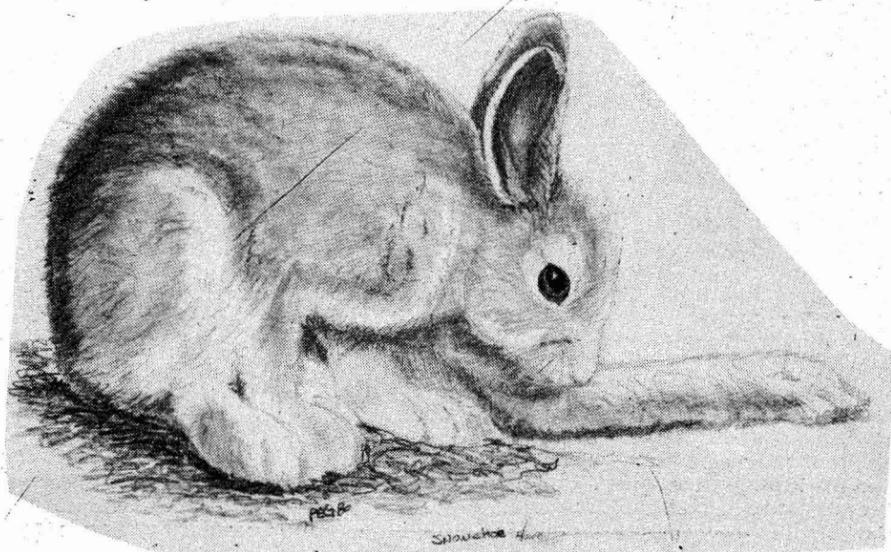
Still, according to John Seed, Director of the World Rainforest Information Centre, Scott continues to have a presence in Indonesia and New Guinea. "As far as we can tell Scott hasn't left. The logging continues.... The indigenous peoples are still in danger. Worldwide people need to keep up the pressure on Scott..."

In addition, some environmental groups have joined a worldwide boycott of Scott Paper Co. products to protest the company's destructive logging practices and use of pesticides and herbicides on company owned lands in Nova Scotia and elsewhere. "Scott Paper's environmental record is dismal," said Dr. Marti Crouch, Indiana University ecologist and spokesperson for the Bloomington Rainforest Action Group. "Scott was recently forced to pay a \$450,000 fine to settle charges involving over 150 health and safety violations at its plant in Winslow, Maine. Their practice of using herbicides, particularly the highly toxic Agent Orange relative, dioxin, to eliminate native species on company forest lands is atrocious."

Crouch also cited a study of pulp and paper workers in Canada, where Scott has large plantations, showed a heavy accumulation of PCB, which is used to make timber termite-proof. According to Crouch, the Scott owns an interest in companies that are logging rainforests in Brazil, Columbia, Venezuela, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Guatemala.

Scott Paper said its board of directors authorized planning for the new tissue paper mill last fall to meet growing US demand. The board still must approve financing of the project.

*Jeffrey St. Clair is a regular writer for Forest Watch (POB 5404, Bloomington, IN 47407), an excellent newsletter published by Indiana forest activists (not to be confused with Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants' Forest Watch, which is also a valuable publication, though it focuses on forest economics.)*



# Northern Forest Lands Study Released

by Jamie Sayen

*ed. note: The final draft of the Northern Forest Lands Study has been released. NFLS was initiated in response to developments threatening the forests of northern New England and New York. Jamie Sayen and Jeff Elliott of Preserve Appalachian Wilderness have analyzed the report and found it predictably wanting ... but better than the previous draft, thanks to public pressure. The following is a summary of Jamie's response to the report. For background, see back issues of this journal; for a thorough critique of the report, subscribe to the Glacial Erratic. To really learn the northern forests issues, order THE ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION OF THE NORTHERN APPALACHIANS: An Evolutionary Perspective, by Jeff Elliott & Jamie Sayen; 1990; Preserve Appalachian Wilderness (PAW) and Loose Cannon Publishers, RFD 1, Box 530, N Stratford, NH 03590; 90 pp.; \$12.*

*Jamie's analysis here actually concerns three recently released reports: "Northern Forest Lands Study" was prepared by the US Forest Service at the request of Congress. "The Northern Forest Lands: A Strategy for Their Future," was released in May by the Governors' Task Force on Northern Forest Lands (created in 1988 by the governors of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine). "The Adirondack Park in the Twenty First Century" was recently released by a commission appointed by Governor Cuomo. (See Adirondacks article.) —JD*

## PAW RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) A Moratorium of at least two years on development in all undeveloped areas in the NFLS region must be enacted.
- 2) Existing Use Zoning must be adopted for the entire study region.
- 3) Forest Practices Regulations that ban clearcuts, pesticides, new roads, whole tree chippers, and require a cutting plan consistent with ecologically sustainable forestry, must be adopted for the entire region.
- 4) Research on critical issues of biological diversity and environmental health must be undertaken immediately.
- 5) Public ownership of at least 60% of the study area must be pursued.
- 6) A Northern Appalachian Evolutionary Preserve will be established with the public lands (current and future) as the core. The entire study area (plus the White and Green Mountain National Forests and other critical additions to the study area) will be Greenlined to protect the ecological values of the northern forest region.
- 7) Small, local, labor-intensive, value-added industries must replace the current economy which is dominated by out of region multinationals.
- 8) A Northern Appalachian Evolutionary Preserve Fund must be established with emergency funding provided, and a minimum of \$100 million added each year for at least 25 years.
- 9) The Northern Forest Lands Council must have at least two conservation biologists, and no members from the timber or development industries.
- 10) Allocation of \$3 billion to buy 12 million acres for the preserve.

### PAW Assessment of NFLS

Four tools - a development moratorium, full fee acquisition, existing use zoning, and effective forest practices regulations - can provide permanent and cost-effective protection for the northern forests. While some strategies described by the NFLS report offer limited protection, only these four will safeguard the ecological health of the region.

Currently, 42% of the Adirondack Park is publicly owned "Forever Wild" Wilderness and Wild Forest. Authors of the recently released The Adirondack Park in the Twenty First Century (hereafter AP Report) recommend purchase of 654,850 acres to preserve the park's biological diversity, meaning 52% of the Park would be owned by the public.

Today, only 6.6% of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont in the NFLS region is publicly owned. The privately owned land is in unsustainable forestry or is being developed.

To restore ancient forests, healthy rivers, and extirpated natives such as Cougar, Gray Wolf, and Wolverine, we must purchase at least 12 million acres throughout the study region. The NFLS report estimates that an acre, on average, costs \$250. For \$3 billion we could purchase 12 million acres! However, we must protect all 26 million acres.

## NFLS Strategies

The report offers 28 strategies to protect biological diversity and preserve the working

forest. The only strategy that provides an opportunity to achieve permanent, effective protection of ecological values is full fee purchase of millions of acres of Northern Forests. While the initial cost of \$250 an acre may seem expensive, the ecological, economic and social costs of not buying are far greater. Restoration programs such as the Atlantic Salmon project cost hundreds of millions of dollars. Currently, the Pentagon is considering buying over 700,000 acres of land owned by Champion International in eastern Maine for war games. What does it say of our culture's values if we can afford to buy land to practice killing, but not for the protection of life?

### Full Fee Purchase

The section on full fee acquisition (pp. 48-50) is one of the most pleasant surprises in the final NFLS Report. In earlier drafts, it was claimed that full fee purchase was too expensive. The final report has incorporated many suggestions made during the public comment period, and now the NFLS Report presents a fairer picture of full fee acquisition.

The report states:

- "In most circumstances public ownership of land would result in a continuation of traditional land uses." (p. 18)
- All four states have voted bond issues in recent years for public land acquisition.
- It is relatively inexpensive to buy large tracts of land. The average price per acre for tracts over 1000 acres is between \$175-\$350.
- "Full-fee acquisition of land could also provide the opportunity to set aside natural areas that would not be managed. Looking to the future, 50 or more years from now, large unmanaged tracts could create a mix of natural landscapes alongside the working landscape. They could be part of a matrix of public and private land that creates a landscape where all the diverse elements of healthy, native ecosystems were represented, with all stages of community succession embodied." (p. 49)

The NFLS Report states: "A recent telephone survey of residents in the study area counties of New Hampshire and Vermont found that north country residents favor public purchase to acquire land for wildlife, habitat, recreation opportunities, timber supply and wilderness protection." (p. 49)

### Existing Use Zoning

Pressure from the public forced the NFLS to include this strategy in the final report. This single strategy could stop development threats in the entire study region, and the cost would be negligible.

Existing use zoning (EUZ) means, simply, that a region is zoned for existing uses - no new uses permitted. This means land currently managed for forestry and agriculture could not be developed. Why does the NFLS recommend temporary and expensive strategies such as easements, cluster zoning, transfer of development rights and subsidies for industry? The explanations may be 1) EUZ is a new idea; 2) the NFLS wants to give federal subsidies to benefit the multi-billion dollar timber industry; or 3) the NFLS is pro-development.

EUZ would prevent land prices from being inflated by the sort of development orgy the region has experienced in the past decade. This would assure the public a chance to purchase large holdings at fair market value.

### Forest Practices Regulations

Sound forest practices regulations would be inexpensive and would protect the forests. Although industry claims its practices are environmentally sound, it will spare

no expense to defeat or emasculate regulations — as it has fought clean water and clean air laws.

The NFLS Report says local regulations "confuse" industry. The report ignores industry's long and sordid record of preventing meaningful regulations at the state level.

Two years ago New Hampshire and the federal government bought the 40,000 acre Nash Stream Watershed to maintain a "working forest." A timber inventory completed in October 1988 revealed that there will be very little marketable timber available in the Nash Stream for 20-30 years because the previous owner, Diamond Occidentale, stripped much of the land in the years prior to the sale.

Unless we adopt stringent forest practices regulations for the entire NFLS region now, we can expect the Nash Stream syndrome to be replayed. Paper companies and other unscrupulous owners will strip the land before offering it for sale, and the public will be offered a chance to buy land that resembles the moonscapes created west of

proposes to give industry money for not doing the impossible.

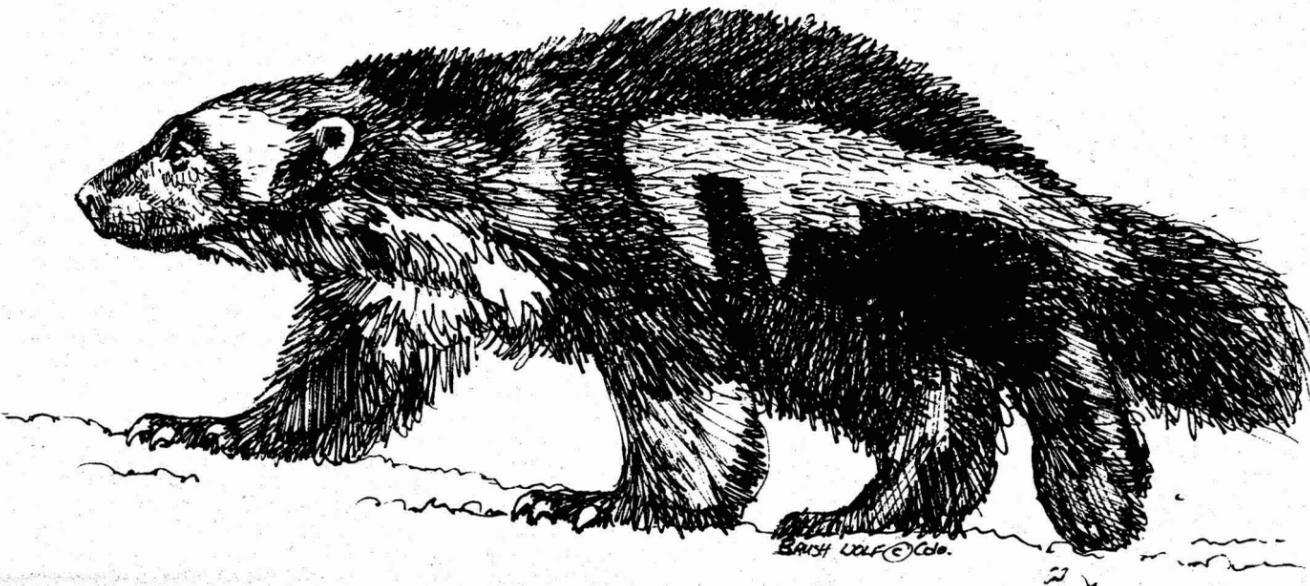
Easements can be a valid part of an overall strategy, but they should not be considered the most important strategy, as the NFLS Report and the Task Force Report propose.

## Greenlining

In response to pressure from several conservation groups, the Greenline strategy was moved from Appendix K in the NFLS Draft into the body of the final report. Industry clearly opposes the idea.

PAW supports the idea of a Greenline to protect the health of the regional evolutionary preserves we have proposed. It allows for cohesive, region-wide strategies to protect biological diversity and natural processes, and for developing sustainable local human communities. However, if improperly implemented, the Greenline concept could protect developers and deforesters and make it more difficult to protect the environment.

The entire NFLS region should be included in a Greenline, and critical additions



Baxter State Park and in other parts of Maine by Great Northern.

### Other Useful Strategies

Other strategies that should be adopted are:

- Land gains tax that penalizes land speculation
- Special tax treatment of conservation land sales and donations of land to the public or conservation groups
- Elimination of the deduction for interest on second home mortgages

## The Problem with Easements

The Report of the Governors' Task Force states, "In all cases, consideration should be given to the benefits of conservation easements over fee purchases where appropriate." Unfortunately, easements are worthless in areas not threatened by development - most of northern Maine, for instance. The report notes: "Development rights for land near an active land market comprise most of the land's value, whereas development rights further from a strong real estate market are a smaller fraction of the land value." (p. 47) In other words, where easements could prevent development, the cost will probably be 60-90% of the full price of the land. Areas where the easement would only cost 40% of the value of the land are probably not threatened by development.

The NFLS has calculated the price for easements on land unthreatened by development as well as threatened land so that they can claim the "average value" of an easement would be \$100-\$120 an acre. If they had only calculated the value of easements on land threatened by development, the price would be substantially higher.

The AP Report calculates Adirondacks easements would cost \$200 an acre on average, or two-thirds of the estimated full fee value of the land. The AP Report recommended full fee purchases of ecologically critical lands. Easements prohibit development, but they permit clearcuts, pesticides, road building, and planting exotics. In the absence of meaningful regulations, easements give forest abusers *carte blanche* to mismanage the forest. Restrictions on forest practices could be written into the easement, but they would be expensive and difficult to enforce. If easements are to protect biological diversity, they must be tied to effective forest practices regulations. But industry would veto such a proposal. Since much of Maine is undevelopable, it seems the NFLS

should include the Taconics, Mt. Graylock, roadless areas in the Catskills, and expanded purchase boundaries for both the White and Green Mountain National Forests. In addition, the Greenline administrators should develop a strategy for coordinating environmental protection with eastern Canada.

## Emergency Funding

We need an emergency fund to purchase critical lands as they come on the market. A minimum of \$100 million should be added to this fund every year for the next 25-30 years.

## Northern Forest Lands Council

A regional approach to resolving the ecological and social crises in the Northern Appalachians requires the creation of some sort of council. But it must not be a copy of the current industry controlled Task Force, as the Task Force has recommended.

This format crippled the NFLS from the outset. For proof, one need only compare the AP Report with the NFLS Report. Both started at about the same time, and two individuals, George Davis and Ross Whaley, were involved with both. The difference is that the timber industry did not control the AP Report.

- The NFLC must contain no representatives of the timber industry and no "conservationists" affiliated with groups that accept timber industry money.
- The NFLC must contain at least two conservation biologists from a list submitted by the Society for Conservation Biology.
- It must include residents from the region who demonstrate a commitment to protecting the region's ecological and social health.
- It must be responsive to the public; but in all matters, the ecological health of the region must take precedence over the wishes of the public that conflict with ecological values.

## Once in a Lifetime Opportunity

Today we have a once in a lifetime opportunity to reverse our culture's suicidal economic war against our life support system. It is time for New England's environmentalists to speak with one voice and proclaim: To assure biological diversity on all trophic levels we need vast evolutionary preserves throughout the Northern Appalachians.

# BISON AND BRUCELLOSIS

by George Wuerthner

Management of Bison in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem [GYE] has become a source of national controversy. Since 1985, Bison wandering out of Yellowstone National Park have been killed as part of a special hunt to protect Montana livestock interests from brucellosis, a disease that causes abortion in cattle. Management of Bison in the Jackson Hole area within Grand Teton National Park and the National Elk Refuge has also attracted significant public concern.

Bovine brucellosis exists in 120 countries around the world and has been reported in all fifty states. However, beginning in 1935, the United States launched a program to eradicate the disease from all domestic livestock herds in the nation. The effort has been largely successful and brucellosis infection is now only reported for 0.17% of the cattle in the US and many states are entirely brucellosis free. That status has important economic implications.

In brucellosis-free states, cattle can be transported out of state without the need of inspection, brucellosis testing or quarantine. At this time, all three states in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem are designated brucellosis-free. They would like to remain so. However, though this is not widely known, if an infection is detected in a cattle herd, a single county can be quarantined, while producers in the rest of the state operate without restrictions.

Various strains of brucellosis are found in domestic dogs, sheep, goats, horses, pigs, and reindeer. Wild animals known to carry brucellosis include mice, Wood Rats, Badgers, Raccoons, Bobcats, Caribou, White-tailed Deer, English Sparrows and crows. In addition, scavengers such as skunks, Coyotes, fox, and even Grizzly Bears have tested positive in terms of exposure to the disease. It has even been detected in ticks and fleas.

However, not all these wild animals carry strains of brucellosis that can be transmitted to cattle. Nor is the probability of transmission necessarily high even if the animal carries *Brucella abortus* — the strain that infects cattle.

Domestic dogs can disseminate brucella organisms in their feces and urine. Brucellosis can be transmitted to humans and causes Bang's Disease or undulate fever. Symptoms may include fever, muscle aches, and sweating. If diagnosed properly it can be treated with antibiotics and there are no long lasting ill effects. Humans used to get it fairly often from drinking untreated milk; however, pasteurization kills the organism.

Brucellosis is spread by contact with infected individuals. The bacteria are most common in the womb of infected females. An aborted fetus may carry an abundance of the bacteria in it. Theoretically, the disease can be spread by drainage from infected animals as well. On a hot summer day, the brucellosis bacteria are not likely to survive more than a day or two, but frozen in the winter, they have a much higher life expectancy.

The worst time of year for potential transmission of the disease is December through June. The primary concern is that an infected animal will abort a fetus that may be licked by another animal. Grass can be contaminated by bacteria-infected fluids. By April, nearly all abortions have occurred. However, not all infected females abort, and calves can be born carrying the disease.

Just because an animal is infected with brucellosis does not necessarily mean the disease will be transmitted. Although the disease has been transmitted from Bison to cattle under experimental conditions, there is no documented case of this happening in the wild. Furthermore, all cattle in Montana are regularly vaccinated against brucellosis and the immunization is considered 70-90% effective.

In addition, the threat of livestock contamination is relatively small simply because there is little overlap in ranges of wild Bison and domestic livestock. For instance, the 20 mile stretch of the Upper Yellowstone Valley north of Yellowstone Park between Yankee Jim Canyon and the Park border, has fewer than 1000 domestic animals. Around West Yellowstone are even fewer cattle; due to its typically deep snow, no cattle are in that area during winter — the time of year when Bison typically stray from the Park.

## The Controversy Over Control Measures

Many outside observers believe that with the present Bison hunt, conducted by the Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, a double standard is used to the Bison's disadvantage. Though many other animals

potentially carry the disease, only Bison are killed upon leaving the Park. In some cases, the incidence of the disease among other animals may even be higher. For instance, 1.5% of the approximately 15,000 Elk in the northern Yellowstone herd are thought to carry brucellosis, meaning about 225 infected Elk — more than the number of infected Bison thought to exist in the northern Bison herd.

Furthermore, the risk of brucellosis transmission comes from cows, not bulls. Bulls may carry the disease, but since they cannot abort fetuses, they pose almost no risk to livestock. Yet, the present Bison control efforts do not distinguish between bulls and cows. All Bison who leave the Park are shot immediately, regardless of sex.

The Greater Yellowstone Coalition, an alliance of 80 organizations dedicated to preserving the GYE, does not see this killing as a viable solution. The idea of restricting any animals to the Park is contrary to the concept of ecosystem management, which GYC advocates, and a threat to the long-term viability of the Yellowstone Ecosystem.

The removal of Bison from the Ecosystem robs other animals of potential carrion or prey. A unique feature of the GYE is the robust populations of scavengers, including Coyote, Golden Eagle, magpie, raven, Grizzly Bear and Black Bear. Available carrion is critical to their winter survival.

There is a lack of scientific research on the impacts of Bison control. The effects of removing a major portion of the herd upon herd social dynamics, range utilization and knowledge of forage availability, and interaction with other Park wildlife, are unknown. Also, since the original herd was started from a relatively small core of individuals, their genetic variability is likely to be

relatively small.  
**Options\***

Vaccination of all livestock in and around Yellowstone could be mandatory. While no vaccine is 100% effective, inoculation of livestock may be the best preventive measure for dealing with this widespread organism. The only known instance of brucellosis in any livestock of the GYE involved a herd NOT vaccinated.

The area of conflict could be minimized by continuing the purchase of winter range outside the Park, particularly in the Upper Yellowstone Valley. By providing more forage for Bison as well as Elk, the area of overlap between wild ungulates and domestic livestock is reduced.

Similarly, closing grazing allotments on National Forest lands immediately outside the Park to allow use by wildlife would preclude brucellosis transmittal to domestic livestock, and make more public land forage available for Bison and other big game, particularly in winter. This could also reduce the need for wildlife to feed on adjacent private lands.

An option presently in the experimental stage is the use of bio-bullets for vaccination. Bio-bullets have been very effective for immunization of Elk in Wyoming. Once animals are used to the presence of the hunter, it is relatively easy to inoculate a large percentage of the population. While it is unlikely that all infected animals will be treated, once the disease is controlled, the likelihood of transmission to domestic animals drops dramatically.

An oral vaccination is presently being developed. If found effective, the vaccine could be distributed in salt licks and by other means.

Livestock producers could buy insur-

ance as protection against economic losses associated with brucellosis. Other public lands users must have insurance that covers accidents; even agricultural interests buy insurance against drought, hail and other natural events.

Finally, since animals crowded together on winter ranges are more likely to contract brucellosis, eliminating Elk winter feed lots would dramatically reduce the incidence of infection among wild ungulates. In addition to these publicly supported feeding stations, there are problems with private individuals feeding wildlife. For instance, there are private feeding stations in Montana's Cinnabar Basin, along the Gallatin River Canyon, and near West Yellowstone. Feeding wild ungulates should be outlawed in Montana.

The present Bison hunt illustrates why political boundaries are unrealistic. Given the widespread occurrence of brucellosis in wild animals, eliminating the disease from native ungulates is not feasible at this time. The people of the United States must decide which they want more — wildlife in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem or disease-free livestock production.

*George Wuerthner is an environmental freelance writer based in Montana, and a frequent contributor to our journal. Longer versions of his Bison articles appeared in the spring 1990 issue of Greater Yellowstone Report, the journal of the Greater Yellowstone Coalition (POB 1874, Bozeman, MT 59715).*

*\*An Earth First! alternative to the above options might be to remove all livestock from public lands, including those in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, and to eliminate Elk feedlots. Letting the GYE return to a more natural state would end the brucellosis problem.—JD*



Bison by Vince the Carnivore

## Greater Yellowstone Bison History

The Bison in Yellowstone National Park are descendants of the only continuously wild herd in the country. They are a hybrid of Plains Bison and Wood Bison. The Wood Bison are native to the Park, while the Plains Bison were introduced in 1902.

Contrary to the opinions of some, evidence suggests that Bison have always lived in or near what is now Yellowstone Park, though in much smaller numbers than on the plains. They were not "driven" to the Park by hunting pressure on the plains.

During the 1860s and 70s, Bison were reported in the Shoshone Lake area, in the Absaroka Mountains just north of the Park, by Yankee Jim Canyon, and elsewhere. In 1870 prospector Bart Hendeson noted seeing thousands of Buffalo grazing on the Buffalo Plateau just north of the present Park border and near the head of the Boulder River in what is now the Absaroka Beartooth Wilderness. He also reported seeing Bison by Lake Abundance near Cooke City and thousands of bear, Elk, and Buffalo in the upper Lamar River Valley near Cache Creek. By 1880 hunting had reduced the thousands to hundreds.

Early this century, efforts to protect

Bison in the Park increased. Losses to poaching were reduced and in 1902 Plains Bison from several sources were transplanted to Yellowstone to supplement the existing herd. These animals were kept in a semi-domestic condition until at least 1915. Bison were first held at Mammoth, then moved to the Lamar Valley where they were kept in corrals at night and herded during the day.

After 1915, the captive Bison were allowed to freely mingle with the wild animals; by 1921, herding was discontinued. Brucellosis was first reported in Bison in the Park in 1917. It is not known whether the brucellosis organism is native to Bison or was transmitted from domestic livestock.

Until 1938, horseback riders rounded up all the Bison they could find and drove them to feeding grounds in the Lamar Valley each winter. Here the herds were culled and injured animals and those with brucellosis were removed. Between 1938 and 1952 the Bison were fed hay every winter.

Bison were regularly removed from Yellowstone Park until the 1960s when the practice was stopped in order to have a more natural situation. It was argued that food availability, predators, disease and other

factors should be allowed to regulate Park wildlife. Between the 1960s and 1980s, in an effort to keep Bison and cattle apart, Park rangers occasionally killed Bison that wandered too close to the Park boundary, or state Fish & Game officials killed them just outside the Park.

Until the 1970s most Bison remained far from Park borders, and only occasional animals — primarily bulls — ever approached the boundary. However, harsh winter conditions in 1975-76 triggered movement into new foraging areas closer to the northern border of the Park near Gardiner, Montana.

Bison behavior in subsequent mild winters suggests that Bison are today attempting to recolonize historic wintering areas, rather than moving simply as a result of stress. By 1985 Bison began to wander out of the Park, and the state of Montana initiated its first Bison control hunt, which accounted for 88 deaths.

Efforts to haze Bison back into the Park proved ineffective. Methods included chasing animals by helicopter, sirens and flashing lights, and even recorded wolf howls. If

*continued on page 11*

# A Case of Poor Public Range Policy

by George Wuerthner

The Trout Creek Mountains rise out of the Great Basin province in southeastern Oregon. Average annual precipitation in this region, most of which is managed by the Bureau of Land Management, is only 8-10 inches; yet livestock grazing is the dominant commercial land use.

The Trout Creek Mountains have a number of perennial streams including Whitehorse, Willow, Antelope, and McDermitt Creeks. These creeks are home to the Whitehorse Trout, a rare subspecies of Cutthroat Trout that was isolated by changing climate after the close of the Ice Age approximately 12,000 years ago. It is one of only 11 subspecies of native trout in the Intermountain West that has escaped hybridization with non-native trout. There are presently sufficient Whitehorse Trout to support a minor sport fishery, but due to its limited range and declining population, the subspecies is a candidate for federal designation as an Endangered Species.

The Trout Creek Mountains are also home to game animals sought by sportsmen, including Mule Deer, Pronghorn, Sage Grouse, and Chukar [an exotic bird]. Bighorn Sheep were recently reintroduced into the area. The area supports a greater diversity of plants than most other areas in southeastern Oregon and several are considered rare or endangered.

The Trout Creek Mountains have 113,000 roadless acres under study for possible addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. According to the BLM study, the Trout Creeks have all the necessary components for Wilderness designation, including overall natural appearance and opportunities for solitude and recreation.

Yet the Trout Creek Mountains, like much of the West, are severely degraded by domestic livestock grazing. The BLM recently completed an environmental assessment (EA) for the 126,982 acre Whitehorse Butte Allotment in the Trout Creeks.

In the document, the BLM admitted that livestock management in this area has contributed to the loss of quality of many public resources, including recreation, wildlife, and fisheries. The Whitehorse Trout recently experienced as much as a 90% decline in population and could go extinct. To mitigate the impacts attributed to livestock grazing, the BLM suggests some management changes including expensive range developments. This remedy will cost taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars and return almost no money to the federal treasury. It is fair to ask if the best solution would be to eliminate the source of the impact — domestic livestock — instead of trying to manipulate the land to accommodate the needs of an alien animal.

Domestic animals were introduced into the area over a hundred years ago, and a corresponding loss in range productivity and

quality has been documented. Among the reasons for the range declines is the ecosystem's evolutionary history. The Great Basin Ecosystem evolved without many large grazing mammals. There were no great herds of Bison or Elk. The largest native ungulates were Pronghorn, Bighorn Sheep, and deer. Very likely the major plant communities cannot support even moderate numbers of livestock without substantial degradation.

In addition, due to aridity, the overall net primary biological production of the desert shrub ecosystem that dominates the Great Basin region, including the Trout Creek Mountains, is among the lowest of the world's major biomes. Riparian zones represent the only areas with high plant productivity rates plus abundant water and shade. As a result a disproportionate amount of livestock grazing is concentrated in these areas.

Additionally, cattle tend to avoid steep terrain; and the narrow canyons of the Trout Creek Mountains funnel livestock into a very small portion of the overall area available for grazing. Thus topographical features in the Trout Creeks magnify the livestock impacts to riparian zones.

For the same reasons that livestock in arid regions seek riparian zones, these zones are important to wildlife. One study of wildlife in Arizona and New Mexico concluded that 75-80% of all wildlife species in these states were partially or fully dependent upon riparian areas for survival. A similar proportion of species in southeastern Oregon depend upon riparian habitat. According to a study produced by the Forest Service Forest and Range Experiment Station, of the 363 terrestrial species found in the region, 298 are directly dependent on riparian areas for their survival. Any impacts to these riparian areas have a disproportionate impact on wildlife.

Livestock eat not only grasses, but many of the smaller trees and shrubs. Most shrub species can recover from periodic browsing, but repeated browsing, year after year, will eventually lead to their local extinction. These vegetative losses lead to downward trends in wildlife numbers and diversity.

Livestock utilize many of the same riparian shrub and tree species as Beaver. Reduction of these food sources has accompanied a BLM documented decline in Beaver numbers in these mountains. Stream hydrology has changed as the number of Beaver dams — important for erosion control and wet meadow formation — has declined. This in turn has caused reduced summer stream flows and a loss of fish and other wildlife habitat. None of these costs of continuing livestock grazing in the Trout Creeks was accounted for in any cost-benefit analysis.

Other impacts from livestock grazing in riparian zones include the loss of shade, which in turn increases water temperatures to a range unacceptable to trout. Temperature changes, along with major modification



of stream channel characteristics attributable to grazing, can substantially reduce fish populations. A recent overview of five different studies, which compared trout productivity of stream sections grazed by livestock to ungrazed sections of the same streams, determined that the average trout populations were 184% higher in ungrazed stream segments. A BLM study of the Whitehorse Butte allotment documented similar changes in fisheries due to livestock impacts on riparian vegetation and subsequent increases in erosion.

BLM inventories conducted in 1979 and 1980 indicated that "most water quality problems on public lands were associated with livestock grazing." Yet public water quality losses are not reflected in the price paid by BLM permittees for use of public resources, nor are they considered in cost-benefit analyses.

Instead of ridding the Trout Creek Mountains of livestock, the Vale District spent considerable sums of public funds in a vain attempt to improve fish habitat. Thousands of willow seedlings were planted, 49 small trash collector dams were constructed to improve pool habitat, and several miles of fence were built to keep livestock out of some riparian areas.

By 1980 nearly all the willows were gone. Flooding destroyed 60% of the trash catcher dams and siltation reduced the habitat effectiveness of the remainder. By 1981 the BLM estimated that most of the fisheries habitat in the Whitehorse Basin was "in fair to poor condition." A 1988 survey of 55.75 miles of stream found 70% of the stream in poor condition, 26% fair, 4% good, and no segment excellent.

The impacts of cattle grazing extend far beyond the aquatic ecosystems. Pronghorn are eagerly sought by sportsmen since this is one of the few areas in Oregon with hunttable numbers of these "antelope." A study in southeastern Oregon documented that competition for forage exists between Pronghorn and livestock when rangelands are in poor condition. The same study found that 83% of the available forage on the Vale District was consumed by livestock, while less than 1% was used by Pronghorn, presumably due to competitive exclusion by livestock. Despite fifty years of range "management," a 1989 evaluation of range condition of the Whitehorse Butte allotment showed that the overall trend was downward.

Birds in the Trout Creeks may also be adversely affected. Research conducted at the nearby Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in similar habitat demonstrated a decline in bird abundance and diversity correlated with increasing grazing intensity. Presumably, the same results would be found here.

Yet despite acknowledging the many impacts listed above, the BLM refused to even consider the option of eliminating livestock grazing and instead proposed major changes in the range management of the Whitehorse Butte allotment in an effort to accommodate grazing while alleviating some of the worst abuses. These include changes in grazing distribution, stocking levels, and season of use; construction of stock ponds, wells, pipelines, and fencing;

seeding, and other developments.

The estimated maximum cost of the BLM's preferred alternative proposed range developments is \$174,000. Most of this will be borne by the taxpayer, though the permittee and Grazing Advisory Board will make small contributions.

The permittee is required to maintain fences, yet the permittee's failure to do so is cited by the BLM as contributing to the present degraded range conditions. The present permittee has no incentive to keep up fences, as the BLM is not properly monitoring. In fact, he has an incentive to be lax since, unless caught, his cattle can trespass into other pastures for additional forage. Nothing in the BLM's proposed plan will ensure better responsibility.

The permittee, Whitehorse Ranch, presently runs 1900 head of cattle on the 126,000 acres of public lands within its grazing lease. It is allotted 10,978 AUMs a year. For giving the Whitehorse Ranch exclusive use of the forage on this 126,000 acres, the federal government receives a paltry \$18,000 a year (\$1.64 current rate per AUM times 10,978 AUMs).

Moreover, very little of this money reaches the federal treasury. Under the present federal formula, 50% of the money collected by the BLM for grazing goes back to the BLM District. The BLM must then spend these funds on future range improvements — improvements that benefit the permittees. Another 12.5% goes to the County Grazing Board. Only 37.5% goes to the federal treasury to pay for administration and monitoring of grazing leases and other resources impacted by livestock grazing; and of the small amount it receives the government subtracts 25% to pay the county in lieu of taxes.

Thus in the Trout Creeks, as elsewhere on the public lands, the permittee's payment does not even come close to covering the federal government's costs associated with administration of the grazing lease, much less reimbursement to the taxpayer for the ecological costs of livestock grazing. The annual payment by the Whitehorse Ranch to the federal government will not even cover the estimated \$14,000 annual maintenance cost of the proposed 15 mile pipeline.

Since most grazing is concentrated in riparian zones, and since riparian areas represent only 1% of the 250 million acres of public rangelands in the West, the actual cost to the public may even be greater than such figures suggest. In a study published in the *Journal of Range Management*, it was estimated that riparian vegetation occupied 4 acres of land for each mile of stream in eastern Oregon. The authors concluded that at the current price charged by the BLM for grazing public lands, the revenue produced for grazing in riparian zones is approximately 35-40 cents per mile of stream!

The above costs do not consider the non-monetary losses on these public lands. The recreational values of these lands alone are worth more to the public than the money the government receives for its grazing leases. One could easily argue that the highest value of these public lands is for wildlife habitat, biological diversity, watersheds, and recreation — not livestock.

Sadly, the Whitehorse Butte allotment management is typical of public lands range policy by the BLM and Forest Service throughout the West. Since livestock producers are attempting to profit from the public lands, the BLM and Forest Service should at the very least force them to bear all costs associated with their use of public lands, including all costs of administration, monitoring, environmental analysis, range developments, and mitigation. In addition, the public should be reimbursed for losses in water quality, recreational opportunities, and wildlife observation opportunities that result from livestock grazing. Present BLM and Forest Service management of rangelands does not consider these public costs and as a consequence is nothing more than a subsidization of the Western livestock industry. Should public lands be managed to maintain biodiversity, native wildlife, and natural ecological processes; or should they be manipulated and degraded to support the production of an alien species for private profit at public expense? It's your land — you decide.

## Yellowstone Bison...

continued from page 10  
the animals showed any interest at all, they eventually habituated to the tactic.

During the winter of 1989, more than 560 of the 2707 Bison in the Yellowstone population were shot as they left the Park, outraging the nation. Nearly all these animals were part of the northern herd, which prior to the hunt only numbered 700 animals.

### Jackson Hole Herd

The Bison in the Jackson Hole area of Wyoming originated with the 1969 release of eight animals into Grand Teton National Park. In 1978 the slowly growing herd discovered the "free lunch" given each winter at the National Elk Refuge, where 7000-8000 Elk are fed pellets. With a new source of winter forage, the Bison population began to expand rapidly.

Today the Jackson Hole herd has about 100 animals, which winter on the Elk Refuge but summer in Grand Teton Park. There have been reports of Bison in the Wind River Range, though no one knows whether they came from the Jackson Hole area or Yellowstone.

Bison in the Jackson herd also have brucellosis. It is suspected that they contracted it from brucellosis-infected Elk at the National Elk Refuge feeding grounds, since the original eight were brucellosis-free.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) objected to having any Bison at the National Elk Refuge. The refuge, they maintained, was set aside for Elk. Originally the FWS called for the total removal (read "killing") of all

Bison; but because of objections from the Greater Yellowstone Coalition and others, this total extermination never occurred.

However, a herd reduction program was approved and in the winter of 1988-89, sixteen Jackson Hole Bison were shot by agency personnel. This changed to a public hunt during the winter 1989-90, when 19 Bison were shot.

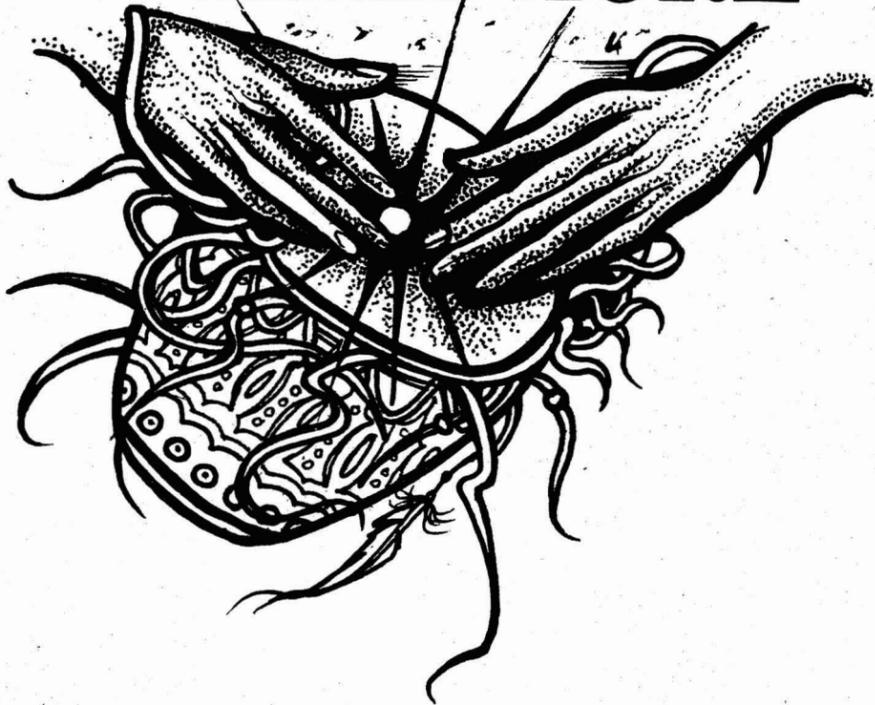
Recently a new twist was added to the Jackson Hole brucellosis conflict when the Parker Land and Cattle Company of Dubois filed suit against Wyoming Game and Fish for \$1.2 million in damages. The Parker cattle herd, which was not vaccinated against brucellosis, was discovered to have the disease in 1988. Though no one knows for sure how the cattle got the disease, one guess is that they contracted brucellosis from Elk while grazing on public lands in the Union Pass area.

If the suit is upheld, it could open a Pandora's box for wildlife in the West. What responsibilities does the government have to protect private livestock using public lands? What are the responsibilities of ranchers to take measures to protect their herds? The implications for predator control suits are obvious. If the government must protect a private livestock owner on public land against naturally occurring risks like brucellosis, would the government have the same obligation to protect all livestock against predators, poison plants, lightning, and a host of other factors?

—George Wuerthner



# TRIBAL LORE



ed. note: Addresses for congresspeople are US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; and US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. The Capitol switchboard is 202-224-3121. The congressional reference service at 202-225-1772 can tell you the present status of any federal bill. Try to remember the bill's number or title, though the staff will try to help even if you only know the bill's general theme.

## Gila in Danger

New Mexico's Gila National Forest is arguably the most diverse and biologically important complex of wildlands in the Southwest. It encompasses high aspen and spruce forests, mountains blanketed in Ponderosa Pine, grassy mesas, lush (ungrazed) riparian areas, and semi-desert rocky hillsides. It is home to several indigenous critters, including Gooding's Onion and the Gila Trout, an Endangered Species. Relatively low elevation (the high point is 10,892 feet) and never glaciated, the Gila was high quality Mexican Wolf and Grizzly Bear habitat, and remains the best place biologically for Lobo, Griz, and Jaguar reintroduction in New Mexico. The Gila includes close to two million roadless acres. Unfortunately, only a little over 800,000 of those are protected, in three designated Wildernesses.

The Forest Service is now planning to build 38 miles of new road and reconstruct 15 miles of road in the Eagle Peak roadless area (see *EF!* 2-88). Since some very old roads in the Gila have often healed to little more than trails, actual construction may exceed 50 miles. Steep slope cable logging will consume over 1100 acres (the Gila has not yet suffered a steep slope sale), and an old-growth forest that is habitat to Bald Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, and Gooding's Onion will be completely fragmented. This timber sale may be the worst presented to the public this year in the Southwest.

You may want to see the Eagle Peak area before it is gone (you will have some time, as the EIS will be appealed and may go to court). To visit, find the town of Reserve on your New Mexico map. A couple miles north of Reserve, take the road right as far as you can up to Eagle Peak.

Alternately, if you don't wish to drive up there, go past Reserve, south and east into the Forest until you see the aircraft landing strip on your left. There turn left (north) and follow the road until it forks. Turn right (east) and look for a trail on your left at Perry Canyon which will take you to Eagle Peak. You can also take another trail farther on, at Black Burro Canyon, but it doesn't go all the way up and you'll have to bushwhack to the top.

Finally, you can access Eagle Peak by taking the road southeast from the burg of Apache Creek (north of Reserve), taking the right fork (south) when it splits, and then looking for a trail about five miles farther on the right. These directions are taken from a map, so some of the features may not be as easy to locate as this sounds.

—Mogollon

## ELF Stops NC Freddie's

On May 21, the Western North Carolina Earth First! group (Earth Liberation Front, or ELF), the Rescue Rangers, and the Preserve Appalachian Wilderness group (PAW) demonstrated at the US Forest Service office in Asheville to halt, for two hours, timber operations in North Carolina National Forests. Two activists were arrested after chaining themselves to the doors of the FS office.

David Wheeler, one of those arrested,

explained the protest: "As long as the Forest Service feels that its mission is to represent only the interests of human beings, it will never be able to come up with a program that fully fits the ecological needs of the forest. Earth First!, the Rescue Rangers, and PAW see our mission as serving the forest itself."

Also arrested was Rodney Webb. Said Webb, "The problems that exist in the forests here — clearcuts and road-building and development — exist everywhere ... To me, this sort of action is the meaning of 'think globally, act locally' — to see the global ideal from a local perspective, and to act for that local perspective."

The activists also called attention to their program for Forest rescue in Southern Appalachia. Their visionary plan for the future of Katuah Province is currently the only written alternative to the Forest Service's management plans for the 3.5 million acres of public land in the region. In contrast to the FS's plans for ongoing "resource extraction" and road-building, the *EF!*/Rescue Rangers manifesto calls for an end to all commercial exploitation and road construction in the region's public lands, so that they might become a regional evolutionary preserve capable of maintaining ample numbers of all native wildlife species. Eventually, these lands would connect with other large evolutionary preserves along the Appalachian mountain chain to form a wide migration corridor extending from Florida to Maine.

To help the campaign on behalf of Katuah's forests, write the *EF!* address for western NC in the Directory. Also write NC's congresspersons calling for an end to cutting on the National Forests.

## FS Is Killing Our Birds!

The US Forest Service, state agencies, and private loggers are each year killing countless songbirds, raptors, and other birds during logging operations in the nesting season.

The Code of Federal Regulations part 21, subpart D (21.41)(c)(1) states in reference to permits required to kill birds: "Permittees may not kill migratory birds unless specifically authorized on the permit." Yet each year, the US Forest Service schedules timber cutting during the height of the nesting season, without specific authorization by permit to kill birds. In the George Washington National Forest, for example, approximately 30% of timber is cut in the period May 1 to July 31 inclusive, which is the height of the nesting season at this latitude. In large clearcuts, thousands of nestlings, fledglings and adults are killed when nest trees are felled or when nests on the ground are overrun by heavy machines. Many of these birds are neotropical migrants whose wintering areas in South and Central America are being deforested and who consequently have suffered great declines in numbers. Particularly vulnerable are forest interior species such as the Scarlet Tanager, and Parula, Cerulean, Blackburnian and other warblers. It is believed that in a few years many of these species may be critically endangered.

Virginians for Wilderness is demanding that at the very least the Forest Service and state and other federal agencies be required to time timbering operations to avoid the bird nesting season. The forest is not a crop that must be harvested at a particular time of the year. As the greatest part of the bird nesting occurs during a small fraction of the year, in spring, depending on latitude and elevation, the nesting season can easily be

avoided. Our birds deserve no less!

We suggest that you protest the bird slaughter to the US Forest Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service and state agencies and demand protection during the nesting season.

—Bob Mueller, Virginians for Wilderness

## BC Greens Advocate Zero Population Growth

The Green Party of British Columbia, Canada, at its annual policy meeting, March 24-25, approved a policy of zero population growth. Recognizing that "environmental solutions being promoted ... would be temporary if the broader problem of unlimited human population growth is not addressed," Greens called for incentives and programs to slow population increase until a zero growth rate is achieved. For areas where high population growth has caused social or environmental problems, a negative growth rate was called for.

The lone dissenter wanted a negative growth rate. The BC Greens are, so far as we know, the only Green Party to make zero population growth part of their platform.

—Trudy Frisk

## Bear Symptom, Not Nuisance

Yellowstone National Park officials recently announced that they had captured a Grizzly Bear sow, number 134, and her cub. The sow was removed from the Park, while her yearling cub was released back into the wild to face an uncertain future due to its age.

Bear 134's crime was that she was a good forager and tolerant of humans. Every spring she fished for spawning Cutthroat Trout on several streams along Yellowstone Lake, including one near the Lake Hotel. After the spawning season she regularly left the developed areas to forage in other parts of the Park. She did not stay around human developments seeking handouts.

Nevertheless, the NPS considered her a potential hazard to visitors, even if for only a few weeks a year. Several times in the past, the agency trapped and moved her, but 134 always came back. After these failures, the NPS deemed 134 a "nuisance" bear, even though she was not habituated to human foods and did not attack humans. She was a non-aggressive, breeding age female, a good mother, and an effective natural forager — the kind of bear one wants in the Park.

The problem is not intolerance on the part of the bear, but on the part of humans. The "nuisance" is the plethora of developments in prime Grizzly habitat. The removal of one bear will not end the problem. As long as an abundant food source remains, bears will use the area. By removing 134, the Park Service is ducking the real issue — inappropriate siting of developments coupled with improper timing of human presence. Simply delaying the opening of the Lake Hotel a few weeks until the spawning runs were over could have eliminated any visitor safety problem, and we would have a "good" bear still alive in the Park. Bear 134 was a victim, not a criminal.

—George Wuerthner

## Upper Ruby Cattle Allotment Controversy

The upper Ruby River heads in the Gravelly Range of the Beaverhead National Forest about 50 miles south of Sheridan, Montana. Grazing by domestic livestock is one of the major commodity production uses of the Forest and also one of the major agents of environmental impact. In what is shaping up to be a major test of who runs the National Forests — the Forest Service or the ranchers — the Sheridan Ranger District has been attempting to correct severe overgrazing problems on the upper Ruby. Due to the severity of the damage, the excellent documentation of damage collected by the FS, and the lack of cooperation given by ranchers, this case has national implications for our efforts to take back our public rangelands from the livestock industry.

Since 1982 the Sheridan Ranger District has been trying to develop a new allotment plan. The permittees' resistance to revisions has thus far stymied the Forest Service efforts. The present plan, written in 1970, is completely out of date. According to FS estimates, the upper Ruby was already overgrazed and overstocked when the allotment plan was implemented in 1970. Problems with the plan stem from incorrect assumptions often used in determining proper range usage on public rangelands.

1. The 1970 plan designated all the acreage as primary range, but not all of it was usable. Some was too dry, too steep or otherwise unusable as cattle range. Nevertheless, the number of cows permitted was based on the assumption that the entire area was of equal value for grazing.

2. The overstocking has led to soil compaction, lowering range productivity and further reducing available forage.

3. Due to breeding practices, cattle and calves today are larger than those of 20 years ago and consequently need more forage. No adjustment in cattle numbers has been made to account for these changes.

4. As is common throughout the West, though range carrying capacity is calculated based on the total forage in an allotment, cattle use of the allotment is uneven. Riparian zones tend to get the most use, resulting in severe overgrazing, while uplands are barely touched. Yet the number of cattle permitted to graze on the upper Ruby is based upon even use of forage on the entire allotment.

Forest Service range surveys document riparian zones in very poor shape. Problems include loss of willows, trampling of vegetation, severe soil erosion and devastated stream banks, impacts to fisheries, and soil compaction. The area's suitability for wildlife, including Elk, song birds, and Sage Grouse, is reduced.

To correct these problems the FS has offered a range of alternatives. All require livestock reduction, varying from 25% to 60%. Ranchers ("the original environmentalists") have resisted all attempts at reduction.

Unless the Forest Service receives public support for its efforts to stop the overgrazing, it's unlikely that substantive changes will occur. The Sheridan Ranger District is planning to do an EA or EIS this summer on the management of the upper Ruby drainage. Interested people should write the district and ask to be placed on a mailing list to receive the document, and ask that all livestock be removed, permanently.

\*Sheridan District Ranger, Box 428, Sheridan, MT 59729

—George Wuerthner

## Support Leghold Trap Ban

Please write Representative Henry Waxman (Chairman, Subcommittee on Health and Environment, Commerce Committee, US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515) in support of a ban on leghold traps. Urge him to schedule hearings promptly on HR 4604, which would outlaw the steel jaw leghold trap. Your letters are urgently needed, for the fur industry is waging a powerful fight against this bill.

—Antoinette Dwinga, Carnegie, PA

## And Now, Pictured Roads National Lakeshore

ed. note: The following is condensed from Midwest Headwaters Earth First! News (4-90). This fine newsletter "comes to you with amazing irregularity, 4-6 times a year, depending on whether your editors feel there's enough news fit to print" (address in Directory). A longer version of the article originally appeared in Green Net (4-90).

Situated on the southern shore of Lake Superior is Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. It stretches some 35 miles between the semi-resort towns Grand Marais and Munising [in Michigan's Upper Peninsula], and encompasses roughly 67,000 acres of forest and shoreline.

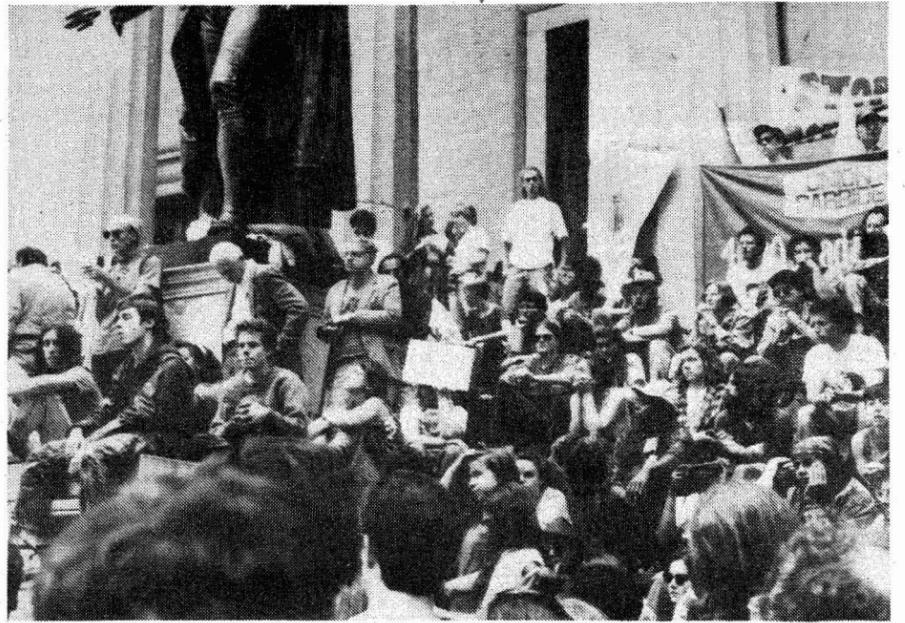
The Lakeshore gets its name from the lofty sandstone cliffs which in places ascend 200 feet from the lake. It is a wild place that evokes the spirit of the times when Indians, missionaries and voyageurs plied the waters of the Great Lakes in bark canoes. The water is still so clear that you can stand atop one of the craggy prominences today and drop a big, brightly colored piece of quartz or sandstone into the lake below and watch it sink through the depths while you take three or four long breaths.

The Pictured Rocks are contiguous with the Grand Sable Dunes at the eastern end of the Lakeshore. The dunes are immense glacial deposits of sand that rise steeply from the lake as high as 300 feet, and stretch some 5 miles in length. The dunes have been giving up secrets recently. Ghost forests, buried long ago at the end of the Pleistocene epoch, are just now starting to be uncovered by the continually shifting sands.

Huge storms have battered the shoreline for millennia. Waves towering 40 feet have been known to sweep across Lake Superior, the greatest expanse of fresh water in the world.

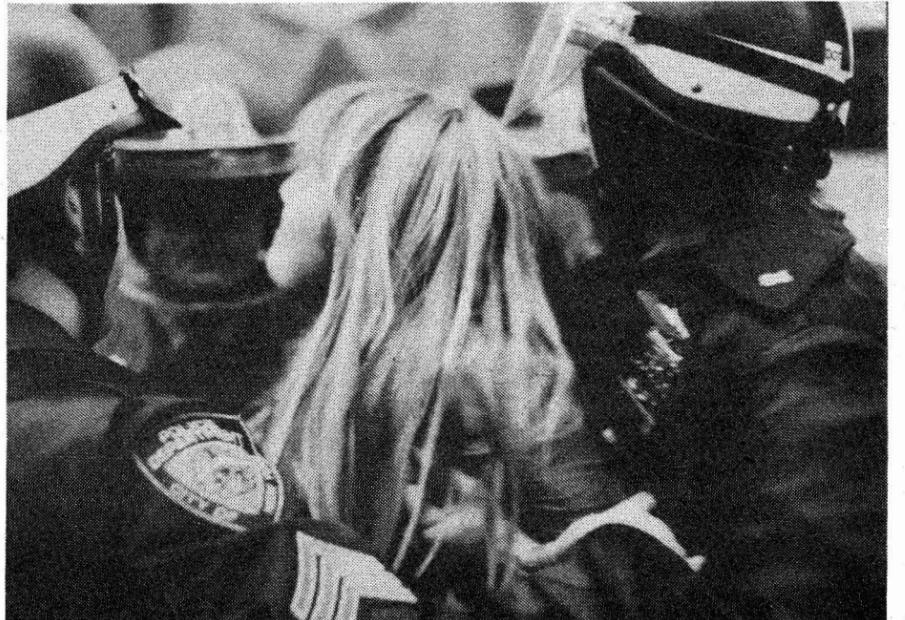
Wave action has worn numerous caves into the face of the cliffs. In some places they are large enough to paddle into. Yet uplift and erosion of the varicolored sandstones are responsible for most of the tall scenic stacks and arches along the lakeshore. The inland lakes and valley are primarily products of the last glacial advance, roughly 10,000 years ago.

The region's climate is humid and cold. Snowfall averages 135 inches per year. Sometimes pockets of snow can be found well into July near low shady areas of the



## SCENES FROM WALL STREET, THE DAY AFTER EARTH DAY

photos by Geeskaenh



### Great Lake.

Although the park lies within the Eastern deciduous forest, parts of it appear boreal. Large stands of White and Red Pine, and in many areas hemlock, fringe the lake and coat the inland terrain. While some hunting is allowed in the park, it can be argued that Black Bears occupy the top of the food chain. White-tailed Deer are prolific but have been declining in recent years. Bobcats, River Otters, and Porcupines are among the many other mammals that reside within the Lakeshore.

A few sites in the park reflect the early influence of the iron, lumbering, and maritime industries in the Upper Great Lakes. There is an old smelting furnace near Munising. The Kingston Plains is a vast field of White Pine stumps, lasting evidence of the impacts of clearcutting and subsequent fire over 100 years ago.

The National Lakeshore includes a working segment of the North Country Trail. When completed, the trail will stretch from New York to North Dakota.

In most places the impact of humans upon the Lakeshore is hardly, if at all, evident. It is bordered on an entire side by Lake Superior, and Michigan's Upper Peninsula has a low population density. Unfortunately, the wild integrity of the Lakeshore is now in danger from road-building.

Seven roads, five of them paved, already make the Lakeshore accessible to motorized tourists. Most of these visitors come from downstate Michigan.

The roads most traveled are county and state highways. The main route from Grand Marais at the east end of the park, to Munising at the west end, is H-58. It runs parallel to the lakeshore through state forest. The National Park Service is distressed that it does not have direct control over the maintenance of the existing roads and that "access by a conventional vehicle is not available to all major features" of the Lakeshore.

The administrators want to tear a new 12-mile paved road through the largest wild area in the park. A 1981 management plan outlines lakeshore development in five phases at a total cost to taxpayers of more than \$24 million (1980 dollars). Phases one through three have largely been carried out and have turned big chunks of forest into parking lots.

The Park Service is currently drafting an environmental impact statement for the proposed road, the Beaver Basin Rim Road. The road would greatly diminish attempts to reintroduce species extirpated from the area

like the Eastern Timber Wolf and Pine Marten, both of which need large, unbroken parcels of habitat. Peregrine Falcons have recently returned to their high cliff aeries at Pictured Rocks after a devastating population decline (attributed to pesticide poisoning). Road-building could harm this Endangered Species.

The Piping Plover would also be affected. These small, rare shorebirds lay their eggs on the beach where they are left exposed and vulnerable for weeks. Their decline is attributed mainly to all-terrain vehicle use and unleashed dogs. The new road would run parallel to the longest stretch of beach in the Lakeshore for over five miles, as close as a quarter mile away from plover habitat.

Many citizens have voiced opposition to the road. However, local civic figures believe it will draw more tourists to spend more money in Alger County, which it surely will.

The EIS process is long. There is still time to save Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore from the motorized masses. Here's what you can do:

Immediately contact Superintendent Grant Petersen, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, POB 40, Munising, MI 49862 (906-387-2607) and express your opposition to the Beaver Basin Rim Road. Ask to be put on the EIS mailing list for this road. Urge him to close existing roads within the park and acquire land and easements to expand its boundaries.

Write your US senators and representative (US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; House of Representatives, DC 20515) and alert them to the road threatening Pictured Rocks. Ask them to draft legislation that would ban all road-building in our National Parks.

Visit Pictured Rocks. Stop at Park Service headquarters on your way home and tell the bureaucrats how the proposed road would adversely affect the ecosystems of the Lake Superior shoreline and your enjoyment of them as a taxpayer and lover of unspoiled wilderness.

—Rick Chamberlain

### Activists Blockade Wall Street

The Wall Street Action of April 23, coordinated by a coalition of radical environmental movement people, was a study in positional frustration. The scale (human and financial) of Wall Street has to be experienced to be believed. An organized, non-

violent civilly disobedient event involving 2000-3000 people was reduced by the "status quo" to a paragraph buried on page B5 of the *New York Times*. As draining as it may seem, the only way the Wall Street juggernaut can be slowed to a sane pace and scale is by years of committed civil struggle. How much money did the taxpayers of New York City dish out to pay for roughly 3000 of NYPP's finest cops (who were, by the way, very professional and controlled in their behavior) and support equipment? Probably much more than they are willing to pay, especially on anything approaching a repeated basis.

Invest wisely, folks.  
—Geeskaenh, GABEF!

### Yellow-billed Loon Survives ... Barely

After the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska's Prince William Sound last spring, wildlife officials feared that the Yellow-billed Loon would face extinction as a result of deaths caused by exposure to toxic crude oil. Recent data suggest that the species is still extant in Alaska but cannot afford any other negative impacts.

The Yellow-billed Loon, *Gavia adamsii*, is similar to the Common Loon, *Gavia immer*, but is distinguished by a larger, upturned bill, lighter in color than that of the Common Loon. It ranges from the northern Soviet Union and northwest Canada in summer, to southeast Alaska in winter. It is found rarely as far south as Vancouver, British Columbia. Prince William Sound is an important habitat for this loon as it migrates between summer and winter ranges.

Worldwide, the Yellow-billed Loon numbers less than 10,000; Alaska numbers were believed to be less than 5000. Those individuals found in Prince William Sound during summer nest in northern Arctic regions, though exact nesting locations are unknown.

According to Nancy Tankersly, of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 87 Yellow-billed Loon carcasses were recovered in last year's Exxon Valdez oil spill clean-up activities. Sixty-nine unidentified loon carcasses were also recovered, some of which may be Yellow-billed Loons. The US Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that the number of birds recovered represents 10-30% of the total number of birds killed.

"The Yellow-billed Loon population in Alaska has suffered significant damage from the Exxon Valdez oil spill," said Tankersly. "900 to 2600 animals represents a significant

percentage of the known population of less than 5000 birds. But the species should be able to survive, if there are no further oil spills in Prince William Sound."

Tankersly also noted that though nest site studies have not shown any significant drop in numbers in Alaska, the actual effect on the total population is unknown, since we do not know where the loons from Prince William Sound actually nest.

The Yellow-billed Loon was the species hardest hit by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, in terms of percentage of total population. It serves as a metaphor for all species in Prince William Sound: They can survive this disaster IF there are no more oil spills.

—Michael Lewis, Chugiak, AK

### James Bay Update

A group of Inuit Eskimos and Cree Indians recently paddled from the Great Whale River in Quebec south all the way to New York City to publicize their opposition to the proposed James Bay II project. They arrived during Earth Week and drew considerable media attention to the plight of James Bay (though, of course, far less attention than gained by the one [!] American hostage released in Lebanon that week). Explaining that James Bay II would divert and dam 8 rivers in northern Quebec to generate 11,000 megawatts of electricity, they denounced the project on the grounds that it would further reduce waterfowl nesting sites, cause great amounts of carbon dioxide to be released into the atmosphere from rotting vegetation, and contaminate fish with mercury. The following is an update on the fight against the James Bay II project from Jim Higgins of the New England Coalition for Energy Efficiency and the Environment. (See Jim's previous articles in the Journal for background information.)

The Vermont Public Service Board has decided to delay its decision on whether to import power until the end of May, at the request of utilities. Hydro Quebec, or any company, must get an export license from Canada's National Energy Board to sell power outside Canada. The National Energy Board has said it will need 6 months to decide on Hydro Quebec's application to export energy to New York and Vermont. Environmental stipulations are attached to such a license, but they are weak.

The Crees, the New York Sierra Club and the New England Coalition for Energy Efficiency and the Environment will take legal

continued on page 14

# Tribal Lore...

continued from page 13

action against the NY Power Authority to stop the purchase.

Much of James Bay II's power would go to aluminum smelters. Aluminum smelters in Quebec have already severely polluted the St. Lawrence River, decimating the Beluga Whale population and poisoning the Mohawk people on the Akwesasne Indian Reservation. Now Quebec wants to use James Bay power to run 3 new internationally financed smelters which would use 1000 megawatts — as much as power as the state of Vermont. Most of the aluminum is exported.

The natives' voyage by odayak (a boat said to be a cross between a kayak and a canoe) was a success in getting attention. It helped start a new network in New York and activated key people in Vermont. Also, the national Sierra Club has established a James Bay Task Force with US and Canadian membership.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

1) Pressure the politicians. Write to New York governor Mario Cuomo and Vermont governor Madeline Kunin and to US Congresspersons. Write Canada's Prime Minister, emphasizing native rights as well as environmental concerns.

\*Governor Cuomo, State Capitol, Albany, NY 12224

\*Governor Kunin, State Capitol, Montpelier, VT 05602

\*Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Parliament Bldg, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA

2) Make James Bay an election issue in Vermont. Bernie Sanders, who is popular with progressives, is running for Congress. Former governor Snelling, who started the dastardly deal, is running for governor again. A utility lawyer, Louise McCarren, is running for lieutenant governor. We want to ask all candidates where they stand on this.

3) Join forces with Canadians. A demonstration is planned for May 27 in Quebec City. For information on subsequent actions, call Nicolas Calvé at 514-270-0557. Also contact the James Bay Committee of the Green Energy Conference, c/o Karamessines, 3565 Lorme Ave Apt 601, Montreal, Quebec H2X 2A5; 514-842-0552.

4) Conduct research on corporate roles in James Bay. Who is investing? Where is the support in the US? How should we intervene on Wall Street? Who owns the utilities? How do they invest and use their money? How much do they spend on perks and advertising? Publicize this information.

5) Network. Share information with environmental groups, churches and unions. Pressure the national groups (Audubon, Sierra Club, NRDC, etc.) to make this a priority issue.

6) Promote conservation and energy efficiency. Push for laws mandating such.

7) Stop using aluminum. Avoid aluminum cans, foil, etc.

8) Spread the word. Scarcely anyone in New York even knows where James Bay is. Send letters to editors, write articles, and otherwise disseminate the news.

## JAMES BAY II ACTION

EF! in Canada is planning a MAJOR action against the JAMES BAY II project for late summer or early fall. If interested please contact us ASAP. Please tell others who might be interested. Watch this space for details on the action and ways you can assist. Contact us either through EMAIL at WEB:kaulbars, or write to Earth First!, Box 4612, Sta "E, Ottawa, Ont. CANADA K1S 5H8, or phone (613) 231-6507.

—Mike Kaulbars, Ottawa EF!

## Vermont EF! Protests For Clean Air

On May 20 at City Hall Park in Burling-

ton, Vermont EFers and others demonstrated to express disapproval of the clean air bills making their way through the US Congress. As of May 20, the Senate has already passed a bill; the Bush-Dingell bill (HR 3030) will come up for floor debate, amendment, and voting soon. Both are weaker than current law in many respects, and both will continue to allow the increase of chemical poisons in the atmosphere — and in wildlife. While a number of strengthening amendments are scheduled in the House floor voting, for the most part these will not restore the citizen standing and legal suit provisions featured under current law, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 et. al.; they will vest too much discretionary standard-setting and permitting authority in the politically-appointed EPA administrator, and they do not require health-based emissions limits for air toxics until 2003. The Bush administration, furthermore, is likely to oppose any strengthening amendments with a veto threat.

The Congressional leadership, the President, and even some Washington environmental lobbyists seem determined to pass a clean air bill this year. Senator Jeffords, a member of the Environment and Public Works Committee, agreed to the Bush-Senate leadership compromise and voted against some of the fairly good strengthening amendments on the Senate floor. He needs to hear from us. Congressman Peter Smith, being a Republican, will be under pressure from the administration to vote against alterations to the Bush-Dingell bill. He needs to know that Vermonters will not stand for it. Most importantly, we need to inform people that the clean air bill they have been expecting, one that deals effectively with acid rain, ozone, toxics, nitrogen oxides, heavy metals, smog, fuel efficiency, carbon dioxide, and visibility has been wiped off the agenda in favor of a public relations gambit.

The hour is late. As long-time labor and environmental activist Richard Grossman put it, "it would be better to end up with no law this spring but with an educated, aroused nation, than to get a worthless law which lulls the public into complacency." A few "swing" votes by some supposedly environmentally-oriented Senators here in New England, Mitchell, Chafee, and Jeffords, who thus far have gone along to get along, could derail a bad bill or force the rewrite of the worst sections of HR 3030.

—Erik Sohlberg, Vermont EF!

*ed. note: The House of Representatives has passed a "clean air" bill. The relevant Senate and House committees will soon meet to consolidate their two different bills into a final bill to send to the President. Both versions are inadequate and readers should tell their congresspersons so.*

## Commerce Dept. Harasses Sea Shepherd Leader

*ed. note: In what clearly was not an incidental take, the Department of Commerce, via its National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), recently arrested the director of Sea Shepherd Hawaii, Paul von Hartmann, for allegedly approaching too close to a Humpback Whale. The reports below are adapted from news releases by Paul von Hartmann. We urge readers to write letters to the Department of Commerce (14th Street NW, Washington, DC 20230) protesting their harassment of the Sea Shepherd leader, and demanding that they halt exploitation of cetaceans, in accordance with Hartmann's suggestions below. We also urge readers to send contributions to Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, the most effective cetacean defense group in the world.—JD*

In April the Department of Commerce (also known as National Marine Fisheries Service) spent thousands of tax dollars to prosecute the director of Sea Shepherd Hawaii. Rather than comment overmuch on the feeble effort to smear my reputation as an effective defender of marine mammals, I will trust people to decide for themselves why six Commerce Department employees were flown to Maui, the week after Earth Day, for a show that was maliciously reported by the

Maui News.

Prior to this, on 11 April 1989, I had photographed the Pacific Whale Foundation whalewatching vessel, *Lady Anne*, recklessly approach a pod of Humpback Whales. At the surface, traveling in a tightly grouped, highly interactive configuration, the whales were assaulted in what was the most flagrant violation of the Federal Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act that I have ever witnessed.

In addition to the 19 sequential slides, which clearly show several reference points, the backs and blows of the whales, an obvious wake behind the *Lady Anne*, and the name of the boat, I also turned in two written affidavits and the names of four people who witnessed the incident. The NMFS declined to prosecute the Pacific Whale Foundation because "they could not find any evidence to substantiate" my allegations. What a hoot! In the meantime, I've been charged with whale encroachment, and slandered in the Earth Day 1990 edition of the *Maui News*, which reported that I had "harassed" whales. This was in an article printed directly under an article and photograph showing Taiwanese fishermen throwing broken beer bottles into the neck of a Pseudorca Dolphin.

As possibly the only witness in a State Senate investigation of the Pacific Whale Foundation's exploitation of marine mammals, with irrefutable evidence demonstrating collusion between the Commerce Department and Pacific Whale Foundation, it is easy to see why it is important to damage my reputation. With PWF providing the "scientific" perspective needed by the Commerce Department to maintain control of the marine environment in Hawaii, at a time when several billion dollars worth of development depends on non-enforcement of the Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act, it is crucial to the future of marine mammal exploitation that PWF not be revealed.

It is also necessary that Dolphin Quest at the Hyatt Waikaloa not be revealed as a front for the Dolphin Slave Trade run by "Dr." Jay Sweeney, part owner of Dolphin Quest, part owner of Dolphin Services International, and primary dolphin supplier for the US Navy. Sweeney is liberally permitted by NMFS, as is the entire dolphin capture industry. NMFS has issued 99.4% of dolphin capture permits applied for since 1972.

Likewise it is crucial that the effects of laying a 500 megawatt cable through the Humpback Whale birthing, breeding, and rearing waters be downplayed or ignored. And it's important that the expansion of Maalaea Harbor, located in the Humpbacks' breeding area, go ahead without a new Environmental Impact Statement, the one done ten years ago being deemed sufficient by the Army Corps of Engineers. Let's not forget the intrusive whalewatching industry, which, at most, receives warnings from NMFS, instead of citations, for obvious violations of the laws

Has anyone stopped to wonder why there are no marine sanctuaries in the only island state this country owns? In 1982 the government and local "researchers" let the marine sanctuary program for Hawaii quietly die, enabling Commerce to retain control of the marine resources. Using vague, incomplete, selectively enforced regulations, the Department of Commerce continues to exploit the ocean environment, manipulate research data, and subvert the efforts of the growing number of activists struggling for what marine life is left. With the availability of scientists who participate in the good work of the Marine Mammal Commission, with the elevation of the somewhat suspect Environmental Protection Agency to a Cabinet position, and with the momentum of environmental awareness and desire for change sweeping the people of the United States and the world, there is no reason to tolerate the conflict of interest inherent in allowing the Commerce Department to retain control of enforcement of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

—Paul J. von Hartmann, Director, Sea Shepherd Hawaii, POB 2147, Kihei, Maui 96753

## Misinformation Perpetuates Dolphin Slave Trade

The primary difference between brainwashing and education is the intent of those doing the teaching. The Dolphin Slave Trade exists because the information being distributed to a vast audience is intentionally flawed. By providing the caring public with a skewed perspective on dolphin captivity, touting the benefits of "education" and "research," hiding the atrocities committed, and simultaneously building a powerful economic structure, the buying, selling, death and perversion are established.

As one of the most effective brainwashing programs at orchestrating public support for dolphin slavery, the Dolphin Quest Cetacean Exploitation Concession at the Hyatt Waikaloa, in Kona, Hawai'i, plays a key role in keeping the cetacean skin trade profitable. Condoned by scientific authorities who depend on the Waikaloa Marine Life Fund for research money and permitted liberally by the National Marine Fisheries Service (a subdivision and financial dependent of the Commerce Dept.), dolphin exploitation feeds off a growing credibility. Because people trust the scientific community, wanting to believe science can save us from environmental catastrophe, and because the conflict of interest between promoting commerce and protecting marine mammals is unclear to most people, Dolphin Quest's owners continue to get rich from the suffering and death of dolphins in captivity.

It matters not to Dr. Sweeney (half owner of Dolphin Quest) that Atlantic Bottlenose Dolphins in the shallow bays of the Florida Gulf stay with their mothers for 3-6 years before joining sub-adult groups, then return to the their maternal pods after birthing babies of their own. Sweeney and other dolphin slavers prefer female dolphins 2-3 years old, effectively culling the healthy young animals from the population, resulting in overall decline in health for the wild dolphins left behind. This reverse, or unnatural, selection can result in a lower tolerance to disease, a higher rate of recessive gene introduction in the wild breeding population, and severe disruption of the complex social hierarchy which is the foundation of dolphin survival. None of this is mentioned in Dolphin Quest's "educational" literature.

The twisted appeal for money that Dolphin Quest distributes is prefaced by a description of Hawaiian Spinner Dolphins. Dolphin Quest gives information on the now highly visible (after being exposed by Sam LaBudde's work with the Marine Mammal Fund and Earthtrust, as well as by film that Sea Shepherd acquired) purse seine and drift net slaughter of marine mammals. A key word [Eastern] is left out of Dolphin Quest's material, which implies a relationship between the Hawaiian Spinner Dolphin and the Spinner Dolphins caught in the tuna nets, when it is stated that "Tuna fishermen have long made use of this association in the tropical Pacific."

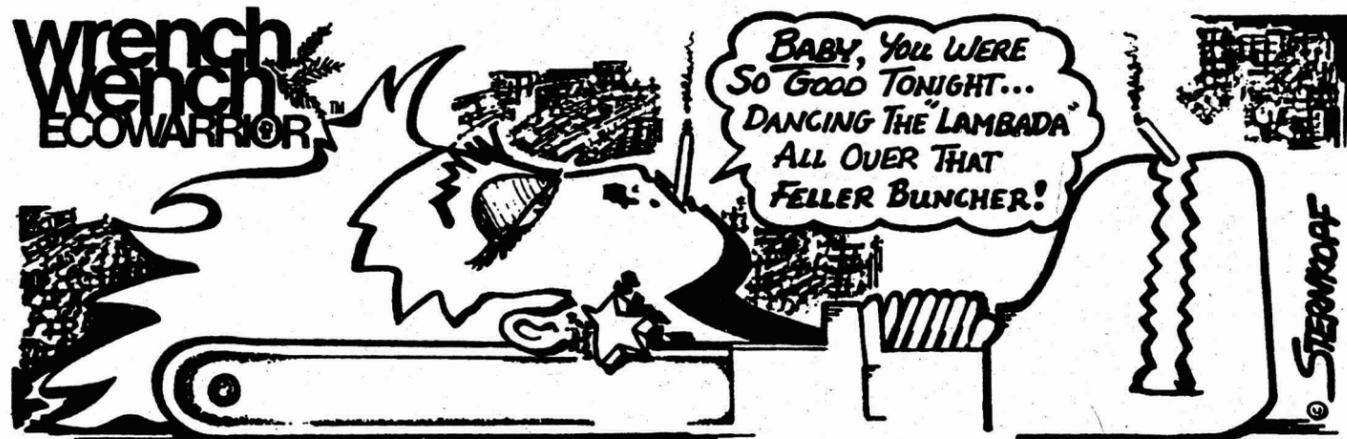
Thus begins the manipulation of the caring public. On the second page, people are informed that the respected "University of California at Santa Cruz is conducting a study of Hawaiian Spinner Dolphins off the Kona Coast of the Big Island. This project has two main objectives:

"1. To help provide a solution to the high mortality of dolphins ... caught in the nets of tuna fishing industry." (Here again it is implied that Hawaiian Spinners are involved.)

"2. To observe these dolphins underwater in order to gain more knowledge about their organization, behaviors, and vocalizations."

Then the vessel being developed, which will enable Jay Sweeney to capture pelagic dolphins in Hawaii, is described: "To overcome the difficulty of studying wild spinner dolphins, an underwater viewing vessel is presently being fitted, thanks to funding by Dolphin Quest, the Hyatt Regency Waikaloa, the Waikaloa Marine Life Fund, and private sponsors. At present, even the sophisticated sonar of the spinner dolphins cannot detect the deadly driftnets, but further study may reveal a way to mark the nets so that the dolphins may 'see' them acoustically." This statement reintroduces drift nets, confusing people who don't know the difference between purse seine nets and drift nets and the way they are fished.

It is obvious that the vessel described would also allow Sweeney to capture dolphins previously out of his reach. This is critical to his Dolphin Services International business because he's been shut out of the Gulf of Mexico by Sea Shepherd volunteers, Ric O'Barry's Dolphin Project, Representative Porter Goss, and Florida Governor Bob Martinez. Even Sweeney's dolphin shopping sprees to Japan are coming under fire for financially supporting the dolphin slaughter at Iki Island, where hundreds of the gentle creatures are herded into shallow bays and butchered, as Sweeney stands by choosing the animals he wants.



A pregnant Pseudorca that Sweeney took to a Texas marine park in April of 1989 aborted within three days and died a month later. Two Risso's Dolphins he bought were sold to the Navy, presumably destined for sentry duty in Bangor, Washington, where Trident nuclear submarines are kept. The two may still be in Honolulu, but Navy secrecy about their "swimmer nullification," killer-dolphin training program precludes finding out where they are being kept. The female Pseudorca was necropsied by a veterinarian from "Equine Adjusters," an insurance company dealing in race horses. So unfamiliar with cetacean physiology was the horse doctor that she sent the dolphin's lymph nodes out to the lab as "suspicious masses" for biopsy!

Dolphin Quest's "educational" material finishes with a section on "HOW TO HELP THE HAWAIIAN SPINNER DOLPHIN," which completes the process of extracting funds from people who love dolphins but do not realize they are funding technology that will be used to capture them alive. The page ends with a bibliography of respected marine scientists, at least two of whom are on Sweeney's payroll. I believe they are motivated by legitimate scientific curiosity — right or wrong as that might be in justifying harassment of marine mammals — but I also understand that the scientific community is held hostage by the dolphin slavers upon whom they depend for money to do their research.

The misinformational intent of the "educational" material should be obvious. By reiterating, subtly, the implied relationship between Hawaiian Spinner Dolphins and the purse seine fishery responsible for the slaughter of dolphins in the Eastern Tropical Pacific, and claiming to be researching "net release techniques," Dolphin Quest is shamelessly capitalizing on dolphin slaughter to perpetuate dolphin slavery.

By presenting the half-starved, still smiling dolphins to the public in a context that most people interpret as comfortable for the dolphins, the true nature of dolphin slavery is effectively hidden. When the people who have supported the Waikaloa Marine Life Fund's sinister research into dolphin capture technology eventually learn what they've donated money to, their distrust of legitimate environmental efforts will be galvanized.

The recent victory in the tuna/dolphin war is a good example of what happens when the farmer comes home to find the fox guarding the hen house. While the Commerce Department allowed the slaughter of dolphins to continue, the people grew in their understanding of the situation. The conflict of interest between protecting the dolphins, by NMFS enforcement of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and promoting commercial exploitation of natural resources, which is what the Department of Commerce was created to do, is no longer tenable. Enforcement of the MMPA must be put into the hands of the Environmental Protection Agency, or under the jurisdiction of the Marine Mammal Commission who truly have the interests of the whales, dolphins and seals at heart.

—Paul J. von Hartmann

## American River Needs Letters

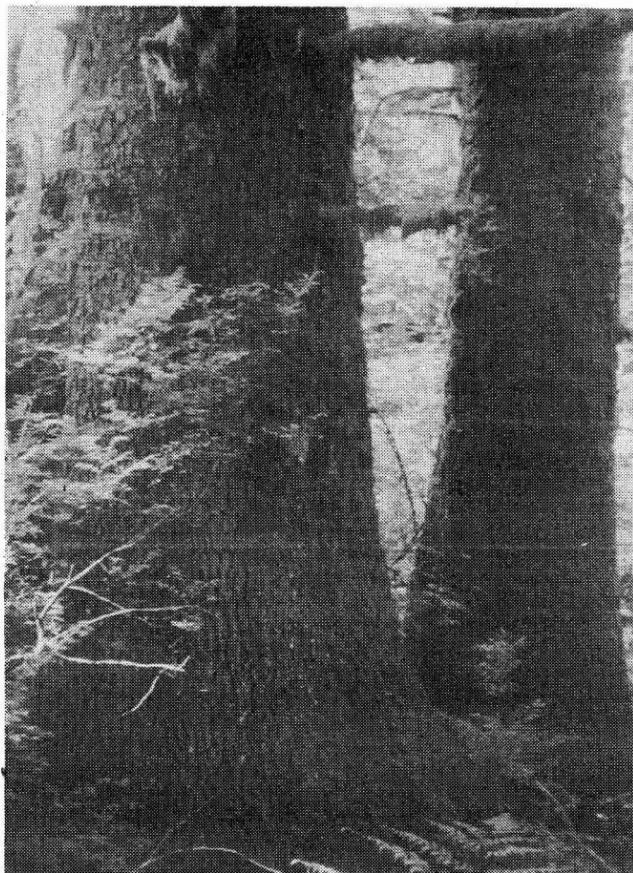
The continuing threat of an Auburn Dam project recently elevated California's American River to the list of the ten "most endangered" rivers in the nation. In an effort to preserve this wonderful natural resource, the Sacramento-based American River Coalition is campaigning to have much of the river system designated as part of an American River National Recreation Area.

The proposed recreation area would include almost 100 miles of the American River system, from near its headwaters in the Sierra to its confluence with the Sacramento River not far from the state capitol. Also included would be more than 80,000 acres of wildlife habitat, recreation lands, historic and cultural sites.

The Bureau of Land Management recently finished studying the river's North, Middle and South Forks to see if they qualify for recreation area status. The final report is due in September, but public comment will be accepted only until 15 July 1990.

Before July 15, write to the state director of BLM in support of a national recreation area. In your letter, say that the proposed American River National Recreation Area must include free-flowing waters of the North, Middle and South Forks. Ask to be put on the BLM mailing list. (This assures you an opportunity to be heard.)

Write Edward L. Hastey, State Director, BLM, 2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2841, Sacramento, CA 95825. For more information, contact the American River Coalition's Sacramento office at 909 12th St, Suite 207A, Sacramento, CA 95814; 916-448-1045.



## Court Stops PL from Logging All Species Grove

In May, Humboldt County Superior Court Judge William Ferroggiaro Jr. issued a temporary restraining order preventing Pacific Lumber from further logging in All Species Grove. All Species Grove is a 400 acre stand of virgin ancient Coast Redwoods located northeast of Fortuna at the confluence of Bell Creek and Lawrence Creek. PL proposed to cut 186 acres of this stand in timber harvesting plan (THP) 1-90-069 HUM.

"EPIC is suing to gain enforcement of the laws which protect wildlife. Numerous species of old-growth dependent wildlife are being driven to extinction by logging plans such as this one. The law is being broken by the timber companies on a regular basis. EPIC lacks the resources to file lawsuits on more than a tiny percentage of these many logging plans," explained Robert Sutherland, Litigation Coordinator for EPIC (Environmental Protection Information Center).

"We are suing because PL refused to provide site-specific surveys for such imperiled species as the marbled murrelet, the red tree vole, the goshawk, the spotted owl and the Pacific fisher," said Cecelia Lanman of EPIC's Board of Directors.

"In 1989 alone, the Department of Forestry approved 8206 acres of logging plans for PL, yet none of these were litigated by EPIC or any other group. 1880 of these acres were virgin old-growth worth, according to PL's own figures, a minimum of \$65,936,469. The company claims to be hurting economically. If so, why did owner Charles Hurwitz choose to pay himself the outrageous sum of \$8 million in salary last year?" asked Charles Powell, consultant to EPIC. PL was bought out in 1985 by MAXXAM Corporation, and both are now controlled by Hurwitz, a Texas financier.

PL earlier this year negotiated a moratorium with Representative Doug Bosco, State Assemblyman Dan Hauser, and State Senator Barry Keene. PL reportedly agreed not to cut the Headwaters Forest, providing environmentalists would not engage in excessive litigation against them. [As explained in the March issue of *EF! Journal*, this agreement fell apart when PL illegally cut a road into Headwaters Forest.—ed.]

PL currently has 20 other THPs in progress. PL has greatly increased their cut in recent years, according to a PL's chief forester, from about 160 million board feet per year in the early 80s to about 320 million board feet per year in recent years.

—EPIC, Box 397, Garberville, CA 95440.

## L.A. EF! Update

One Saturday in March, 20 activists met in a parking lot several blocks from the Toluca Lake home of comedian Bob Hope. We marched with signs and banners along Moorpark Street until we reached Hope's brick-wall-protected mansion, then lined up along the street. Protesters amicably conversed with three strapping Hope employees at a table offering canned soda pop which we politely refused.

One protester wore a Bob Hope mask. Softshoe street comedy ensued as cars slowed and stopped in front of Hope's mansion, and took our literature. This prompted the almost laughing police to tell us, "Don't stop them." Surrogate Bob said, "We're not stop-

ping them — they're stopping for us." Soon we faced possible arrest for making the police laugh. Out of context even here, a barnyard porker in a Sherlock Holmes hat rewrote scriptures in oral street verse: "A bad comic who ruins the good land is an abomination, but a good comedian who gives generously to parks and preservation is liken unto a jewel in the throne of Heaven."

The issue was Hope's plan to sell land to develop a golf course by filling in one of the last coastal canyons north of the main part of Los Angeles. This is only part of Hope's extensive holdings coveted for their remaining wildlands in the badly decimated Santa Monica Mountains.

Hope never showed his face, but our 20 protesters were David to the Goliath of Bob's world of Hollywood giants. It seems our protest, organized by new L.A. EF! leaders, helped halt one of the worst projects of latter day Hollywood as it tries to take everything with it in its self-prophesied fall. Day in and out here we have seen the mountains and rivers of Hollywood's kingdoms turned into housing, dumps, and golf courses with their greens eating up Mono Lake and gathering up toxins as they make the malathion run through the sewers into heavily polluted Santa Monica Bay.

The sacred lands in question here were 2408 acres of undeveloped land at Jordan Ranch in Agoura Hills. It appears that the planned golf course and 1152 home subdivision were stopped; but sacred lands are still in question, as the wild grapes are crushed with wild sage into the wine of compromise. "Lower density" housing will be built in the area. Hope donated a little less than 200 acres from Corral Canyon. The Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy (which holds some lands after purchase for parkland and may trade or sell some) purchased about 5000 acres near Hope's holdings, and another 200 acres in China Flats. Fifty critical acres of the "last major" coastal canyon in the L.A. area were lost in the exchange, and access will be granted for heavy development elsewhere.

To some conservationists fighting urban encroachment on California wilderness, the deal is a mistake because the 50 acres conceded to Hope are a gateway to massive development. So, when we tear down Los Angeles for experimental restoration of possible Grizzly habitat, there may be no need to start with the Hope home. Meanwhile, L.A. EF! is waiting for the studio decision on our script: "The Little Bulldozer That Couldn't," adapted from the old children's classic "The Little Train That Could."

In another action, L.A. EF! hung a 20 foot banner, saying "GEORGIA PACIFIC — OUT OF THE RAINFOREST," the day before Earth Day, at the steps to the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, which was showing the Smithsonian Institute's Rainforest Show. The following day about 30,000 members of an unclearly motivated human race were leafleted with world ecocatastrophe comics by a coyote in front of a shrine for American wilderness, and by others moving through the crowds and Earth Day tents.

Otherwise we're still here in the pits, bad-mouthing corporations, speaking at schools and Hollywood institutions, and doing media through the glitz and glitter of the silver screen shining and rotting in the desert.

—Peter Bralver and Sandra Behm,

L.A. EF!

ed. note: Peter is taking a leave of absence from organizing demonstrations in L.A., as he is involved in Redwood Summer. For information on actions in southern CA, call or write the other contacts in the area.

## Snake Oil Spill Shows Snake Skinners Stink

In April, as if to mock Earth Day 1990, Alamogordo, New Mexico and the Otero County fairgrounds sponsored the third annual Rattlesnake Extravaganza. In the weeks prior to the event, snakes were "rounded up" by spraying gasoline into winter hibernation dens — destroying the snakes' lungs, causing pneumonia and severe tissue damage, and rendering these dens unusable. The displacement and local extinction of rattlesnakes will cause rodent populations to explode, promoting further use of pesticides.

The Extravaganza News has made heroes of the "responsible citizens" who destroy the pests that could kill pets, livestock or even (hopefully a few) children. The News said, "the responsible Southwesterner takes an active role in helping aid the balance of nature by participating in the annual RATTLESNAKE EXTRAVAGANZA...."

The event drew the regular crowd of gawkers and professional snake assassins, as well as the venomous attention of animal rights demonstrators and several covert activists posing as rednecks. While the demonstrators stood outside shouting slogans and handing out anti-roundup fliers, activists spiriting butyric acid cased the building for places to leave their mark. The swamp coolers on the roof looked good, but lacked cover (until "earth nite"), so we went inside to witness the herpicide, and this is what we found:

A snake pit contained 50 or more rattlers. Children were teasing the snakes into striking at balloons tied to fishing poles. An announcer described the proper way to handle snakes. Adjacent to the main pit were the milking booth, where the snake venom is extracted before death, and the snake petting pit. Exhibitors were swapping snake parts, weapons, ammunition, and, of course, stories about who gets the \$100 reward for the biggest rattler. The cafeteria in the next room was doing a brisk business selling chunks of deep fried fresh killed snake ... until we showed up.

About 2 tablespoons of the vile substance was dumped and immediately the smell of puke and rotting meat began working on the nostrils and stomachs of the fair goers. More was splashed around the snake pits, and the announcer, who had been describing what incredible risks the handlers were taking, now was telling the audience that the odor they smelled was from the scared snakes. The effectiveness of the butyric acid was evident: The cafeteria stopped selling snake snacks, and my companions were almost revolted enough by the minute amount spilled on my hands to make me ride on the roof.

—Howler

## CO EF! Protests Killing of Four Wolves

Last fall, the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) captured four Gray Wolves that had strayed out of their designated "recovery areas" in Montana, drugged them, displayed them to the press, then relocated them. Three died as a result. More recently, they sent up a helicopter gunship to blow away a fourth wolf. EF!ers with the Montana Wolf Action Group (WAG) tried to scare the wolf away to safety but were too late. [See wolf update last issue.]

There are millions of cows in Montana, many on public land. There are a few wolves, crossing over from Canada and reclaiming their ancient territory now that the 150-year slaughter of their kind is supposed to be over. But alas, the agency that for decades was given the task of wiping out predators, Predator And Rodent Control (PARC), mutated into the Fish & Wildlife Service. Its mandate changed, but not its mindset.

Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) allows the killing of Endangered Species for scientific reasons or otherwise to help the species survive. This clause was apparently written as an emergency measure to prevent the spread of infectious disease throughout the population of an Endangered Species. But FWS is using it as a substitute for law enforcement. They reason that since ranchers oppose wolf recovery and may shoot wolves, they can be placated by the agency killing "problem wolves" first. FWS says more wolves will be killed as "recovery" progresses in Montana.

FWS's plan is to get a minimum number of wolves confined to the three designated Northern Rockies recovery areas: northwest Montana, central Idaho, and Yellowstone. But these areas will soon be wilderness is-

continued on page 16

# Tribal Lore...

continued from page 15

lands at current rates of logging and road construction, which won't allow for continued wolf evolutionary adaptation in response to changing conditions (such as the greenhouse catastrophe). The wolf recovery plan does not address the needs of entire ecosystems, from the San Juans to the North Cascades, for wolf predation on natural ungulates and on weedy, invasive animals such as cows and sheep.

In response to this slaughter of wolves and the subversion of the Endangered Species Act, Earth First! visited the FWS regional office in Lakewood, Colorado. We wanted an end to the wolf killings, an expansion of the recovery areas to include all the wolf's former range, and the immediate resignation of the officials who directed the killings, including regional director Galen Buterbaugh.

Finding the stuffed corpse of a Golden Eagle in the public relations foyer, I chained myself to a desk by it and set up my "stop killing endangered species" sign. The group then explained our demands to the startled p.r. spokesperson. We sang songs (Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young's classic "four wolves have been shot down") and gave media interviews as we eagerly awaited the arrival of G. Butterballs himself to announce his resignation and repentance and to pledge his (former) agency's new pro-wolf policy. Unfortunately, Galen developed a sudden case of "urgent appointmentitis" and didn't show his face. Instead he sent out an underling to beg us to leave. In this person's 15 minute appearance he never uttered the word 'wolf'.

Several hours later I was arrested, and shortly thereafter released pending trial on "petty offense" charges. The action served notice on FWS that killing Endangered Species is not a petty offense, and that we will not abide this slaughter. If needed we'll be back.

Protest to Galen Buterbaugh, FWS, POB 25486, Denver Federal Center, Denver 80225.

In related news, despite receiving hundreds of letters requesting a bill for wolf reintroduction in Colorado, Representative David Skaggs has turned us down. While keeping up the pressure on Skaggs, it may also be time to warn the state Division of Wildlife that their opposition to Gray Wolf and Grizzly Bear recovery will not be tolerated. So many shiteheads; so little time ...  
—Michael Robinson, CO EF!

## Bowen Gulch Faces a Big Gulp

Bowen Gulch is an ancient forest on the headwaters of the Colorado River between 10,000 and 11,000 feet on the western boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park and a quarter mile from the Never Summer Wilderness Area. Louisiana Pacific wants to cut it down for wood pulp and one inch thick boards. [See back issues for background.—ed.] Trees there include huge Engelmann Spruce and Subalpine Fir. The lush undergrowth, a rare species of wood frog, River Otters, and other rare plants and animals make this place very special.

Road-building may begin any time, possibly in July. Logging, by contract with the Forest Service, can only occur from August through March. This is a winter sale to "minimize" environmental degradation of the fragile wetlands and meadows.

This sale was set up during the reign of J.B. Crowell, appointed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture (over the Forest Service Chief) by Ronald Reagan in 1981. Crowell was the head lawyer for Louisiana Pacific at that time. Administrative appeals, doomed from the start, were exhausted in 1988. Cutting started in August 1989. EFlers sat in trees in August. They blockaded, then protested and prayed for a precision earthquake on the State Capitol in October. A road grader was monkeywrenched in late October or early November. The local contract loggers immediately pulled their equipment out. Tony Colter of LP in Deer Lodge, Montana, said: "We'll be back," and "We're gonna log Bowen Gulch as a memorial for Earth First!"

Over 1000 letters have been sent to Senator Tim Wirth and he says he is on our side; similarly for Representative Skaggs. Both have sent letters to the FS Regional Forester, Gary Cargill, who has the power to stop the cut. We are having a rally at the Bowen-Baker trailhead in Rocky Mountain National Park at noon on 1 July 1990. The rally is to be legal.

LP is pissed at EF! They don't listen to the Sierra Club, the Colorado Mountain Club, Senator Wirth or Congressional representatives. They don't listen to the Department of Natural Resources, which wants LP

to wait a year so an endangered plant survey can be done. They don't even list to the Forest Service which has asked them to reconsider the sale and alternative compensation. The road builder has been notified that this is a politically sensitive job. He has been offered compensation by the FS to not go in this year, if he cannot get other work to replace the Bowen Gulch. All local loggers are aware of the situation.

EFlers on their way to or from the Round River Rendezvous should visit the area. The timber sale area is on the Bowen Mountain quadrangle of the USGS topographic map series. It is near the town of Grand Lake. It can be reached by taking Colorado 4 (dirt road) which leaves Highway 34 west of Grand Lake just opposite the Dilly Docks (a store). On Colorado 4 bear right at the first main fork in the road, and bear right at two more forks thereafter. Ignore any small timber or firewood sale roads and also the logging road that comes in from the right and leads to Supply Creek. It has been our experience that any drivers who have shown an interest in the Bowen Gulch timber sale are contacted by the Grand County Sheriff's Department within minutes of parking their vehicle in that area. Illegal searches are often done — even if you park at the Bowen-Baker trailhead inside Rocky Mountain National Park. If you get lost or want help finding the sale contact (in Boulder) Jim Morris Environmental T-Shirts, 303-444-6430. Somebody there should be able to help you.

Help! Save Bowen Gulch!

—Ed Hammer, POB 2381, Boulder, CO 80306

ed. note: COEF's Walkabout newsletter is still requesting letters on behalf of Bowen Gulch: Please write Tim Wirth, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510 and Gary Cargill, Regional Forester, Box 25127, Lakewood, CO 80225-0127. Tell them to protect the area as Wilderness, close and rehabilitate nearby roads, and reintroduce or enhance populations of Gray Wolves, Grizzly Bears, Wolverines, Lynx, and Pine Martens.

Since the above article was written, more actions have been planned for July and people are asked to stop en route to the RRR. For information call Norbert 303-786-9460 or Chris or Mary Ann 303-499-4141.

## San Diego EF! Had A Party!

Amid questions such as "who was supposed to get a notice in the Journal?" and "didn't you bring the recycling barrels?", the San Diego (Southern CA) rendezvous happened. The good folks at Zendick Farm had alerted us to their intentions to hold a fundraiser for the Arizona Four's court costs, and it was decided to have a rendezvous at the same time. Three hundred notices were sent out to folks from San Diego to Santa Barbara, resulting in the arrival of two people besides us four organizers.

So, by my count, we had six EFlers and something like 600 orange haired punks there for the music (is that what that noise was?). A good deal of cash was made from T-shirts and requested entrance donations, so there were some positive by-products of the rendezvous. (Hey, we got to camp in a flower covered field among the chaparral shrubs drinking beer and eating beans. What more do ya' need?)

We were surprised by the number of kids that hung around on Sunday (Mothers Day, ancestor worship) for the Monkeywrenching and Biodiversity Project workshops. The highlight of the Biodiversity workshop came when an Endangered Coast Horned Lizard scurried across the middle of the circle. After the workshops, twenty people gathered to discuss the next day's action plan. We gave people vague ideas as to possible scenarios, but never said exactly what we had in mind. A time and meeting place was set.

DOWNTOWN (City Building) Joy! The twenty actually came. People were quickly informed that our target was the Pardee Development Company (Weyerhaeuser). Pardee is one of the slimiest developers in the country. The plan was to inhabit their office until the cops arrived, then leave since we had no willing arrestees. It went something like that. We moved into the office, not stopping at the secretary, and went straight for the back offices where the big boys reside. The walls were instantly papered with "Developers, GO BUILD IN HELL" stickers, and conversation was brisk with the suited yuppies. Then one of the suits locked the door in an effort to hold us for the police. However, he blew it when he opened it for security; the door was wrenched from his grasp and held open for our escape.

The action was short, and energy still ran high. Someone found the address of another land-raping local developer, McMillan Company, and we were off for action #2.

We were getting good. The folks at McMillan had no idea we were coming. The plan was to head for back offices again, but once we were in the lobby, someone shouted "BOARD MEETING." And so it was. Twenty orange haired radicals swept into a McMillan board meeting. Again, stickers were stuck

and rhetoric exchanged. Members of the board, including Scott McMillan, left, and as we filed out, an entire bottle of skunk scent was hurled across the room. We were off and running.

That should keep them on their toes for awhile....

## AMA Sues BLM

The Bureau of Land Management has canceled four big cross-country ORV races, including the Barstow-Vegas race [Barstow, California, to Los Vegas, Nevada], and denied a permit for a 1990 Barstow-Vegas. The American Motorcyclist Association subsequently sued BLM for failure to follow procedures. (The court apparently interprets a 1983 Desert Plan amendment to confer a right on AMA to run their races.) The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, representing several conservation groups, sought to be heard as interveners. The court just decided in AMA's favor and denied SCLDF the right to intervene. This is now under appeal. This means BLM may have to do an environmental assessment to reach a decision to deny a permit (an idle exercise) for an off-road vehicle race!

—Howard Wilshire, Mtn. View, CA

ed. note: Howard Wilshire is perhaps the world's authority on environmental damage caused by ORVs. In a future issue, we will summarize or excerpt one of his recent reports, showing how ORVs lead to increased windstorms.

## Road Nazis Threaten Biodiversity in Virginia

As elsewhere, roads in Virginia threaten wild nature as never before. Countless small country lanes in wildlife-rich rural areas are being widened, paved, or reconstructed. As documented in the *Earth First! Journal* Road Tabloid (5-90) these "improvements" are devastating biodiversity through fragmentation of habitat, interruption of drainage, pollution and other effects. A glaring example is a project slated for Highway 693 in the Shenandoah Valley's Augusta County (in front of this correspondent's home). At this point 693 passes through a constricted part of the picturesque narrow valley of Folly Mills, along a stream rich in mollusks, fish species, and other aquatic life. On the floodplain of this stream is a rare calcareous marsh. This marsh (subject of an EF! article, 8-89) has one of only two sites in Virginia of the rare boreal plant Buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*). It also contains other disjunct northern species such as Pussy Willow (*Salix discolor*) and Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*) as well as rare calcareous fen species including Swamp Lousewort (*Pedicularis lanceolata*) and Prairie Loosestrife (*Lysimachia quadriflora*).

To achieve their dastardly goals, the road Nazis will have to blast away the steep valley slope, possibly breaching the aquifer that feeds the marsh's artesian springs. The widened road would destroy wildlife habitat in the floodplain. It would turn the road into a race track for local bubbas and a far more formidable barrier to the wildlife that must cross it to reach the water and rich forage of the bottomland.

The project is totally unnecessary since 693 is a rural road with no through traffic and vehicle counts of less than 100 a day. Its backers consist of ignorant public officials, road Nazi bureaucrats and some people hooked on gasoline and oblivious to what is happening to the planet. State agencies charged with environmental protection, such as the Virginia Natural Heritage Program, rubber stamp even the worst road Nazi projects, ignoring the roads' effect on the very biodiversity they are set up to monitor.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write Ray D. Pethel, Commissioner, Virginia Dept of

Transportation, 1221 E Broad St, Richmond, VA 23219; and the Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, Curtis Bldg, Sixth & Walnut St, Philadelphia, PA 19106. Tell them the effect of Hwy 693 reconstruction on biodiversity, and the artesian springs that feed the rare Folly Mills plant community, is a prohibitive environmental cost of construction.  
—Bob Mueller, VA EF!

## Liars, Damn Liars and Geddes Resources

ed. note: In our November 1989 issue, we reported on plans to mine the Tatshenshini area of northern British Columbia. Readers should write BC Premier Van Der Zalm (Parliament Bldg, Victoria, BC, V8V 1X4, CANADA) and the Federal Minister of the Environment (Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3) telling them to save the "Tat."

They pretended to the last. Geddes Resources and the British Columbia Government representative knew prior to their public meeting in Kamloops May 24 that both Federal and Provincial governments had — that day — rejected plans for an open-pit copper mine in the Tatshenshini as environmentally flawed. Nevertheless they put on a 4 hour show for the crowd of 100 (about evenly divided between miners and outdoor people). Not once did they hint that the plan was rejected because government shares the public's skepticism about acid drainage containment.

Locals are furious, a) that they were lied to by both the company and their Provincial Government; and b) that the public meetings are held by Geddes Resources, not the Provincial Government. Some questions and answers: Darryl Spencer, Voyageur Canoe Adventures, "Do you believe the Tatshenshini is a world class wilderness? Will your company compensate fishermen and river adventure tours who lose income because of the mine? Do you think the mine will adversely affect the wilderness?" Gerald Harper, Geddes Resources President: "Yes. No. No." Trudy Frisk Green Party, "How long will the tailings leach?" Mr. Harper, "Forever."

Geddes Resources must provide both a revised stage one report and public hearings before work commences. We have another chance. And, we now have an international network determined to keep the Tat WILD!  
—Trudy Frisk, Kamloops, BC

## Ohio River Rendezvous Sucked

up about 4 inches of rain, but still managed to burn brightly as EFlers from the surrounding area invaded Wayne National Forest for the first area rendezvous. Despite the lack of participation by Governor Celeste's office, Ohio EF! and area cronies officially welcomed the EF! presence to the Ohio Valley with workshops, networking, music, ranting, and a nightly chorus of howls.

Rendezvous music was excellent as Dakota Sid brought his wit and his backwoods classics to the gathering. He also played a few surprise tunes such as, "I Am My Own Grandpa."

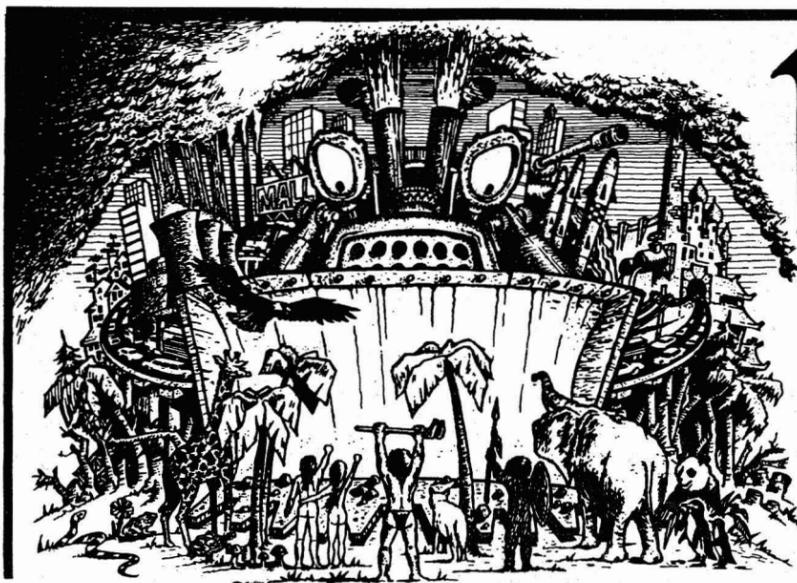
Also playing for the rendezvous was enviro-folk musician Tim Wallace, from northern Ohio. Tim inspired us with such tunes as, "The Bigfoot Boogie," "For This We Murdered the Indian," "Living on a Living Planet," and eco-feminist favorite, "Baby Woncha Be My Dog."

The rendezvous was followed by a demonstration, by way of a Memorial Day funeral procession and services for wildlife species extirpated from Ohio. About 45 demonstrators, including Black Bear, Timber Wolf, and Porcupine, paraded down Route 13 from the rendezvous site with tombstones



Road Nazis at work in West Virginia.

photo by MA Jones



# International News

## US/Mexican Company Ignores Ecologists' Appeal

A couple years ago, we reported in *EF! Journal* on plans by Vulcan Materials Company of Birmingham, Alabama, to open a limestone quarry near Cancun, on Mexico's Caribbean coast. Vulcan is the 49% US partner in CALICA, the huge US/Mexican consortium operating the mine. The project has been controversial because of involving, to quote *Environmental Action* (1-2/90), "an American corporation receiving World Bank funds in cooperation with a Mexican multinational and excavating mineral resources for use in the United States." A grassroots Mexican environmental group, Grupo Ecologista del Mayab (GEMA), is appealing to US environmentalists to pressure Vulcan to provide compensation for the ecological damage it is causing. *Environmental Action* explains the situation:

*When the World Bank finances construction projects overseas, the host country is responsible for setting and enforcing environmental regulations. American companies operating in foreign lands must comply with those countries' rules, not US standards. This policy has drawn the ire of environmentalists, who note that developing countries often don't have the money or staff for adequate monitoring.*

*In Cancun recently, a group of local environmentalists [GEMA] took matters into their own hands. After a long struggle, they succeeded in getting the World Bank to toughen standards.*

*In 1988, the International Finance Commission (IFC) an affiliate of the World Bank, financed building of a limestone quarry 50 miles south of Cancun, a burgeoning coastal resort that brings Mexico significant income....*

After GEMA rallied public protest, CALICA and the IFC began monitoring discharge of silt into the harbor. However, as GEMA explains, all is not well:

*Last September an independent citizens' group asked CALICA to consider an ecological compensation plan in return for the 6 million tons per year of Mexican land it will sell to US*

*customers over the next 60 years. Apparently, Vulcan Materials is resisting the proposal.*

*Vulcan Materials originally entered the venture because environmental groups and regulations would not have allowed a similar operation in the US. The World Bank, which is financing the project, also appears unconcerned.*

Significant ecological compensation by CALICA would be precedent-setting for Mexico. US ecology groups can help in several ways: 1) Publicize the situation in their magazines and newsletters. 2) Ask their members to write letters, requesting ecological compensation, to: Herb Skelnar, President, Vulcan Materials Co., POB 7689, Birmingham, AL 35253; and Barber Conable, President, World Bank, 1818 H St NW, Washington, DC 20433. Send copies to GEMA, Aptdo. 479, Cancun, Q.Roo 77500, MEXICO. 3) Contribute technical assistance for monitoring and assessing the project.

## Melbourne RAG Blockades 12th Timber Ship

On 1 May 1990 the Melbourne Rainforest Action Group (RAG) blockaded the *Morning Star* as it traveled up the Yarra River into Melbourne, Australia. It was the twelfth RAG blockade of a rainforest timber ship. Despite receiving only three hours notice (because the ship came in 14 hours earlier than expected), about 40 people came to the action of whom 22 went into the water. Although this ship was traveling faster than many previous vessels, one blockader managed to bowride the vessel for a short distance. There were no arrests.

The ship had been stranded in Port Philip Bay for two days following a ban placed on it by the Waterside Workers Federation. Some unions in Melbourne have consistently supported our campaign. To demonstrate our solidarity with the unions

we participated in a May Day rally.

The action was shown on television. More importantly, a huge close-up photograph of the ship's bow ploughing through activists (with an appropriate article) was printed on the front page of *The Age* - Melbourne's respected daily broadsheet.

Our next action will be directed at Timbersales - Melbourne's largest rainforest timber importer - on 13 May. Three days later 32 members of the group will stand trial for attempting to reload timber back on to the *Arawa Bay* last November.

The nonviolent action campaign by Melbourne RAG to halt Australia's imports of Southeast Asian rainforest timber (80% of it from Sarawak in Malaysia) continues to attract considerable public support. Recent endorsements include a letter of congratulations from David Suzuki [renowned Canadian biologist].

## Courtroom Used As An Art-form Down Under

On 16 May 1990, thirty-two activists from the Melbourne Rainforest Action Group went before the Melbourne Magistrate's Court charged with climbing over the fence and refusing to leave Port Melbourne Authority land after attempting to reload rainforest timber back onto the *Arawa Bay* - a ship carrying timber from the Penan homelands in Sarawak.

The 32 defended their actions on the legal basis that it was their moral imperative to stay on the wharf to halt Australia's role in rainforest destruction by stopping imports of rainforest timber. We also argued that we acted out of necessity because these imports were directly threatening our lives, as well as causing the cultural genocide of the forest dwellers of Sarawak and driving hundreds of fellow species to extinction every day.

This legal basis allowed all 32 RAGgers to speak individually of why these imports threaten our lives. What followed amounted to a 5-hour Council of All Beings with each defendant speaking passionately of the inter-connectedness of ourselves and the natural world. The magistrate, prosecutor, clerk-of-court, police and media sat mesmerized as teachers, students, nurses, construction workers and carpenters spoke of the death of species, the death of cultures, the death of the Earth. The prosecutor stopped cross-examining witnesses and let the Council proceed uninterrupted, many in the courtroom openly weeping as the undeniable evidence mounted.

In the end the magistrate apologised for the shallow law he represented, saying his court did not make moral judgements, and offered the defendants two-month good behaviour bonds. All refused saying

## The Continuing Search for the Tasmanian Wolf

by Mark Sunlin

On a rainy night in March 1983, a park ranger in northwestern Tasmania scanned the dark woods outside his house with a flashlight. There in his light beam stood an animal about the size and shape of a dog, but covered with stripes and having a most undoglike, thick, rigid tail. After standing nonchalantly while the astonished ranger counted its stripes, the creature gave vent to its indifference with an enormous yawn, and disappeared casually into the woods, leaving behind a rank smell.

This was another of hundreds of reported sightings of a marsupial believed to have been extinct since the last zoo "specimen" died in 1936: the Tasmanian Wolf, also known as the Tasmanian Tiger, and the *Thylacinus cynocephalus*.

The Tasmanian Wolf — the largest marsupial carnivore to survive into this century — was once common in Australia's island state of Tasmania, as well as on the Australian mainland. In the 60 years since the last wild individual was killed by a hunter in 1930, no certain evidence of their continued existence has been uncovered, but reputed sightings and footprints of the creature continue to make news. A few years ago, cable TV mogul Ted Turner offered a \$100,000 reward for evidence of the exist-

ence of the Tasmanian Wolf, but recently when I asked him about this he replied that the reward was no longer in effect.

—Charlie Daniel, Melbourne RAG

## Shell Oil Destroying Thai Rainforest

*ed. note: The following is condensed from Alert #48 (5-90) of the Rainforest Action Network (301 Broadway, Suite A, SF, CA 94133; \$15 membership).*

Over the angry objections of rainforest dwellers, the Shell International Petroleum Company has announced that it intends to replace some 200 square kilometers of natural forest in Thailand with a eucalyptus tree farm to produce wood chips for Japan and Taiwan.

According to Larry Lohmann, formerly of Thailand's Project for Ecological Recovery, Shell has used "coercion and violence" to convince local people to "sell" informal rights to use much of their land. Houses have been burned down, villagers arrested, and officials bribed so that Shell can get access to the land. Shell has even set up a boxing camp to encourage gambling: The more indebted the villages become, the easier it will be to buy them off.

Meanwhile, Thailand's Royal Forestry Department has found that 76% of the proposed tree farm, which will be entirely within the Khun Song National Reserve, is now primary forest — some of the last still standing in Thailand. All over Thailand eucalyptus companies have been encouraged to convert large tracts of national reserve land into eucalyptus tree farms. This has meant tragedy for the estimated 8 million people living in traditional ways — and often without formal title — within the reserves. The plantations eat up farms, communal grazing grounds, and community woodlands. Eucalyptus is useless for fodder, damages local soil and water supplies, and provides little firewood and none of the natural forest products that rural dwellers on the edge of the market economy rely on. Every five or six years it is harvested like any other export crop, and the ground is left bare and hard.

**WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Rainforest defenders and village dwellers have asked us to pressure the London-headquartered Shell International. Shell has been trying to cultivate a "green" image, and is embarrassed at being caught in such a blatant example of environmental and human-rights abuse. Please write Mr. L.C. Van Wachem, Managing Director, Shell Int'l Petroleum Co., Shell Centre, London SE1 7NA ENGLAND.

## Tribal Lore...

continued from page 16

13 from the rendezvous site with tombstones honoring over a dozen species. At the Tom Jenkins Dam, official funeral services were held.

Special thanks to the following for their hard work and inspiration and for making this event possible: Flea St. Clair, the *EF!* Foundation, John Katko, Vince the Cannibal, Joe Hazelbaker, Bill Ragette, Dakota Sid, Roger Featherstone, Lezlie Combs, Bobby "Burnout," US Forest Service, Georgia Pacific Theatre, Tim Wallace, Joe Hemp, The Big River folks, Carrie Papiot, The Eco-rappers, Fire, Bob Mueller, Don Wirtshafter, Woodie, Channel 6 News, Jasper Carlton, Beer —Steve Moore, Scioto River *EF!*

## Mt. Graham Update

The last few months have been full of ups and downs for the Mt. Graham campaign. The Sierra Club lawsuit won a temporary injunction against further destruction, and the federal judge suggested that Congress "take another look" at the project. Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan managed to excite all the national environmental groups, demonstrating a severe case of hoof-in-the-mouth disease (see related story). Feature articles on the issue hit major TV news shows and newspapers across the country. And then a federal appeals court lifted the injunction.

The fight for a tiny (615 acres) old-growth ecosystem and an obscure subspecies of squirrel has become a national issue. Congress will decide its fate this summer, following a June 26 hearing about political

interference in the Biological Opinion process.

In the meantime, *EF!*ers have been stirring up trouble within the various institutions planning to be part of the project, and building constituent pressure on key Congressthings. Of course, more help is needed, especially outside Arizona - a quick note to your Reps. and Sens. saying simply "Save Mount Graham!" could help enormously. For details call the Mt. Graham hotline, (602) 629-9200.

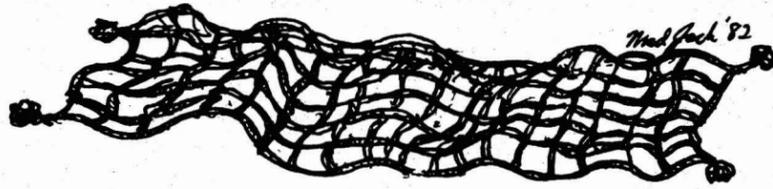
--Lagarto

## Catalyst Publishes Action Handbook

Susan Meeker-Lowery, whose book *Green Economics* was favorably reviewed in these pages, has upgraded Catalyst's newsletter into a hard-hitting journal of great value to those fighting for the planet. Catalyst will soon publish its *Grassroots Action Campaign Handbook*. The *Handbook* will include addresses, phone numbers, CEO names and other information about big corporations, banks, and governments, and their heinous activities. It will aid activists involved in letter-writing, boycotts, or direct action. For information, write Catalyst, 64 Main St, Montpelier, VT 05602.

## Fight Junk Mail!

To stop junk mail from being sent to you, write to Mail Preference Service, 6 E 43rd St, NYC, NY 10007. Insist that your name be taken off all mailing lists.



# NEMESIS NEWS NET

## Greens Go Botanical

At the convention of the Green Party of British Columbia recently, the Greens took a new path following a scuffle between Weird Ecologists and Plant Breeders Rights advocates. Shouting "Breed no Seed without its consent!" a small but resolute band of Weird Ecologists rushed the fire pit and hung banners proclaiming, "Equal Rights For All Species," "Deify Diversity" and "It May Be Bok Choy To You, But It's A Brother To Me!"

"We say it's Spinach," exclaimed Weird Ecologist Trudy Frisk, "and we say it votes!" The tumult subsided when assembled Greens decided to extend full participation to members of the Liliaceae (lily) and Pyrolaceae families. Representatives of the Carmanah Spruce were accepted on an emergency basis. It was resolved that Asteraceae (sunflower family) were unfamiliar with consensus decision making and would be considered at a later date.

Frisk denied that the Weird Ecologists intend to run a full slate of plants in the next provincial election. "There'll always be room in this Party for humans," she promised. "The little room at the end of the hall. You can't miss it; it's marked 'storage'."

A special resolution by the Weird Ecologists to replace human musicians at all Green events with drumming rabbits and howling wolves was soundly blocked.

## Manuel Lujan Declared An Endangered Species

Alaska Earth First! has declared Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan to be an endangered species, as a result of his remarks concerning the Endangered Species Act. Lujan has stated that the act is too strong and questioned the need to "save every subspecies." Since Lujan has admitted his inability to tell a black squirrel from a red squirrel, and is unable to take direction from the "environmental President," it is felt that Lujan is in danger of extinction and should be offered the protection of the Endangered Species Act.

When questioned on this latest pronouncement from Washington, Oscar Otter, of Prince William Sound, Alaska, replied,

"Do we have to save every politician? Nobody told me the difference between republicrats and demopublicans; after all politicians exist elsewhere. No one will miss this one sub-subspecies."

—Michael Lewis, Chugiak, AK

## Rambo Goes Green

Sylvester Stallone, star of the megakill Rambo movies, is going green. "I want Rambo to disappear unless I'm allowed to turn him into the defender of the ecological battle to save the environment," he revealed on Italian television. "My new Rambo will be closer to Greenpeace than to the CIA." (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 5-11)

The mind boggles . . .

## Tourists Eat African Wildlife

"Tourists like to return home and boast they ate a crocodile. It's better than the other way around," according to Jan de Haast, a director of Zimbabwe's Sun Hotel chain. De Haast is on the cutting edge of an exotic new trend: feeding African tourists anything that's wild and dead. Popular delicacies include caterpillars from the mopani tree (fresh or dried), flying ants fried in fat from their own oily wings, grilled crocodile tail, and roast warthog with mint or apple sauce. However, adventurous gourmards have been disappointed by elephant trunk — the average six-foot trunk is tough and muscular, takes six hours to boil, and tastes lousy. Besides, many are put off by a giant pair of nostrils on their plate.

## Deer Like Cats

According to that unbiased news source, the *Wall Street Journal*, "Every day is Earth Day" at a demonstration site for the products of Caterpillar Inc., north of Peoria, IL. The heavy equipment company owns 700 acres on which its bulldozers and other big yellow machines move mounds of dirt. Runoff and eroded soil is directed into ponds at low spots, from which the soil is occasionally moved back uphill. Because part of the property has not been scraped and harbors 6 deer, the company recently got an Illinois Acres for Wildlife designation, part of a program to recognize habitat preservation by private landowners. A proud company official responded to the designation, "A lot of people think our tractors just tear up the earth, but Cat machines do a lot to enhance the environment, too." A Cat technician said the deer "get used to heavy equipment."

## Tasmanian Wolf...

continued from page 17

sightings of Tasmanian Wolves compiled by Tasmania's Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage since 1930 are occurring almost exactly within the borders of where their viable habitat would exist today. "These people are seeing real Thylacines," Nix says with conviction. Explaining their shyness toward hidden cameras by citing their fear of humans, acute sense of smell, and nocturnal habits, Nix even feels that amidst undisturbed regions of their former domain Tasmanian Wolves may be as numerous as they were before Europeans came to Tasmania.

Despite the uncertainty surrounding their continued existence, Mark Holdsworth, of Tasmania's Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage, emphasizes that "The Thylacine is still wholly protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act, which provides for heavy penalties on offenders. In fact, recently we successfully prosecuted a person for attempting to trap a Thylacine ... even though there was no evidence of any Thylacines in the area he was trapping." Encouraging as such protection may seem, it may be too late; in fact, the Tasmanian Wolf was granted protected status only in 1936 — the same year the last-known individual died.

### FURTHER READING

Bunk, S. "Just How Extinct Is Tasmania's Tiger?" *International Wildlife*, 7-8/85.  
O'Neill, G. "Tasmanian Tiger Not Extinct, Says Scientist"; *Melbourne Age*, 2-20-90.

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## A Biographical Sketch of the Thylacine

'Tasmanian Tiger' is the most commonly used term in Australia for the Thylacine (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*), though such names as Tasmanian Wolf, Marsupial Wolf, Tasmanian Dingo, and Zebra Wolf have variously been used. Scientists prefer the less ambiguous term 'Thylacine'.

Although the Thylacine is generally considered extinct, Steven Smith, in his 1981 authoritative book *The Tasmanian Tiger* (published by the Tasmanian National Parks and Wildlife Service) speaks of them in the present tense, in case any survive. Their average body-weight, he says, is about 50 pounds, with a shoulder height of around 20 inches, about the size of a Labrador Retriever. Thylacines have short hair, the maximum being little over half an inch in length. The distinctive camouflage pattern of 15-20 stripes stretching from the shoulders to the base of the tail led to the "Tiger" and "Zebra" nicknames. Among zoo individuals from 1884 to 1931 the average life span was only about five years.

One of Thylacines' more curious traits is the ability to stand erect on their hind legs, with their rear legs resting on their heels. In one film a captive Thylacine sits upright in this manner awaiting the approach of his keeper, using his thick tail as a brace. Wild Thylacines have been reported to bound, kangaroo-like, in this bipedal fashion.

"In the wild," notes Smith, "the Thylacine is very secretive, and avoids contact with humans." Thylacines have been noted as being of a "quiet, nervous temperament,"

## Potpourri

There is this book called the Bible. A few people take it very seriously; many more pretend to take it seriously. One of the curiousest passages in it has the Creator giving to humans "dominion over the fish of the sea, over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth" (p. 5). Even curiousest is the form this dominion has taken in the mind, the hands, the leg-traps, the automatic repeating rifles, the nets, the vehicles, laboratories, etc. of the sons and daughters of Adam & Eve, George & Martha.

Eagle-eyed readers of this journal have sent us numerous clippings relating examples of this exploitation of our fellow species, of instances where Nemesis seems to be at work, and of a few cases where humans seem to be trying to make amends for their sins. Here are some examples of exploitation (a weak word, granted):

—A publication of the Canadian Automobile Association runs an ad for a company called Collectors' Choice which sells stuffed songbirds from China (*Toronto Sunday Star*, 10/22/89).

—In Manitoba, each year, about 68,000 garter snakes—too many to allow the population to replenish itself—are "harvested and sold for medical research" (*Toronto Globe and Mail*, 8/23/89).

—A Vancouver broker boasts of being able to deliver Polar Bear hides anywhere in the world, except the US where their importation is banned (*Animals' Agenda*, 12/89).

—The president of an American medical supply company declares arrogantly that he will "turn away" a delegation representing 13,000 M.D.s protesting his company's use of dogs for demonstration of surgical stapling techniques (*Washington Times*, 10/25/89).

—By low-flying its jets over a Scottish wildfowl preserve, the RAF effectively thumbs its nose at efforts to save the threatened Spitzbergen Barnacle Goose (*London Times*, 10/14/89).

—Sixty-one percent of Korean men, most of them over 40, eat dogmeat, much prized for its fancied aphrodisiac powers (*Time*, 11/13/89). (They should try Rice Krispies.)

All of this gives one some sympathy for the poor dyslexic, insomniac agnostic who lay awake at night wondering if there really is a dog.

Some conflicts between members of different species seem to be Nemesis at work:

—Five cows slipped through the fences around a range and wandered onto a freeway

in California. Inevitably, they were struck and killed, and four humans were injured in the collisions. (*L.A. Times*)

—In hunting accidents, a Norwegian was injured by his own rifle when his dog accidentally hit the trigger when they were resting; an Iranian was killed by a blast from his shotgun when a snake which he was trying to subdue wrapped itself around the gun and hit the trigger; a crocodile which had munched some cattle and goats killed two human spear hunters in Swaziland.

—Off the coast of California, a trawler overloaded with herring rolled over and sank. No crew members were lost, but many herring were. (*Marin Independent Journal*, 4/21)

—In an incident that should give pause for thought to partisans of biotechnology, genetically altered pigs have been slaughtered and their meat quietly sold for human consumption in Australia. The Federal Government is sufficiently concerned to have imposed stricter controls on the biotechnology industry. (*The Age*, Melbourne, 4/28) (—I say, old chap, where did you get the little curly tail?)

—And then there is "Mad Cow Disease" in Great Britain (which even made NBC News on 6/2). A degenerative brain disease, perhaps originating in a long-known similar sheep malady, has killed 10,000 cattle in the last five years. Humans have eaten meat from infected cattle, and there is concern that the disease could cross over. Britons have jocularly attributed recent behaviour of their Iron Lady to the disease.

Here are three cases of obvious actions by Nemesis: In Red Wing, Minnesota, a Beaver hewed down a Beaver crossing sign; near an Oregon wilderness area, some Porcupines, or at least one "renegade porky," are (or is) lurching on radiator hoses and brake lines of visitors' cars; and in Ogden, Utah, employees at the IRS Center are being chased about a parking lot or trapped in their cars by a Canada Goose.

But there are also examples of human-kind trying to pay meager compensation for its sins:

—Barry Kent MacKay, the Canadian freelancer who writes about the stuffed Chinese songbirds, also pinpoints the hypocrisy of his country in allowing their importation while mandating protection of its own songbirds.

—The government of Manitoba has banned the taking of the garter snakes, unfortunately for only a year.

—Researchers are beginning to seek alternatives to the use of animals for testing drugs. For example, there has been some success in reproducing animal reactions to toxic chemicals by the use of "biosensor" devices (*Wall Street Journal*, 11/13/89).

—The California Energy Commission is spending \$120,000 to find out why raptors are attracted to the whirling blades of the windmills at Altamont Pass in California, site of the world's largest wind farm. Since 1986, 99 eagles, falcons, hawks, and owls have been killed by flying into the windmills (*New York Times*, 12/3/89).

—Even ALPO Petfoods, Inc. is trying to get into the act. Following the disinterested example, no doubt, of the Heinz, Van Camp, and Bumble Bee Seafoods Companies, purveyors of fish flesh primarily for humans (Van Camp also peddles some execrable baked beans), ALPO announced recently that it will ensure that its cat food is "dolphin-safe."

—In an apparently serious effort to help save the Brazilian rainforest and its indigenous peoples through economic alternatives, a nonprofit trading group, the Rainforest Marketing Project, is importing Brazil nuts and other products that can be harvested on a sustainable basis. Studies have demonstrated that harvesting a variety of products of the forest can be more profitable than cutting it down and perforating the thin topsoil with cattle hooves. Thus, Brazil is beginning to "establish extractive reserves" on which logging is forbidden but long-term harvesting rights (for Brazil nuts, rubber, and several other products) are guaranteed. Some of the Brazil nuts are ending up in Ben and Jerry's "Rainforest Crunch." Brazilian latex is being used in soaps, perfumes, and condoms (*NYT*, 4/30).

Got a note for Nemesis News Net? Send us news of Nature at her best. If you can, please write it up in one-paragraph briefs.

—Mark Sunlin

## EF! BULLETINS

**KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE EARTH FIRST! RENDEZVOUS.** The 1990 KY-TN EF! Rendezvous will be held August 17-19 at the ASPI (Appalachia-Science in the Public Interest) headquarters on an unspoiled portion of the Rockcastle River near Livingston, KY. The rendezvous will include hikes, workshops, networking, and celebrating! Plenty of camping space is available; bring your own gear and food. To reach the site, take exit 49 off I-75; go east to US 25 (1 mile); turn left and drive north on 25 until you cross the bridge; then left and follow the river road for a mile. Signs will mark the way. For more information, or to volunteer to do a workshop, please contact Al Fritsch, ASPI, POB 298, Livingston, KY 40445; 606-453-2105.

**ALIVE & WILD TOUR.** Joanne Rand is scheduling a fall tour for Oct-Nov. The "Alive & Wild" show will be similar to the "A Call From The Wild" show last winter (minus Mavis and her slide show). It will feature Joanne's music, an artwork display in banner form, and storytelling. The tour will take the same route — WA, OR, CA, AZ, NM — this time also including Colorado. If interested in promoting the show in your area, please contact ASAP: Joanne Rand, 4307 Big Flat Rd, Crescent City, CA 95531; 707-444-1130 ext 5355.

**ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTRY.** EcoGroup of Denver, Colorado is assembling a compendium, for publication, of environmental groups, associations, clubs, etc. in the US. This annual publication provides a reference for citizens and organizations to consolidate their strength and resources. Groups and associations focused on forests, grasslands, wildlife, wilderness, nuclear power, water, urban projects, or pandemonically, planet Earth are represented in the *Environmental Registry*. If you are a member of an environmentally concerned group, movement, chapter or whatever, please write EcoGroup,

POB 280084, Denver, CO 80228, for a registration package.

**EARTH EDUCATION CONFERENCE.** The Institute for Earth Education will hold its Sixth International Conference at SUNY Potsdam's Star Lake Campus in the Adirondack Mountains of northern New York, 1-5 May 1991. The conference will bring people from around the world to experience Earth education programs and learn how to create their own programs. The Institute is an international non-profit organization that designs and disseminates education programs, conducts training sessions, publishes a seasonal journal, and supports regional branches. For information, contact Institute for Earth Education, Box 288, Warrenville, IL 60555; 708-393-3096.

**NORTHEAST RENDEZVOUS.** EFers from the northeastern states will gather in Maine September 14-16; details next issue.

**ADIRONDACKS RENDEZVOUS.** GABEF! will hold a rendezvous in the Park on Labor Day weekend; details next issue.

**LAST CALL FOR RANCHERS.** I'm still looking for photos, graphics, and other relevant material for a book on public lands ranching. If you want to contribute to this project, send whatever you have on any aspect of the issue to: PO Box 5784, Tucson, AZ 85703.

**SAVE OUR SEQUOIAS.** SOS is coordinating a nationwide effort on July 30 to protest destruction of forests on our public lands. For those who are not able to go to Redwood Summer in CA, here is something you can do to support it from home. There will be demos at National Forest offices, state forestry offices, at destruction sites, and other public land sites. SOS is calling for a halt to clearcutting and roadbuilding on all public lands. Press packets/posters sent on request. For more info, contact: Ron Greene (707) 986-7615.

**UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST GATHERING.** New England's Unitarian Universalists will gather on October 13 at the Arlington Street Church in historic Boston for a conference on environmental action. Ed Abbey said "it all started with Emerson" and these are the folks who take Ralph Waldo very seriously. You needn't be a Unitarian or a Universalist to attend. For information, contact the Seventh Principle Project, c/o the Arlington Street Church, 351 Boylston St, Boston, MA 02116.

**LOST VALLEY CENTER PROGRAMS.** Lost Valley Center, a non-profit environmental education and conference center near Eugene, Oregon, will hold two summer programs to build environmental awareness into action: week-long Ancient Forest Tours and two five week Outdoor Leadership Programs. They will be taught by a team of environmental activists with in-depth knowledge of the local ecosystem and outdoor skills. For information, contact Mary Vogel, 81868 Lost Valley Lane, Dexter OR 97431; 503-937-3911.

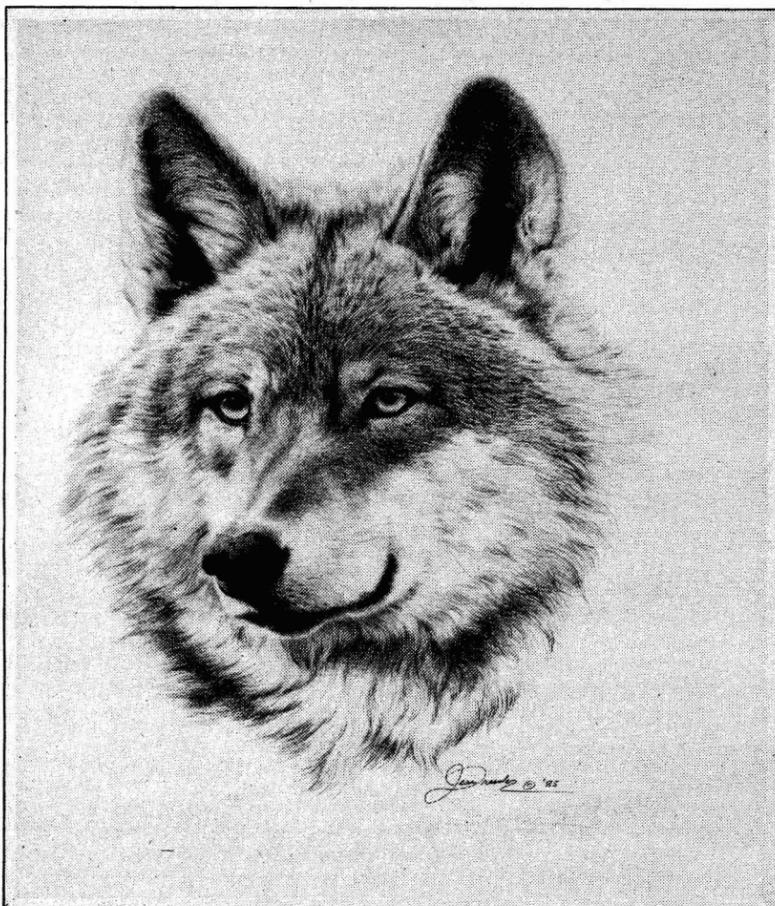
**CONCERT IN THE FOREST.** Friends of Cathedral Forest, along with several conservation groups and business, will sponsor the seventh annual Concert in the Forest on the weekend of August 24-26, in the spectacular Breitenbush River canyon of the Oregon Cascades, 65 miles from Salem. The concert site looks out to majestic snow-capped Mount Jefferson, and magnificent ancient forests. Musicians from throughout the Northwest will play folk, jazz, rock, and fusion music during the weekend. Guided hikes, educational displays, workshops, and children's activities will be available. Suggested donation is \$8/day or \$15/weekend per adult, and children under 12 are free. For information, contact: Mark Ottenad, POB 482, Salem, OR 97308; (503)585-8551.

**ENVIRO-VIDEO GRANTS AVAILABLE.** The Foundation for Independent Video and Film is seeking grant applications for media projects dealing with the environment and with social change. Grants up to \$12,000 are available. Deadline for applications is August 1. For application, send SASE to: FIVE, Grant Program, 625 Broadway, 9th floor, New York, NY 10012.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES MEDIA PROJECT.** An international, multi-media, juried art exhibition of endangered species and their habitats will be held Dec. 7, 1990, through January 11, 1991, in Houston, TX. It will include paintings, drawings, sculptures, photographs, films, and videos. Entry fee is \$10, and the entry deadline is Oct. 20. Contact: PO Box 460567, Houston, TX 77056-8567; (713) 729-6260.

**FESTIVAL FOR THE EARTH AND THE ANIMALS.** The 5th annual Festival for the Earth TV series, a production of the Gaia Institute, will be aired in September and October 1990. This year's Festival focuses on the burgeoning green movement which is bringing Earth ethics into politics — from peace conversion to wilderness restoration, from animal liberation to socially responsible economics. For a schedule, contact Gaia Inst., POB 852, S. Lynnfield, MA 01940; 508-535-4203.

### WOLF PRINTS TO BENEFIT WOLF ACTION NETWORK



Jean Drescher, known for her drawing which adorned the cover of the Grizzly Bear Tabloid, has donated full-color, 20" by 24" lithographs of this wolf to help the Wolf Action Network. For a donation of one hundred dollars or more, you will receive a print while providing a major contribution to the Network's efforts for reintroduction and/or protection of wolf populations all across North America.

EF! Wolf Action Network  
POB 6733, Bozeman, MT 59771

**Wolf T-shirt from Arizona EF!**  
Black ink on ecru, coral, slate, & teal  
Sizes M, L, and XL.  
\$11 postpaid from  
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Tucson, AZ 85722

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These plus "Love Animals Don't Eat Them" and "No Nukes Is Good News".  
\$1 each. Send to: PO Box 595933, Dallas, TX 75359

# Earth First! Directory

The Earth First! Directory lists the contact points for the international Earth First! movement. It is divided into four sections: 1) National EF! offices in the United States; 2) International contacts; 3) Active EF! Chapters or Groups; and 4) Contact persons where there is as yet no active EF! group. If you are interested in becoming active with the Earth First! movement, reach the folks listed for your area.

*Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal* is an independent entity within the international Earth First! movement, and is not the newsletter of the Earth First! movement. It does, however, provide a forum for Earth First!ers around the world. This directory is provided as a service to independent EF! groups. If you would like to be listed as a contact or as a group, PLEASE contact Bob Kaspar (305 N. Sixth St., Madison, WI 53704 (608)241-9426). Please send address changes or corrections to him also. If you do not have a phone number listed, please send it to him. Bob acts as coordinator for local EF! groups for the EF! movement.

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

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  - \*EF! Ocean-Dolphin Task Force POB 77062 San Francisco, CA 94107-7062
  - \*Colorado Earth First!, Box 1166, Boulder, CO 80306
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  - \*Yellowstone Earth First!, Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715
- This fundraising appeal is placed as a service to the Earth First! movement. THANK YOU for your support!

# San Juan Fish Threatened By (Another) Damn

by Michael Robinson

Her headwaters come from the high million-and-a-half roadless acres in Colorado's San Juan Mountains; she dips south to New Mexico but is thwarted by Navajo Dam; and her lower trunk also lies drowned, beneath Lake Foul in Utah. But in between the two dams, cutting hundreds of feet below the slickrock desert of Cedar Mesa, twists the incredible San Juan River, home to Maidenhair Fern, Colorado Columbine, cottonwood, willow, Beaver, Snowy Egret, Great Blue Heron, Canyon Wren, Cougar, Desert Bighorn Sheep (but only 20% of the population of five years ago), Spotted Skunk, Ringtail, Anasazi spirit people, Midget Faded Rattlesnake, Bald Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, Razorback Sucker and Colorado Squawfish.

The last two are severely endangered: the Colorado Squawfish is federally listed as Endangered; the Razorback Sucker is listed as threatened in Utah and awaits federal listing. Formerly migratory, the Colorado Squawfish and Razorback Sucker are two of four indigenous Colorado River system fish teetering at the edge of extinction because of dams on their home range. The other two, the Humpback Chub and Bonytail Chub, are not known to survive in the San Juan, and the Bonytail may be functionally extinct, as there is no evidence it has successfully reproduced anywhere in the last 30 years.

Formerly known as "Colorado salmon" and considered a delicacy, the squawfish is a top-level predator that can grow to six feet. Silver-colored with an olive-green back, and often in times past weighing over 80 pounds, the Colorado Squawfish holds the distinction of being the world's largest minnow. Like salmon in Pacific rivers, migratory squawfish would clog the banks of their warm, red-silted rivers during spawning migrations. Early white farmers reportedly tossed them onto their fields with pitchforks to serve as fertilizer. In 1962, the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) poisoned parts of the San Juan to kill squawfish and other natives preparatory to introduction of "sport fish."

In the Yampa River, the squawfish's best remaining stronghold, last year's oil spill during spawning season seems to have completely prevented reproduction this year. Smaller squawfish populations also may be present in the Green, White, Duchesne, Dolores, Dirty Devil, and Gunnison Rivers, as well as in the Upper Colorado. A few may even survive in backwash tributaries of the Grand Canyon. In the San Juan River only 27 squawfish are known to survive, along with 13 Razorback Suckers.

In addition to dams and poison, the 40 remaining endangered natives today contend with a treacherously shallow San Juan clogged with sandbars, the latter thanks to silt left from Lake Foul's 1984 flooding of the lower river. Greenhouse-induced drought and bovine-based agriculture diversions to the Rio Grande watershed have reduced vast portions of the lower river to ankle depth, presenting the big fish with the danger of stranding, as well as reducing the overall biological productivity of the river food chain.

Now a new threat has reared up. Called the Animas-La Plata (A-P) project, for the two tributaries of the San Juan it would destroy, this last big Bureau of Reclamation job would divert 18% of the San Juan's remaining flow into two new upstream reservoirs and 157 miles of pipes and canals. Advertised as fulfilling "water rights" of the Southern Ute nation under the 1908 Supreme Court "Winters Doctrine," only 15% of the water from A-P would actually reach the Southern Utes. Even that amount physically could come from Navajo Dam; but this would involve buying out other water users, politically impossible.

The Ute leadership (who by no means represent the whole tribe) know the tribe could win its case in court for water from Navajo Dam, but Congress would never allocate the money to enforce a judicial victory (just as Congress hasn't allocated sufficient funds to enforce judicially-mandated environmental protection). So they struck a compromise: a new water project, Animas-La Plata, which would satisfy their claims and make available additional water. Shake up the barrel and the pork spills out everywhere. The only catch in their compromise is a time limit. A-P must be completed by the year 2000 or the deal is off.

Water projects are like candy for politicians, who throw temper tantrums when they're taken away. Ground breaking ceremonies on A-P were scheduled for May 5 this year, so Colorado's entire political establishment was stunned when FWS stepped in at the last moment and said they would have to study the effects of the project on the remaining Colorado Squawfish, a process that would likely last 7 years and leave insuffi-

cient time to destroy the river by the 2000 deadline.

Reaction was swift. Representative Ben Nighthorse Campbell and Senators Tim Wirth and Bill Armstrong from Colorado, as well as Senator Pete Domenici from New Mexico, immediately pressed Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan to "save" A-P. Lujan obliged by saying he would "lean on" FWS to change their biological evaluation. Citing the Mount Graham Red Squirrel and the Northern Spotted Owl, he also called on Congress to amend the Endangered Species Act (ESA) to allow for non-biological criteria to be factored into decisions. Manny's wife Jean reportedly tried to shut up the Secretary as he broached the subject with a *Denver Post* reporter, but was too late. The next day Lujan's press secretary and George Bush's office were more successful than Jean and explained that the Secretary was merely voicing personal ideas to inspire thought.

Colorado Governor Roy Romer, not to be outdone, quickly awoke from his Earth Day speeches and publicly called for convening the "God Squad," a seven-person committee empowered to grant exemptions to the ESA [at press time, it appears Romer has not yet made a formal request to that effect — ed.]. The God Squad consists of the Secretaries of Defense, Interior, and Agriculture, and the heads of the EPA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA, part of the Department of Commerce), and the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), the committee that interprets NEPA procedures, and a representative from the states. It requires a five person majority to grant an exemption, and must consider all relevant factors in a project. It has only been called five times before, and in three of those cases the request for an ESA exemption was

withdrawn before a decision was made. The fourth case involved a dam and associated water diversions from a tributary of the North Platte River. The project threatened the tenuous Whooping Crane population downstream in Nebraska. But a mitigative settlement was reached that preempted the God Squad's decision. The dam was still built; the cranes got water guarantees and funding for a monitoring program. The fifth case concerned the infamous Tellico Dam; there the God Squad rejected exempting the Snail Darter from the ESA, but the project was completed anyway through the Congressional "rider" process.

Romer's request for a God Squad decision comes in the wake of a parallel request from Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon, involving the Northern Spotted Owl. The history of the God Squad indicates that neither request is likely to be granted, but in the Colorado Squawfish's case the danger is real, since the squawfish and the San Juan River system have neither the national fame nor the charisma of the Spotted Owl and the ancient forests. Furthermore, depicting A-P as the equivalent of a treaty obligation, as Governor Romer does, moves fuzzy-headed liberals even more than do pictures of Paul Bunyan's teary-eyed family. If the God Squad is convened, the three Cabinet members and the state representative would almost certainly vote for the project, and President Bush could easily order the rest of the committee to also vote for the project; though if given a choice, the heads of EPA and CEQ would likely vote for the river and the fish.

Perhaps more immediately dangerous to the Colorado Squawfish and the Razorback Sucker is a legislative rider, whereby Congress would attach a special exemption

to the ESA onto unrelated legislation. In the last two years five states (Oregon, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, and Arizona) have ridden the "rider route" toward extinctions. Even worse, the omnipresent threat of riders has deterred conservation groups from going to court to flex the ESA's muscles, so a few Congressional exemptions have effectively gutted enforcement of the law everywhere.

A final long-term danger arises from the unified strength of senators from the increasing number of states undergoing ecosystem meltdowns. In the long run we may have to deal with a Senate willing to consider Secretary Lujan's opposition to the ESA as a mandate for species retention. The sad irony in our opposing the God Squad and Congressional riders is that if we succeed (and we must) we may face a frontal attack on the Endangered Species Act.

Keep slogging through the political system, but never, never have faith in it.

**WHAT YOU CAN DO:** First, write Tim Wirth (who has presidential ambitions) and tell him how disappointed you are that a senator you considered an environmentalist would consider anything less than full implementation of the ESA. Next, write Governor Romer (who is super-sensitive to Colorado's tourist image) and tell him you will boycott Colorado if the state circumvents the ESA process. Finally, be prepared to visit the stunning Four Corners region for direct action (*a la* Franklin River, down under) to block the dam; remember, all it will take is a delay beyond the year 2000.

\*Senator Tim Wirth, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510

\*Governor Roy Romer, 136 Capitol Bldg, Denver, CO 80203

## Bush Administration Attacks Endangered Species Act

by Dale Turner

Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan doesn't like the environmental protection laws he's supposed to enforce. In mid-May, Lujan floated a trial balloon for the Bush administration by telling an interviewer that the Endangered Species Act is "just too tough," and that, "We've got to change it."

Lujan's comments came a few days after the Animas-La Plata water project was detailed by a US Fish & Wildlife Service opinion that it would jeopardize the Colorado Squawfish, an Endangered Species. If built, the \$589 million reservoir complex in southwestern Colorado would wipe out one of the last two breeding populations of the squawfish.

He was most critical, however, of delays in approving the proposed Mount Graham observatory in southern Arizona. Legal action to defend the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel and its native spruce-fir ecosystem have kept the University of Arizona from clearing the mountaintop this spring.

"Do we have to save every subspecies?" Lujan asked. "The red squirrel is the best example. Nobody's told me the difference between a red squirrel, a black one or a brown one."

According to Steven Goldstein, a spokesman (interpreter?) for Lujan, the Interior Secretary thinks that "the Endangered Species Act should be used as a shield, but not as a sword." He said there are people who "use the Endangered Species Act to stop economic progress or development because they oppose a particular project, and that's what Mr. Lujan's upset about."

Goldstein said Lujan doesn't want to weaken the law, just make it more flexible. For example, he asked, if there are numerous subspecies of an endangered animal, does each need to be preserved where it is found or could some be moved?

Lujan's comments sparked indignant cries from well-heeled Washington environmentalists. The noise was loud enough that Lujan apologized slightly the following week, and presidential Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater felt compelled to state that George Bush supports the environmental laws of this land.

Barely a week later,

however, Lujan complained that listing of the Northern Spotted Owl would cause great problems for the Pacific Northwest timber industry.

Bush followed that with a statement that the federal government ought to strike a "needed balance" between environmental priorities and economic concerns. He said he rejects "those who would ignore the economic consequences" of protecting endangered species such as the Spotted Owl.

Such comments follow a very consistent pattern apparent in the Bush administration, according to Jasper Carlton of the E! Biodiversity Project. "Protection of endangered species is very clearly the area of lowest emphasis," he said. "They put Lujan in office to prevent endangered species from delaying any economic development projects on public lands."

Carlton pointed to a whole string of recent stands taken by federal agencies, including those on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, offshore oil leasing, turtle excluder devices, and water releases from Glen Canyon Dam. "The Bush administration has adopted, to the letter, the rules and regulations promulgated by the Reagan administration about enforcement of endangered species protections and listing," he said. "And that represents the lowest level of enforcement of the Endangered Species Act since it was passed."

Because of the habitat lost to a policy of putting the economy ahead of ecology, Carlton said, "we are losing species and we are losing the ability to recover species in the wild."



# Wolf Symposium Spurns Reintroduction, Focuses on Education

Over 300 people attended the first Arizona Wolf Symposium sponsored by Preserve Arizona's Wolves and the Arizona Wildlife Society at Holiday Inn in Tempe, AZ, March 24-25. On hand were Squish and Maim bureaucrats [Arizona Game & Fish Department, AGFD; US Fish & Wildlife Service, FWS], Animal Damage Control assassins, ranchers, zoologists, wildlife consultants, and others who, excepting a few Wolf Action Groupies and Earth Firsters, were content to debate reintroduction of the Mexican Wolf [a subspecies of Gray Wolf, listed as Endangered] into oblivion. The symposium was only to educate the public on the status of the Mexican Gray Wolf, victimized by the United States war on predators waged by Animal Damage Control [an agency within the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the US Agriculture Dept.].

A glance at the sponsor list provides context for this disappointing symposium: AGRO Land & Cattle, the Sierra Club, and the people who enjoy the novelty of having endangered species in their backyard, the Wolf-hybrid Owners League of Friends. The groups allowed the spineless bureaucrats to get away with only education, which is just short of nothing considering the Mexican Gray Wolf has been listed as Endangered since 1976. Despite AGFD's repeated surveys reporting at least 2 to 1 public support and plenty of habitat (15 AZ sites proposed), a reintroduction program has been stalled due to opposition by ranchers, who can't accept an animal that may eat slow moving livestock.

The bias against wolf reintroduction was evident through the scheduling of the speakers. Speeches by ranchers, historians, zoologists, ADC exterminators and bureaucrats dominated the show, while the actual discussion of recovery programs was scheduled just before the dinner break with no questions and answers. Discussion on the controversial depredation fund (another

subsidy for cattle growers) failed to question data showing that predation tends toward zero with combined species grazing of cows and sheep protected by dogs. David E. Brown gave insightful comments on European grazing, suggesting Southwestern cattle growers might learn to coexist with wolves as Europeans have for many generations; but no EFlers' were invited to speak, in contradiction to Brown's statement in *High Country News* (4-23-90).

The keynote speaker, David Mech, presented slides on the Ellesmere Island white wolves, informing us that some slob pelt hunter would follow his footsteps (well publicized in *National Geographic*) to get "his" wolves. Keeping with the scientific and noncommittal tone of the symposium, Mech dodged questions about Alaska's land-and-shoot policy, even though he is studying Denali Park's wolves.

Warren Parker, who has proven the Red Wolf can be reintroduced from a captive population, had the most to say about wolf reintroduction. Efforts in the Southwest will be patterned after his program only when funding becomes available from Congress. Parker's program is currently receiving up to 20 times as much as the Southwest program, which may explain the lack of effort by Peter Siminski's Mexican Wolf Recovery Team.

Although White Sands Missile Range's refusal to cooperate "terminated" the reintroduction program in the fall of 1987 (according to documents signed by Michael Spear, FWS Southwest regional director), the lawsuit filed by the New Mexico Wolf Action Group against the Departments of Interior and Defense for this violation was not brought up during the symposium due to opposition by the symposium's organizers. [Federal agencies are required under ESA section 7 to cooperate with Endangered Species efforts on their lands.] The lawsuit, filed a month later, on 23 April 1990, has already prodded the Army into reentering

the stalled negotiations for access to White Sands.

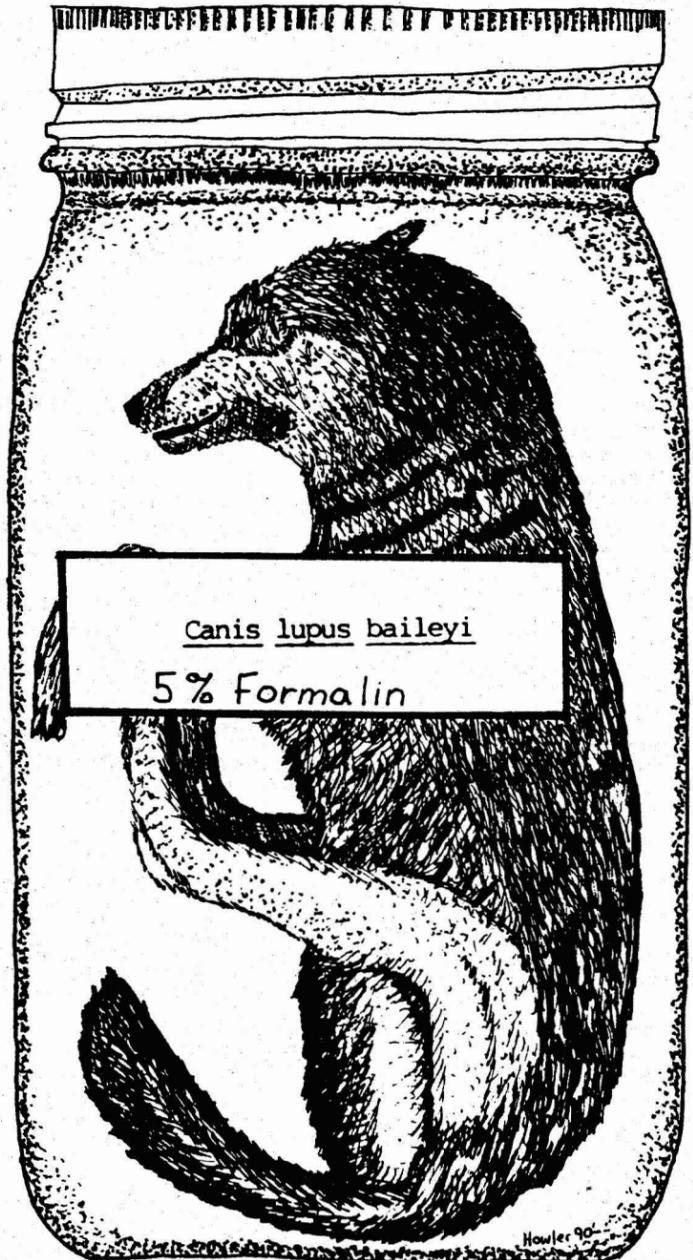
Michael Spear's record on Endangered Species recovery plans for the Mexican Wolf and the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel earns him recognition as an enemy of wilderness and he should be called upon to resign. The Mexican Gray Wolf desperately needs someone from the FWS committed, like Warren Parker, to return wolves to the wild; and unfortunately, Spear will make the appointment.

The fate of the Mexican Gray Wolf will be determined in the next decade, and to survive, it must be placed back in the wild. The time for education is over: It is time for responsible agencies to carry out the mandate of the Endangered Species Act to reintroduce the Mexican Gray Wolf.

## What You Can Do:

- 1) Put heat on Michael Spear, FWS Regional Director, demanding he request funding from Congress for reintroduction of this Endangered Species. Demand immediate appointment of a wildlife biologist to spearhead the effort. Write 500 Gold St SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102.
- 2) Send money to WAG to cover the estimated \$25,000 cost of the lawsuit: 2118 Central SE, Suite 46, Alb, NM 87106.
- 3) Write the Interior Department for immediate reintroduction efforts on White Sands Missile Range: 18th & C Sts, DC 20240.
- 4) Abolish Animal Damage Control! Write all your senators, representatives and maybe even our "environmental" president, demanding funds be spent instead on recovery programs and habitat restoration.

—Howler



PRESERVE ARIZONA'S WOLVES?

## The Mexican Wolf in Mexico

"I'd rather see the very last Mexican Wolf die in the wild rather than see many Mexican Wolves alive in zoos." With that, Julio Carrera established himself as the strongest voice for wilderness at the recent Arizona Wolf Symposium.

Carrera's voice carried weight because he serves as Director of the National Parks and Protected Areas System of Mexico. His words made some people squirm because he strongly criticized the US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) and their handling of wolf recovery.

Carrera said that allowing FWS personnel to collect wolves in Mexico for their captive breeding program was a terrible mistake. "We missed an opportunity by giving wolves to the US," he said. "They have what they wanted, and they no longer want to work with us."

He said they have given absolutely no support to Mexico for keeping wolves alive in the wild. Despite a recommendation for a complete survey in Mexico by the Mexican Wolf Recovery Team, in the Recovery Plan approved in 1982, FWS officials have not even shown an interest in finding whether any wolves remain in Mexico.

Wolves still roam the mountains of the state of Durango, Carrera said, and probably hold on in Sonora, Chihuahua, and Zacatecas, but their numbers are few. Roy McBride (another speaker at the symposium) estimated the total population at no more than 50 breeding pairs in 1978. Those that remain are widely scattered, but Carrera said recent reports convince him that they do exist.

Indeed, Dave Brown (author of *The Wolf in the Southwest* and another symposium speaker) said he heard wolves howling in the Sierra del Nido, winter before last.

The population has probably declined in the dozen years since McBride made his informal study. Roads have brought ruinous logging, followed by large numbers of cattle, and so have caused a steady decline of available habitat in formerly remote mountains.

Roads and cattle also mean a spreading population of ranchers, and Mexican ranchers have been enthusiastic users of the deadly Compound 1080. The Mexican government outlawed 1080 years ago because it kills so many "non-target" species, but ranchers have found ways to get it from the US.

Carrera said that some Mexican cattlemen are willing to allow a reintroduction or recovery program. These are wealthy landowners who hold vast estates and can afford to lose an occasional cow. Most ranchers in Mexico, though, would oppose any such effort.

Only a strong show of support, from within and outside Mexico, can counter the opposition, and that support has yet to appear. Carrera said that non-governmental environmental organizations have become "a powerful force in Mexico, but most people are interested in the rainforest. Nobody is interested in the drier portions in the North."

Without that support, we may face the tragedy of this species dwindling away in captivity, Carrera fears. He said, "Unless they can show me there is no hope for the Mexican wolf in the wild, I can't support the preservation of 'dogs' in zoos."

**WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Write a polite letter to President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Palaco Nacional, Mexico, DF 06066. Stress the importance of wolves in the wild and the unique opportunity Mexico has to preserve the only remaining wild populations of Mexican Wolves.

You could also write a nasty letter to FWS (500 Gold, SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102), but first read the update.

—Dale Turner

## LATE-BREAKING NEWS

Several events in May brought new hope to Mexican Wolf fans. The FWS announced it would fund a survey of wolves remaining in the Mexican wild, apparently as an outcome of criticism at the Arizona symposium. FWS Regional Director Mike Spear (never a friend of Endangered Species) also agreed to hire a full-time wolf recovery coordinator — provided that activists can convince Congress to produce the extra funds.

Also, the Army changed its mind. With peace breaking out all over, a new directive has come down from the Pentagon that military bases should support protection efforts for Endangered Species (provided, of course, that nothing interferes with national "security"). As a result, the commander of White Sands Missile Range in southern New Mexico agreed to reconsider wolf reintroduction there. White Sands was chosen by FWS as an ideal reintroduction site because it is isolated, has a good prey base, and has NO RANCHERS. The Army backed out after years of saying maybe, evidently because of political pressure. Now they're back to maybe. Not incidentally, New Mexico's Wolf Action Group recently filed suit against the secretaries of Interior and Defense for refusing to allow wolf recovery efforts at White Sands.

—DT

## BIODIVERSITY REPORTS

### Bald Eagle Needs Letters

According to the Federal Register of 2-7-90, the US Fish and Wildlife Service is reviewing the status of the Bald Eagle in preparation of a proposal to either reclassify it from Endangered to Threatened or delist it. The FWS's own Bald Eagle Recovery Team leader has expressed opposition to this plan. In a *Washington Post* article of 4-1-90, the leader of the Bald Eagle Recovery Team said, "Instead of downgrading the status of the bald eagle, we should be vigorously working toward preserving its habitat."

Please write FWS insisting that the Bald Eagle still needs protection as an Endangered Species. Say that with eagle numbers far below their historic levels, and with most Bald Eagle habitat already destroyed, downlisting would be entirely unwarranted, delisting would be worse. Tell the FWS that you suspect them of using the downlisting and delisting of species to make it appear that they are successfully restoring Endangered Species — which they are not. Write John Turner, Director Fish & Wildlife Service, Interior Dept, 18th & C Sts, Washington, DC 20240. Official comments to the Endangered Species Coordinator were due 3-30, but letters there may still help: Endan-

gered Species Coordinator, FWS, Fed Bldg, Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, MN 55111.

### Proposed Panther Program Postponed

Faced with the threat of federal court action by a Florida Earth First! activist and the EF! Biodiversity Project, the US Fish and Wildlife Service has delayed its decision to issue Endangered Species permits for taking Florida Panthers from the wild for implementation of a proposed captive breeding program. The Florida Panther (*Felis concolor coryi*) is listed as an Endangered Species, with fewer than 50 individuals remaining in the wild. [See article last issue.]

Earlier, a Fish and Wildlife Service notice, published in the Federal Register on 5 February 1990, stated that the captive breeding program should begin "as soon as possible." State and federal agencies involved in the program had anticipated that permits would be granted as early as spring 1990.

The EF! Biodiversity Project and others demanded that an in depth environmental analysis be completed and the public and independent scientific community be given an opportunity to respond to that analysis

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# ADOPT A WOLF REINTRODUCTION SITE!

By Julia Swanson

"Dream back the bison, sing back the swan!"

The first step to bringing Mexican Wolves back to Arizona is to dream it possible. The next step is to act. Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) are the two agencies that will implement any reintroductions. However, neither the AGFD nor FWS has made a commitment to reintroduce wolves anywhere in the state. In absence of any commitments, citizens must demand that public land managers prepare for wolf reintroductions.

Who are public land managers? In Arizona, they include the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), FWS, Forest Service (FS), and State Land Department (SLD). Private land managers include tribal units, conservation groups like The Nature Conservancy and National Audubon Society, corporations and individuals.

A special team of twenty or so adopters is needed to ensure Arizona's public land managers remember wolf reintroduction needs in their day-to-day actions. By focusing our efforts on particular sites NOW, we may be able to make areas more suitable for reintroduction by the time AGFD and FWS actually evaluate them. We will certainly send a signal to agencies that we expect the wolf back in Arizona. Another benefit may be the creation of a well-informed group to work on the Arizona legislature and congressional delegation—this is essential, since political rather than habitat considerations are the primary roadblock to wolf reintroduction.

The primary objectives of the adoption process are to 1) find out about any proposed actions that would diminish potential for wolf reintroduction and 2) identify ways to improve wolf-reintroduction potential. If you would like become an adopter, call (602)792-2690 or write POB 3412, Tucson, AZ 85722 and tell me your name, address, phone number and the area you intend to study. More than one person can adopt the same area.

## The Reintroduction Areas

In 1986, Arizona Game and Fish Dept. developed a list of 15 areas that meet basic habitat requirements and warrant detailed study for reintroduction efforts. This August, AGFD plans to request funding to begin site evaluation. Probably only a few of the areas will be chosen for site evaluation.

The table and figure include the Buenos Aires Ranch, Empire Ranch and Rincon Mountains, as well as all of AGFD's reintroduction sites. The first two areas were privately held until just a few years ago. The Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge (#17) enjoys two great advantages: it is ungrazed, and it is managed by the agency responsible for wolf recovery. A complicating factor is that the refuge was established for the Masked Bobwhite, a grassland-dependent species driven to the edge of extinction by overgrazing. FWS must decide whether

wolves would conflict with recovery of the Masked Bobwhite and whether the habitat is suitable for wolves.

The Empire Ranch area (#18), presents an opportunity in that the BLM has not yet prepared a management plan for the Empire-Cienega Ranch Resource Conservation Area. Wolf activists can influence the direction of management by participating in development of the plan. Interim management includes perpetuation of grazing. The upland habitat, which varies from disclimax grassland to Plains grassland to the Santa Rita Mountains conifer forests, has not been evaluated for suitability.

The Rincon Mountains (#16), while having the disadvantage of proximity to Tucson, has the advantage of a large cow-free area: the Rincon Unit of Saguaro National Monument. Adjacent Coronado National Forest and private lands in Happy Valley and the Little Rincon Mountains, however, are grazed.

Perhaps the least promising areas for reintroductions are the Coconino Plateau (#5) and the Aquarius-Mohon Mountains (#6), due to the lack of federally administered land.

## Borderline Decisions

Many of the Arizona sites share borders with other nations: Apache (Ft. Apache, San Carlos IRs), Navajo, and Mexico (Sonora, Chihuahua). Otherwise deserving areas may be overlooked in the evaluation process by AGFD and FWS in order to avoid uncertainties inherent in dealing with these other jurisdictions. While both the San Carlos and Ft. Apache Indian Reservations appear to have large areas of habitat suitable for wolf reintroduction, neither FWS nor AGFD are proposing any reservation areas be studied for reintroductions. However, adopters working on Timber Camp (#10), Sierra Ancha (#7) and Gila Mountains (#2) should consider tribal lands. It remains to be seen whether the Apache will show a higher regard for the wolf than have non-native peoples.

We should remind FWS that the recommendations of the Mexican wolf recovery program apply to Mexico as well as the US, though available regulatory and management mechanisms may differ from nation to nation. Releases of captive Mexican Wolves on either side of the US/Mexico border, while requiring much more coordination, could benefit the few remaining wolves in Mexico by providing additional genetic diversity and a political excuse to free up the resources for protecting wild wolves that have thus far been denied to Mexico's wolves. According to the recovery plan "the wolves now in the breeding program for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible are considered property of Mexico and that federal wildlife agencies of both countries have agreed to give areas within Mexico priority in reintroduction proposals".

Mexican border sites share another potential complication, however. The agencies, particularly FWS, would like to invoke a seldom-used section of the Endangered Spe-

cies Act so that wolves could be killed if necessary. [The released wolves would be classified as experimental, subject to "predator control" if they wandered onto ranchlands.] But will it be legal to kill a wolf, if the possibility exists that it is a wild wolf, not a reintroduced wolf? Some of the sites in question, such as the Atascosa area, may still occasionally be visited by wolves.

The Peloncillo Mountains border both Mexico and New Mexico's Gray Ranch. If The Nature Conservancy embraces reintroduction on the larger Gray Ranch, perhaps National Forest lands in the Peloncillos and Chiricahuas can extend the "safe zone" for the wolf.

## Wilderness Restoration

Working on a wolf reintroduction site is just one step in EF's larger effort toward restoring wilderness in the Southwest. More than any other species being considered for reintroduction, the Gray Wolf [of which the Mexican Wolf is a subspecies] requires BIG wilderness areas. To achieve a self-sustaining population of 100 Mexican Wolves, at least 5000 square miles of contiguous habitat would be necessary (1). Core areas established along the Mogollon Rim offer that potential, as do the complex of areas located between the Salt and Gila Rivers (#1, 2 and 10), particularly if other reintroductions occurred in the neighboring Gila Wilderness of New Mexico. The Mogollon Rim reintroduction sites are outside the historic range of the Mexican Wolf subspecies. However, the Endangered Species Act would permit reintroducing the Mexican Wolf because the subspecies that inhabited these areas are extinct.

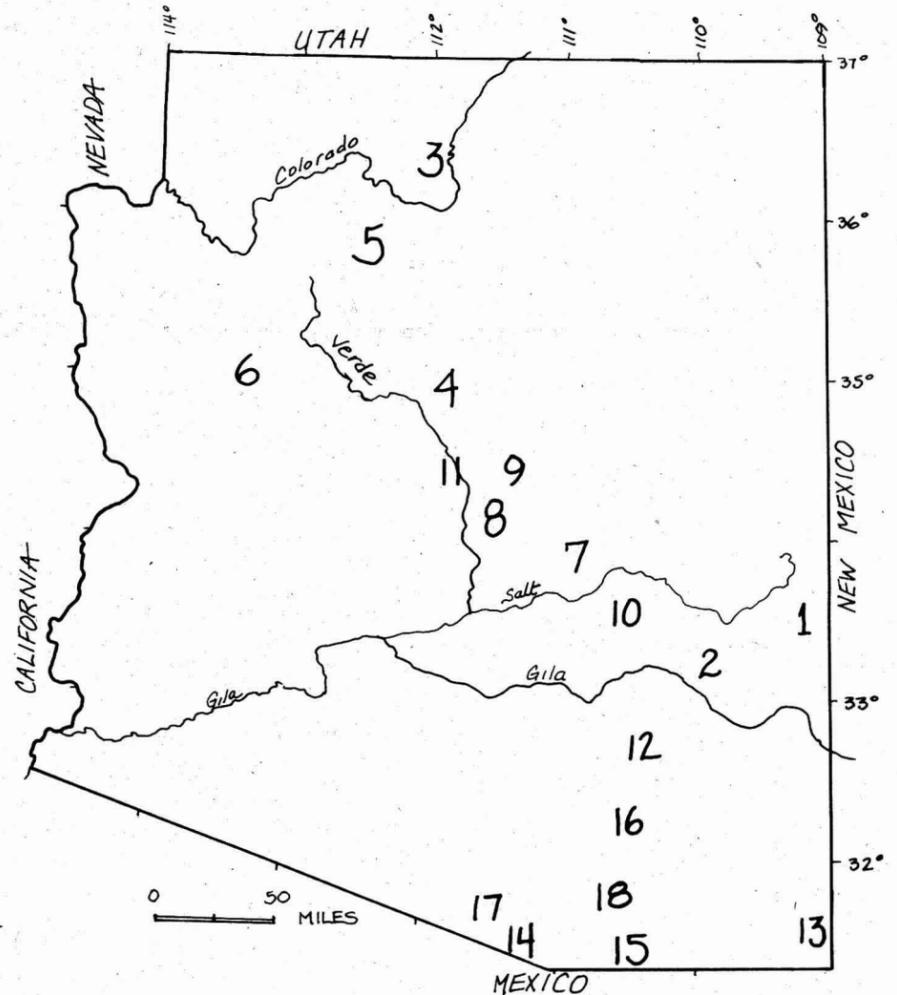
Major highway corridors and large privately-owned valley lands fragment wild areas in southern Arizona. Thus, linkages to protected areas in Mexico and New Mexico will be needed to provide the necessary habitat.

Key elements in re-creating wilderness include closing roads and preventing new road construction. Those of you who read the "Killing Roads" insert prepared by the EF! Biodiversity Project know that wolves are less likely to fall prey to vehicles, traps and slob hunters in roadless areas. A study by Richard Thiel in northern Wisconsin found that road density is an important factor in determining whether an area can sustain a wolf population (2), and the draft recovery plan for the Eastern Timber Wolf [another Gray Wolf subspecies] reflects this finding (3).

Efforts like those of Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) to reduce grazing impacts are also important. Forage must be re-allocated to support higher numbers and diversity of native wildlife. Wolf activists should take advantage of NRDC attorney Joe Feller's do-it-yourself guide to reducing grazing impacts on BLM lands (4).

## SOURCES

1. Mexican Wolf Recovery Team, 1982. Mexican Wolf Recovery Plan.
2. Thiel, Richard P., 1985. The relationship between road densities and wolf habitat suitability in Wisconsin. Amer. Midl. Nat. 113: 404-407.
3. Eastern Timber Wolf Recovery Team, 1990. Draft Eastern Timber Wolf Recovery Plan. 93.
4. Feller, Joseph M., 1990. "A do-it-yourself guide" High Country News 22 (5): 9.



Wolf Reintroduction Areas, Arizona

MAP #	AREA NAME	COUNTY	MANAGEMENT
1	Blue Primitive Area	Greenlee	USFS (Apache-Sitgreaves)
2	Gila Mtns	Graham	BLM (Safford), State
3	North Kaibab-Saddle Mtn.	Coconino	USFS (Kaibab)
4	Redrock-Secret Mtn-Sycamore Wilderness	Yavapai & Coconino	USFS (Coconino and Kaibab)
5	Coconino Plateau	Coconino	State and private
6	Aquarius-Mohon Mtns	Mohave & Yavapai	State, private, BLM
7	Sierra Ancha	Gila	USFS (Tonto)
8	Mazatzal Mtns.	Gila	USFS (Tonto)
9	Hardscrabble-Polles Mesa	Gila	USFS (Tonto)
10	Timber Camp	Gila	USFS (Tonto)
11	Pine Mountain	Yavapai	USFS (Prescott)
12	Galiuro Mtns	Graham	USFS (Coronado), BLM, private
13	Sulphur Springs Chiricahua Mtns-Peloncillo Mtns-San Bernadino Valley	Cochise	USFS (Coronado), BLM, private
14	Atascosa Mtns	Santa Cruz	USFS (Coronado)
15	Huachuca Mtns	Santa Cruz-Cochise	USFS (Coronado), private
16	Rincon Mtns	Pima	NPS, USFS (Coronado), private
17	Buenos Aires Ranch	Pima	USFWS, State
18	Empire Ranch	Pima & Santa Cruz	BLM (Phoenix), state

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(pursuant to the ESA and NEPA), prior to the approval of any permits. While a National Environmental Policy Act lawsuit was being prepared for filing in Washington, DC, District Court, the FWS reversed its decision, admitting that mistakes had been made in the captive breeding proposal, and granted a public comment period following completion of its environmental assessment (EA).

The proposed captive breeding plan drew considerable criticism from grassroots activists for its attempt to isolate the captive breeding program from other critically important components of the Panther recovery program. The plan also failed to sufficiently restrict the number of Panthers that could be taken from the wild.

It appears that the involved state and federal agencies are emphasizing protection of "genetic diversity" in commercial zoos, in lieu of restoring and protecting Panther habitat. The Florida Panther Recovery Program has failed to take the necessary steps: greatly expand Panther habitat through land purchases; secure road closures or modifications to eliminate vehicle-caused Panther mortalities; remove high impact hunting camps and other private inholdings within occupied Panther habitat; eliminate livestock grazing from Panther habitat; prohibit hunting in large, sensitive core areas of each Panther recovery site; eliminate ORV use in recovery areas; and pursue alternative plans for providing genetic enrichment in the wild. Earth First! believes these steps are

mandated by existing law and regulations and should be accomplished as part of the Florida Panther Species Survival Plan.

**What You Can Do:** Write to James Pulliam, Regional Director, US Fish & Wildlife Service, 75 Spring St, SW, Atlanta, GA 30303, requesting a copy of the FWS's Environmental Analysis for the proposed Panther captive breeding program. Demand that the FWS protect and restore Panther habitat while severely restricting the number of Panthers that can be taken from the wild.

—Jasper Carlton

## FWS Writes Off Caribou in MT - EF! Responds

In one of the most destructive and precedent-setting decisions against an Endangered Species recovery effort in this country, the US Fish and Wildlife Service [FWS] has written off almost any chance for a Woodland Caribou recovery effort in northwest Montana. The FWS first refused to list Montana Caribou in response to a formal petition filed by wildlife biologist Doug Chadwick, and has now classified the species as extinct in the state (3A classification). FWS is no longer considering northwest Montana as an alternate Woodland Caribou recovery area.

The decision flies in the face of FWS's own 1986 Caribou status report which indicated confirmed Caribou tracks in the Ten

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# OLD-GROWTH IN THE EAST

by Mary Davis

*Editor's note: This is the second of three parts in an inventory of all remaining old-growth in the eastern U.S. These tracts of forest, most of them never cut and generally larger than 100 acres, have enormous ecological significance. Many enjoy some sort of protected status. Those not protected should be key targets for preservation*

*campaigns. This study is as comprehensive as possible, but probably contains both errors and omissions. We would appreciate receiving corrections, revisions, and additions to this report, which we shall incorporate into future publications. They should be sent to the author, c/o EF! Journal, POB 7, Canton, NY 13617. —DT*

## SOUTHEAST

### ALABAMA

Alabama is known to have two tracts of virgin forest and several areas that are possibly virgin. Bee Branch Gorge, the finer virgin tract, is described below. Champion International owns the other, a 50-acre roadside park of virgin Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*), which is bisected by US highway 31 (Escambia County). Possibly virgin areas include a ridgetop tract of Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and Longleaf Pine near Gulf Shores (Baldwin County); and a "very mature, if not virgin" river bottomland forest, more than 80 acres in size, on the Conecuh River (Escambia County), owned by Auburn University (1).

Additional remnants of old-growth "are probably scattered in the larger river swamps," in particular in the Tensaw Delta region, north of Mobile Bay. Oxbows along the Alabama River have been reported to be the site of 500-year-old cypresses (1). The Alabama Natural Heritage Program is presently compiling information on rare species and communities (1).

The Cottaquilla Girl Scout Council recently cut some 200 acres of a 1000-acre tract in Calhoun County that had been donated to the Council by Kimberly Clark. The Girl Scouts had decided to establish a pine plantation. The 200 acres, believed to be the best on the tract, bore old-growth (reportedly possibly virgin) hardwood. The Alabama Conservancy unsuccessfully suggested alternative plans for the tract (1, 2, 4).

Bee Branch Gorge, in the Sipsey Wilderness, in Bankhead National Forest (Lawrence County)

Stands of virgin forest on 150 acres, along the upper portion of the 2-kilometer creek (1, 5, 7). The dominant trees are Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) and American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*). Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) is also important (6). In fact, the gorge boasts the largest Tulip Poplar in Alabama, 80" in diameter and 150' high (7). The dominant shrub canopy species are Catbriers (*Smilax* spp.), Muscadine

Grape (*Vitis rotundifolia*), and Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) (6). The rare Diana Fritillary Butterfly is present (3).

### SOURCES:

- (1) Bailey, Mark A., Zoologist/Data Manager, Alabama Natural Heritage Program. 1990, Jan. 4. Letter.
- (2) Conroy, Pete, President, AL Conservancy. 1990, March 9. Phone call.
- (3) Federal Committee on Ecological Reserves. 1977. A Directory of Research Natural Areas on Federal Lands of the United States of America. Forest Service, US Department of Agriculture.
- (4) Gunn, Scott C., Coordinator/Botanist, AL Natural Heritage Program. 1990, Jan. 16. Letter.
- (5) Graham, Wallace, Public Affairs Staff Officer, National Forests in Alabama. 1990, Jan. 10. Letter.
- (6) Hardin, Dennis E. and Kenneth P. Lewis. 1980. Vegetation Analysis of Bee Branch Gorge, a Hemlock-Beech Community on the Warrior River Basin of Alabama. Castanea 45:248-56.
- (7) US Forest Service. The Bee Branch Scenic Area. [Flyer.]

### DELAWARE

W. F. Gabel of the state's Division of Resource Management writes that there is a consensus among the staff that Delaware has no "old growth timber of consequence" (1). (1) Gabel, W. F., State Forester, Delaware Division of Resource Management. 1990, Feb. 7. Letter.

### FLORIDA

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory identifies more than 80 types of natural communities, many of which are forested. We give examples of only a few, for a variety of reasons. The Florida Inventory, like most state inventories, cannot access computerized site descriptions by means of the terms "old-growth" or "virgin." Hunting manu-

ally for all the sites we sought would have been too time consuming, given the staff situation. Furthermore, not all types of communities have been studied with an eye to locating uncut stands; and some are not sufficiently well understood for virgin areas to be identified. Most importantly, the pervasiveness of catastrophic human and natural disturbances in Florida means that undisturbed examples of many types of communities no longer exist. Although Florida was not densely populated until recent decades, the land has been thoroughly worked over. All the trees worth cutting for timber were felled by 1940. The entire state has been grazed by cattle. A cow has probably been "on every square inch," says Dennis Hardin of the state's Division of Forestry (8). In addition, feral hogs have grazed the state (14).

Communities have been subject to fires, hurricanes, and floods also; catastrophic natural disturbances are integral to Florida ecosystems. On the other hand, Florida's Longleaf, Pond, and Slash Pine communities are characterized by frequent, low-intensity ground fires that kill few mature trees. It is hard to fit the concept of a climax forest to Florida, Hardin says, because here everything burned (8). Linda Duever of KBN Engineering points out that for a hammock (i.e., a hardwood forest) to become old-growth it must be protected by a fire break. Thus old-growth hammocks are found only on islands and peninsulas and other sites topographically protected from fire (5).

Because of fires, Sand Pine scrub, which dominates much of Ocala National Forest, does not become old-growth. It is, nevertheless, often uncut. (It is also generally not grazed by livestock, because the stands are dense and have no grass.) This scrub is found on the highest and driest uplands—the xeric equivalent of pocosins (5). As the name indicates, Sand Pine (*Pinus clausa*) is the dominant tree, and the vegetation is mostly dwarfed. The scrub, which hosts at least 30 endemic species of plants and animals, many of them Threatened or Endangered, burns on a natural schedule of 30-40 or at most 100 years. Thus the Sand Pine has a maximum age of 100 years, although the trees may grow 80' tall (14).

Longleaf Pine communities may have older trees, although these communities are also subject to and need periodic fires. As the fires are low intensity and seldom crown, most trees survive. Nevertheless, Longleaf Pine scarcely enters the Florida old-growth picture, because of logging. However, Longleaf Pines of about 100 years old show some old-growth characteristics and are used by the Red-cockaded Woodpecker, a bird generally classified as old-growth dependent (and listed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as Endangered).

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory provided us with a list of sites that it specified were not necessarily "virgin," (i.e., some single tree harvesting may have occurred in the past); but "should be considered 'old growth' with intact ground cover, shrub layers and 'natural processes.'" The staff is not sure that all the sites are still as described, particularly those on private land (11). We give separate entries to each of their sites that are over 100 acres or that appear to be of particular interest for other reasons.

Additional sites of old-growth cypress include a 15-acre cypress dome on Heather Island project near Oklawaha River (Marion County) (11); Orange Lake Cypress—40 acres of Baldcypress in three separate clusters in a basin swamp, apparently undisturbed by logging or grazing and owned by The Nature Conservancy (Marion County) (13); and Big Cypress Bend—about 40 acres of virgin cypress at least partially in Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve (Collier County) (11).

Rex Daubenmire has studied several virgin hammocks of 1/2-1 acre each in Lake County. They are normally drained so are sometimes described as xeric even though they are not extremely dry. Trees include hickory, oaks, magnolia, and bay. An account by Prof. Daubenmire will appear shortly in the *American Midland Naturalist* (4).

Since the acreage of a number of the sites below is uncertain, the sites are arranged geographically, starting with the panhandle and working east and then south. Naval Oaks Reserve, in Pensacola (Escambia County)

Approximately 200 acres of old-growth coastal Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*), presumably owned by the Department of Defense (11). There are many Live Oak hammocks along the Florida coast. These hammocks were usually logged for species other than Live Oak, and the oak left standing. Since the logging took place long ago, re-

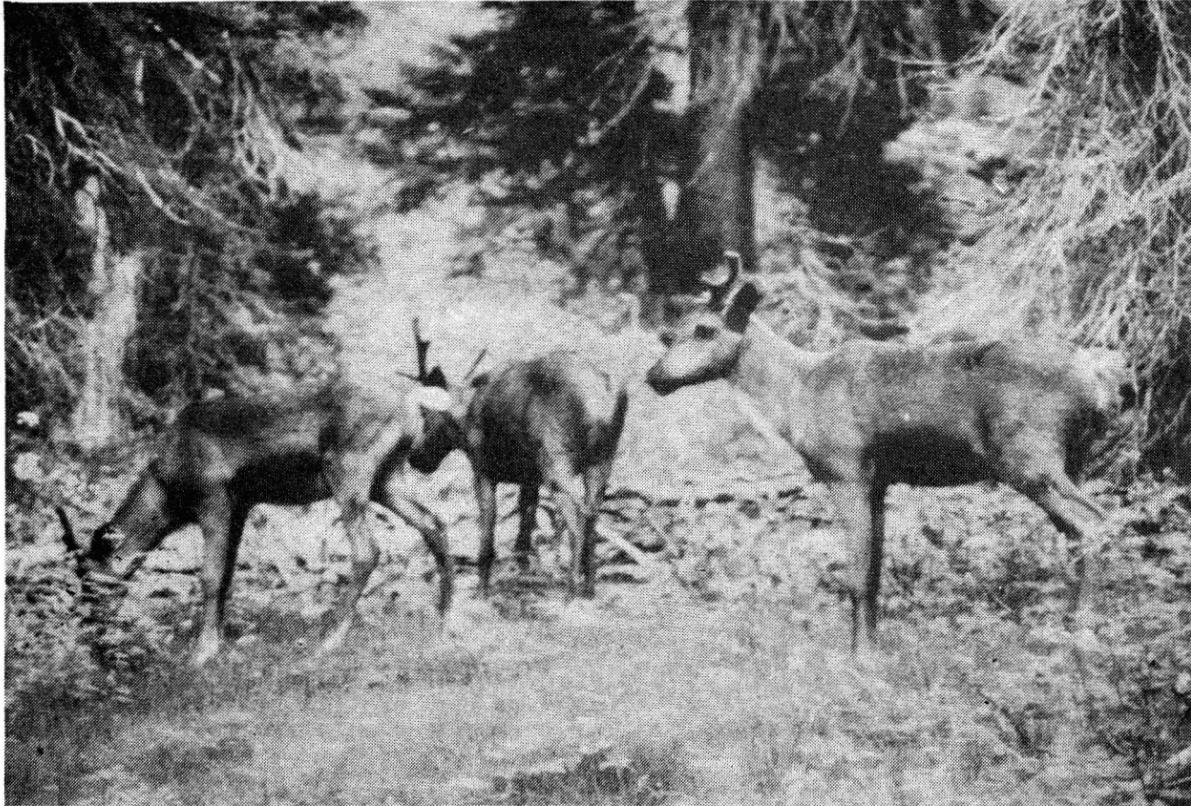


photo by Jasper Carlton

In an unprecedented action, the US Fish and Wildlife Service has written off almost any chance for a Woodland Caribou recovery effort in northwest Montana.

### BIODIVERSITY REPORTS...

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Lakes area of northwest Montana in 1984 and numerous sighting reports in the 1980s, and which concluded that "the recent reports of caribou suggest that a few caribou continue to utilize habitat in and adjacent to Montana." In addition, a Caribou bull was photographed by wildlife biologists in the Upper Yaak area of northwest Montana in 1987, and wolf researchers discovered Caribou hair in Gray Wolf scats 6-8 miles north of the United States/Canadian border last winter.

The FWS decision also ends any chance for the reintroduction of Woodland Caribou to Glacier National Park. The Plains Bison and Woodland Caribou are presently the only known native faunal species missing from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. If the Bush administration has its way, that ecosystem will never again be biologically intact.

The FWS apparently bowed to pressure from the state of Montana and logging interests in deciding not to add northwest Montana to the historic Caribou habitat areas protected under the Endangered Species Act. Presently, Woodland Caribou and its habitat are only protected in the Selkirk Ecosystem of northern Idaho and extreme northeast Washington. Woodland Caribou are generally considered the rarest indigenous mammals in the contiguous US. Their federal

protection would curtail the cutting of mature to old-growth spruce/fir and cedar/hemlock forests on the Kootenai and Flathead National Forests.

This may be the first time the FWS has actively discouraged the dispersal and natural repopulation of a critically Endangered Species back into suitable, historic range. Caribou from adjacent Idaho and southern British Columbia have historically interchanged with Caribou in northwest Montana. Range rotation is a well known part of Woodland Caribou ecology.

The FWS decision may also jeopardize the long-term success of the Selkirk Caribou Recovery effort in the adjacent Idaho Panhandle since it robs the program of a second recovery area. The West Cabinet Mountains in the Cabinet/Yaak Ecosystem of northwest Montana are considered the second best recovery area for Woodland Caribou—but are scheduled by the Forest Service for continued massive logging.

The EF! Biodiversity Project and grassroots environmental groups in Montana have protested the decision and are exploring legal options available in the event that FWS does not respond appropriately to the administrative appeals already filed.

Letters are needed: Please write to John Turner, Director, US Fish & Wildlife Service, 18th & C Sts, NW, Washington, DC 20240, insisting that FWS list and

protect Woodland Caribou in Montana as Endangered.

—Jasper Carlton

### Biodiversity Update: Cahaba Shiner

In an effort to delay the listing of the Cahaba Shiner as an Endangered Species (see May Issue), the Greater Birmingham Area Chamber of Commerce recently requested a public hearing. According to the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the hearing will take place in late June. This extends the public (written) comment period until after the hearing.

Letters should firmly state that the Cahaba River is known by biologists as one of the nation's most diverse aquatic ecosystems, and that it needs protection. The ecosystem is in severe peril, yet the state of Alabama refuses to protect it. This is not a single species issue! A multiple listing for the Cahaba's many endangered and threatened species is a top priority for the EF! Biodiversity Project. One of Dixie's greatest rivers needs help! Take those pens out and get busy! Write FWS, Jackson Mall Office Center, 300 Woodrow Ave. Suite 316, Jackson, MS 39213.

—Ned Mudd Jr.

searchers looking at coastal hammocks have difficulty reconstructing their history (14). Presumably the Pensacola hammock was selectively cut.

The Nature Conservancy's purchase of 60 miles along the Big Bend Coast on the Gulf of Mexico secured numerous coastal hammocks. The area as a whole is described as "largely untouched wetlands and forested coastline" (9). Patterson Natural Area, on Eglin Air Force Base (Okaloosa County)

A 300-acre Longleaf Pine-sandhill community, owned by the Department of Defense. Virtually all communities of this type were logged in the 1900s and 1930s (8). With the possible exception of the Dunn and Register tract described below, this is the oldest known Longleaf Pine-sandhill stand in Florida. The trees here are up to 250 years old (11); but this does not qualify them as old-growth, because Longleaf Pine can reach 400-500 years of age. Until recently the Natural Area comprised 800 acres, but 500 were cut. The acreage left has not been properly cared for and is in need of restorative management (8).

**St. Joseph Peninsula State Park**, the end of a peninsula on the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf County)

Slash Pines (*Pinus elliotii*) in a 25,000-acre park. The stand contains no visible stumps, and the pines were probably never cut, because, like those on Caladesi Island (see below), they were not big enough to have appealed to loggers (16).

**Apalachicola Bluffs and Ravines Preserve** on the Apalachicola River (Liberty County)

200-300 acres of old-growth mixed hardwoods and pine on the preserve's steep bluffs and ravines. Oak and hickory were probably removed before 1930 or 1940. Nevertheless, the preserve probably contains trees 200 years old that may be original. The site contains numerous endemic and disjunct species, and probably more species of plants and animals than any area of equivalent size in the Coastal Plain. TNC owns the preserve (6, 8).

**Torrey State Park** (Liberty County)

A narrow band of perhaps 100 acres of old-growth beech-magnolia and spruce-pine and oak on steep land in a 2000-acre state park (8). Jim Stevenson has seen no stumps here (16). In the same area as the above site, Torrey contains numerous endemics, including the tree (*Torrey taxifolia*) for which it is named.

**Slash Pine Tract**, in Bradwell Bay Wilderness, Apalachicola National Forest (Wakulla County)

A Slash Pine-gum swamp. The Florida Natural Areas Inventory sets the size at plus or minus 100 acres. Bob Simon thinks this tract may be the best virgin Slash Pine left, and that it is larger than 100 acres (11, 14).

**Pond Cypress Swamps**, in Apalachicola NF

Thousands of acres of virgin Pondcypress (*Taxodium ascendens*) growing in patches that may be several hundred acres in size. The trees are gnarled, old, and generally stunted. In some places they are like bonzai trees, though they are sometimes 50' tall (14).

**Tate's Hell Swamp** (Franklin County)

A tract of virgin Pondcypress in a privately owned swamp. The Pondcypress here is an extension of this community type in the Apalachicola National Forest (14).

**Woodyard Hammock** (Leon County)

A 74-acre beech-magnolia tract with trees more than 300 years old. The area has had some salvage, but no cutting. It is privately owned (7).

**Gum Swamp Research Natural Area**, in Osceola National Forest (Columbia and Baker Counties)

An old-growth cypress-gum-maple swamp within a 373-acre RNA (11).

**San Felasco Hammock State Preserve**, northwest of Gainesville (Alachua County)

80 acres of selectively logged old-growth in a mature mesic hammock covering more than half of the 6176-acre preserve. Mesic hammock is a mixed species, predominantly hardwood forest, apparently with more species of woody plants than any other community type in North America north of Mexico.

**Atlantic White Cedar Stand**, in Mormon Branch Botanical Area, Ocala NF (Marion County)

An Atlantic White Cedar (*Chaetocarpus thuyoides*) stand of approximately 100 acres. Only a few trees have been cut, as if in acts of vandalism. The cedar are up to 80'

tall and 3' in diameter. Dominant trees in addition to the cedar are Cabbage Palm (*Sabal palmetto*) and Loblolly Bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*). The Red Maple and the Florida Willow (*Salix floridana*) are present, as is the Needle Palm (*Rhaphidophyllum hystrix*) in the understory. Undine (*Parnassia grandiflora*) is at its southernmost limit, and the *Pieris phillyreifolia*, which grows up the cedar, nearly at its southernmost limit. The Florida Anise-Tree (*Illicium floridanum*) is abundant here, although it is a fairly rare plant (14).

**Hardwood Swamp**, in Mormon Branch Botanical Area, Ocala NF

600 acres that appear to be virgin hardwood swamp, adjacent to the Atlantic White Cedar stand described above. Red Maple, Swamp Tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*), and Black Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*) are the dominant trees. Underneath is Needle Palm, a Florida endemic (14).

**Cabbage Palm Hammocks**, William Bedsall Tosohatchee State Reserve (Orange County)

About 2000 acres of Cabbage Palm hammocks, of which at least half are virgin, except for cattle grazing and a somewhat lowered water table. The remaining acres originally bore a mixture of Cabbage Palm, Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and Live Oak; fire or logging removed the Red Cedar and Live Oak. The uncut areas were originally pure Cabbage Palm. The palms are tall, but they have no annual rings so their age is unknown. Grazing would not have greatly affected this type of community (14). The reserve is owned by the FL Dept of Natural Resources.

**Jim Creek Cypress Swamp**, in Tosohatchee State Reserve

1000 virgin acres in a 2000-acre floodplain cypress swamp. Baldcypress is the dominant tree. Other important trees are Black Gum, Red Maple, Pumpkin Ash (*Fraxinus profunda*) (14) and/or Popash (*Fraxinus caroliniana*) (11), Dahoon Holly (*Ilex cassine*) (11), and Cabbage Palm (16). The area has undergone hydrological manipulations (11) and grazing; but, as with the Cabbage Palm hammocks, the grazing has not had a major impact. The cattle move through cypress-hardwood swamp fast, because they do not find much to eat. They do more damage in areas dominated by pine and in hammocks other than palm (14). Blechnum Fern and Florida Shield Fern are among the plants found in the cypress swamp.

**Beehead Ranch Pine Flatwoods** in Tosohatchee State Reserve

20-40 acres of Slash Pine mingled with Cabbage Palm in a 600-acre mesic flatwood area. The large trees are said to be 250 years old. The understory is Saw Palmetto-Wiregrass (*Aristida stricta*). The inventory characterizes this stand as "virgin" (11). Jim Stevenson describes 40 acres of old-growth Slash Pine in Tosohatchee, probably the same stand, as having had select trees removed, although the standing trees are original (16). Florida's flatwoods were cut-over decades ago, except for a few remnants, most of which are now surrounded by conifer plantations (10).

**Caladesi Island State Park**, a barrier island on the Gulf of Mexico (Pinellas County)

A 630-acre uncut area, some of which is in Slash Pine forest (16).

**Dun and Register Longleaf Tract** (Volusia County)

Possibly as much as 800 acres of "old growth (virgin?)" Longleaf Pine. The pine had a healthy Wiregrass understory, when the Heritage Inventory characterized the stand (11).

**Strand W of Cow Bone Island Seminole Indian Reservation** (Hendry County)

Approximately "700 acres?" of strand swamp with virgin cypress (11). Strand swamp is a broad channel with peat over a mineral substrate, seasonally inundated with flowing water; tropical or subtropical, and subject to occasional fires (1).

**Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary**, in southwestern Florida (Collier County)

700 acres of old-growth Baldcypress of which 200 acres are virgin, in an 11,000-acre sanctuary, owned by the National Audubon Society (3). The cypresses are up to 130' in height and 25' in girth, and many are over 700 years old. The trees were spared from logging because their wood had a spiral grain (16).

**Big Cypress National Preserve** (Collier County)

Virgin "hat rack" Pondcypress. The trees were never cut, because they are stunted

and only about 10-20' tall, even though "hundreds of years old" (5). They grow in a thin layer of marl, over limestone bedrock (5, 8).

James R. Snyder of Big Cypress Preserve wrote that the preserve has 23,500 acres of uncut pinelands (15). Linda Duever, who learned the history of the area from residents as well as studied the trees directly, believes the pinelands were logged (5).

**The Florida Keys**

West Indian tropical hammock and pine rockland habitat. Mark Robertson of The Nature Conservancy's office in the Keys reports that nobody has looked intensively for old-growth in the Florida Keys. He thinks the northern half of Key Largo may have one or two sites of uncut and ungrazed old-growth hammock, including Gong Hammock. He does not know whether there are virgin old-growth hammocks in the lower Keys, because they have not been studied for old-growth. Florida's Conservation and Recreation Lands Program has been working with TNC to acquire 2000 acres in northern Key Largo that TNC and the state describe in a non-technical context as "old growth hammock" (17). So far 1520 acres have been acquired or are under option (1).

The lower Keys, Robertson says, have a great deal of virgin old-growth pine rockland, perhaps 2000 acres of fractured or fragmented stands. Widely separated Slash Pine dominate pine rockland communities. Thrinax and Coccolithrinax Palms are also present; and the ground cover is comprised of fairly lush grasses and herbs (12). Pine rockland communities are also found on the mainland north to Dade County (10).

**SOURCES:**

- (1) Bettinger, Kelly, Research Assistant, Florida Natural Areas Inventory. 1990, March 15. Phone call.
- (2) Bodie, William C., Acting Forest Supervisor, National Forests in Florida. 1990, March 5. Letter with data sheets on NF timber.
- (3) Carlson, Ed, Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary. 1990, Jan. 11. Letter.
- (4) Daubenmire, Rex. 1990, March 10. Phone call.
- (5) Duever, Linda, KBN Engineering. 1990, March. Phone call.
- (6) Gatewood, Steven. Nature Conservancy. 1990, Feb. Phone call.
- (7) Hermann, Sharon, Research Biologist, Tall Timbers Research Station. 1990, Feb. 28. Phone call.
- (8) Hardin, Dennis, FL Division of Forestry. 1990, Feb. Phone call.
- (9) Middleton, Harry. Florida's Big Bend: An Eden Preserved. Southern Living, April 1988. [Reprint furnished by Beth Needham of TNC.]
- (10) Mitchell, John G. 1990. Wild Florida: "Islands" in a Stream of Change. TNC 38(4):4-9.
- (11) NeSmith, Katy, Data Manager, FL Natural Areas Inventory. 1990, March 7. Letter with list of sites.
- (12) Robertson, Mark, TNC. 1990, March 16. Phone call.
- (13) Shultz, Gary E. 1985. Site General Summary [of Orange Lake Cypress] furnished by the FL Chapter of TNC.
- (14) Simons, Bob, Consulting Ecologist. 1990, March 10. Phone call.
- (15) Snyder, James R. Research Biologist. 1990, Feb. 21. Memo with annotated map.
- (16) Stevenson, Jim. 1990, Feb. Phone call.
- (17) Weekes, David H. To Save the Keys. TNC Magazine 38(4):16-19.

## GEORGIA

Jonathan P. Ambrose of the Georgia Natural Heritage Inventory describes five of the forests listed below as "old growth," but acknowledges that it is "difficult, if not impossible to document" that an area has never been grazed, farmed, or cut. Some of the areas "have been selectively logged in the distant past, but all presently show mature climax-stage characteristics" (1).

Kenneth D. Henderson, Forest Supervisor for Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests, writes that the Forest Service has determined that there "are no stands of virgin forests" in these two National Forests. Sosebee Cove in Chattahoochee NF, which Mohlenbrock describes in *The Field Guide to U.S. National Forests* (p. 360) as "virgin," is a stand of second growth Yellow Poplar, still showing "signs of old logging skid trails." The only areas in the Chattahoochee that have never been logged are 2-3-acre stands on either side of Coon Den Ridge (3).

**Big Woods**, in Greenwood Plantation, southwestern Georgia (Thomas County)

Approximately 200 acres of Longleaf Pine-Wiregrass. The land is privately owned, but managed by Tall Timbers Research Station of Tallahassee, Florida. Like the other two tracts in Thomas County described by Sharon Hermann of Tall Timbers Research Station, Big Woods has never been cut as far as is known, although isolated trees could have been cut in the last century, and salvage has been carried out since 1900. The two Longleaf Pine tracts have had their fire sequence altered, and researchers do not know the effects of this change (1, 2).

**Wade Tract Preserve** (Thomas County)

198 acres of Longleaf Pine-Wiregrass and a buffer zone. The land is privately owned (2). This is widely reported to be the largest remaining virgin Longleaf Pine-Wiregrass stand anywhere.

**Ebenezer Creek Swamp**, east of Springfield near GA's eastern border (Effingham County)

1350 acres of cypress-gum swamp owned by several private landholders. A road cuts across the long, narrow area that follows the line of the creek (1).

**Marshall Forest Preserve**, one mile west of Rome (Floyd County)

90 acres of virgin pine-oak and mixed hardwood forest on a 252-acre tract (5), owned by The Nature Conservancy, which says the 90 acres "may be the last virgin pine-oak woodland to be found in the Ridge and Valley Province, which stretches from Pennsylvania to Alabama." The Large-flowered Skullcap (*Scutellaria montana*) lives there. A trail for the blind passes through the pine-oak forest (1, 4).

**Titi Hammock** (Thomas County)

Approximately 75 acres of old-growth in private ownership. TNC has an easement on the property (2).

**Fernbank Forest**, in metropolitan Atlanta (DeKalb County)

65 acres of mesic hardwood forest owned by the Fernbank Science Center. The forest includes huge oaks, Tulip Poplars, beeches, and hickories (1).

**Lewis Island Natural Area**, northwest of Darien on the southern coast (McIntosh County)

A small virgin stand of Baldcypress in a 5890-acre area of second growth bottomland hardwoods and cypress-gum swamps. Rare/sensitive species present include the American Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*), Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*), and several endemic clams (1).

**SOURCES:**

- (1) Ambrose, Jonathan P., Ecologist, Georgia Natural Heritage Inventory. 1989, April 24. Letter with maps.
- (2) Hermann, Sharon, Research Biologist, Tall Timbers Research Station. 1990, Feb. 28. Phone call.
- (3) Henderson, Kenneth D., Forest Supervisor, Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests. 1990, Jan. 30. Letter with maps.
- (4) The Nature Conservancy. Georgia. TNC Magazine 39(4):27.
- (5) Rolls, Alice, GA Field Office of TNC. 1990, March 9. Phone call.

## MARYLAND

In February 1989 the Maryland Forest, Park and Wildlife Service set up a committee to investigate "the issue of old growth forests." On the Old Growth Committee are representatives of Wildlife, Cooperative Forestry, the Natural Heritage Program, and the State Forests and State Parks. The committee has recommended that "a statewide inventory, with particular emphasis on all Forest, Park and Wildlife Service lands" be conducted to identify existing old-growth stands and to examine protected lands to assess their future as old-growth. It has asked that after the survey, "specific objectives for the maintenance of old growth as a component of Maryland's landscape" be set (2, p. 9).

The first counties to be inventoried will be Allegany and Garrett in western Maryland. The staff of the Natural Heritage Program has already done preliminary work and found nine possible candidates for old-growth designation. All are in Savage River State Forest. The tracts are not virgin, but they seem to have been "only lightly high-graded" instead of clearcut during the early 1900s, when the forests in the area were felled. The sites range in size from about 100 to 400 acres. All are either oak dominated, cove or northern hardwoods, or a hemlock-northern hardwood mix. Some have trees over 200 years old (3).

Belt Woods (Prince George's County) is the only old-growth forest on Maryland's coastal plain. It is 43 acres of mesic upland, Tulip Poplar and oak forest, owned by the state (1).

**SOURCES:**

- (1) Davidson, Lynn, Data Base Coordinator, Maryland Natural Heritage Program. 1990, March 13. Phone call.
- (2) Maryland Forest, Park, and Wildlife Service. 1989. Old Growth Forest Ecosystems. MD Dept of Natural Resources, Baltimore.
- (3) MD Natural Heritage Program. 1990, March 12. Letter.

## MISSISSIPPI

Because of its accessibility, the land now comprising the National Forests of Mississippi was cut before it was purchased in the 1930s. Therefore, almost all National Forest stands are now 50 to 80 years old. The known exceptions are small stands of Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*) in the Homochitto NF (3); Bienville Pines Scenic Area described below; and three areas of what is believed to be virgin forest in Delta NF (Wieland). Delta, a bottomland hardwood forest, is the only representative of a southern floodplain forest in the entire National Forest System. The three

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# OLD-GROWTH. . .

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Delta tracts are now Research Natural Areas, named respectively after dominant trees in each: Green Ash (70 acres), Overcup Oak (40 acres), and Red Gum (40 acres), which includes a population of the Endangered shrub Pondberry (*Lindera melissifolia*) (1). We describe the largest of the three.

**Bienville Pines Scenic Area**, in Bienville National Forest, near the town of Forest (Scott County)

160 acres with Shortleaf Pine (*Pinus echinata*) and Loblolly Pine more than 100' tall. Also in the area are Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) and various oaks. Opinions on the area's history vary. Mohlenbrock characterizes the tract as "virgin forest" (3, p. 26); Ronald Wieland of the Mississippi Natural Heritage Program writes that it was "probably selectively cut" before 1935 (4); Gene A. Sirmon with the National Forests of Mississippi, says the stand is 150 years old, and "was set aside" when the area was cut in the late 20s (3). The Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) inhabits the pines (4).

**Green Ash RNA**, in Delta NF (Sharkey County)

70 acres of virgin bottomland hardwood forest, dominated by Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) up to 200-250 years in age and by Nuttall Oak (*Quercus nuttallii*). Also of importance are Hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*), American Elm (*Ulmus americana*), and, to a lesser extent, Overcup Oak (*Quercus lyrata*). Palmetto (*Sabal minor*) and greenbriers (*Smilax* spp.) are the main species in the sparse understory. The area is usually flooded 1-3 weeks each year with 3-4 feet of water (2).

## SOURCES:

- (1) Devall, Margaret S. and Paul F. Ramp. Forest Service Research Natural Areas and the Study of Old Growth in the South, a paper presented to the Natural Areas Conference in Knoxville, TN, Oct. 1989.
- (2) Mohlenbrock, Robert H. 1984. The Field Guide to U.S. National Forests. Congdon and Weed, NY.
- (3) Sirmon, Gene A., Staff Officer, Timber, Soils and Watershed, Mississippi NFs. 1990, Jan. 8. Letter.
- (4) Wieland, Ronald, Plant Community Ecologist, MS Natural Heritage Program. 1989, Nov. 3. Letter.

## NORTH CAROLINA

In North Carolina most of the virgin, old-growth forests are in "inaccessible mountain areas," and the Natural Heritage Program does not at present have a detailed accounting of them, according to Mike Schafale with the program. He was, nevertheless, able to point out several tracts of interest in addition to the well known Great Smokies and Joyce Kilmer areas. His references overlap a lengthier list furnished by Bjorn Dahl, Supervisor of the National Forests of North Carolina and based on the Land and Resource Management Plan for the Pisgah/Nantahala National Forests and information from district personnel.

Graduate forester Daniel Karpen wrote in a letter in *American Forests* in Sep./Oct. 1989: "There may be thousands of acres, if not tens of thousands of acres, of unmarked and unknown old-growth forest in the southern Appalachians . . . a major effort should be made to identify the remaining old-growth in the North Carolina mountains outside Great Smoky Mountains National Park. In one week's time, I was able to locate literally thousands of acres" (5). Whether or not the tracts he saw are on Bjorn Dahl's list is unclear. Robert T. Leverett, who shares Karpen's view that there is much old-growth yet to be discovered, sent information about several areas he has identified.

Several of the peatlands (pocosins) on the outer coastal plain have never been logged, but, because they undergo intense natural fires during droughts, their vegetation is not usually old. Pocosins may be dominated by shrubs or, as "pond pine woodland community types," by trees. The Croatan National Forest includes pocosins that are protected as designated Wilderness (9).

We have grouped the old-growth tracts we describe into three sections: Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Nantahala National Forest, and Pisgah National Forest. All are in western North Carolina.

## Great Smoky Mountains National Park

An estimated 104,000 acres of virgin forest within the 520,000 acre park. The areas are mostly spruce-fir forest, hemlocks, and northern hardwoods, with some oak forest and some cove forest. The acreage figure is a result of the research of Charlotte Pyle, who calculated that 20% of the park is "high in virgin attributes." Her figure is lower than most other estimates and is based on "the absence [for a given area] of written records concerning historical human impacts on the forest and the absence of any

mapped record of human land use." Pyle found that 20 of the 28 major watersheds contain acreage high in virgin forest attributes, but that 70% is in 6 watersheds: in Tennessee, the Middle and West Prongs of the Little Pigeon River (67% and 44% virgin forest attributes); and in North Carolina, Deep Creek (68%), Bradley Fork (54%), Raven Fork (97%), and Cataloochee Creek (32%). In Tennessee the lower boundary of the virgin forests is generally 3000'; in North Carolina it is variable, as logging in places went into the spruce-fir zone, which starts at about 4500' in the eastern and central areas of the park (7).

Because of human actions, the virgin spruce-fir forests are now dying. The Balsam Woolly Adelgid, which was accidentally introduced from Europe, is destroying the Fraser Fir (*Abies fraseri*); and Red Spruce is in decline, at least in part because of acid precipitation and ground-level ozone. Rugel's Ragwort (*Cacalia rugelii*) occurs only in the park's spruce-fir forest (9).

## Nantahala National Forest

**Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest**, in the Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness Area (Graham County)

Approximately 3840 virgin acres (1, 3). A cove-hemlock forest features trees believed to be close to 500 years in age and up to 160' in height. Tulip Poplars are as much as 76" in diameter (6). Good examples of mixed mesic hardwood forest are above the cove-hemlock forest on moderate slopes. Drier slopes and ridges carry more xeric forest types (1).

**Southern Nantahala Wilderness Area**, in the Betty Creek area of Wayah Ranger District, near the Georgia border (Macon County)

Approximately 2000 acres of old-growth cove hardwood and upland hardwood forest types (1).

**Big Choga Creek Area** in the Wayah Ranger District (Swain County)

About 800 acres of old-growth cove hardwoods (1).

**Blowing Spring**, in the Wayah Ranger District

800 acres of old-growth cove hardwood forest (1).

**Santeetlah Creek Bluffs**, in the Cheoah Ranger District (Graham County)

Approximately 495 acres of steep, north-facing bluffs with "undisturbed," large, old-growth Yellow Birch and Canadian Hemlock (1).

**Kelsey Tract**, in the Highlands Ranger District (Macon County)

Approximately 256 acres of old-growth mesic forest with Canadian Hemlock, Carolina Hemlock, and Table Mountain Pine. The tract is considered one of the finest remnants of the climax hemlock forest that once covered more than 1000 acres north-east of Highlands (1).

**Wayah Bald Area**, in the Wayah Ranger District (Macon County)

About 200 acres of upland hardwood forest (1)

**Ramsey Cliffs Area**, in the Wayah Ranger District

Approximately 150 acres of old-growth (1).

## Pisgah National Forest

**Linville Gorge** (Burke County)

A 10,195-acre Wilderness Area with some virgin forest. Accounts of the extent of the virgin forest, which is in the interior of the gorge, vary. Dahl writes of "scattered pockets of remnant stands" (1); Schafale says the area is "reputed to contain virgin forest" (9); Leverett states that the uncut area could be as great as 3000-4000 acres (6). According to Dahl, trees vary from hemlock and cove hardwood in the lower elevations to mixed oak on the slopes (1). Schafale describes the reputed virgin areas in the interior as "Canada hemlock and white pine, perhaps with some cove forest," and adds that the "cliffs and crags which may also be considered virgin" are habitat for the Endangered Mountain Golden Heather (*Hudsonia montana*), which occurs only here and on one other site (9). One reason for the variation in accounts of the gorge may be that the interior is extremely difficult to reach. From the upper elevation to the river below is some 2000' (6).

**Mackey Mountain**, in Grandfather Ranger District (McDowell County)

About 600 acres of old-growth cove hardwood, hemlock and mixed oak (1).

**Duncan Cove**, in Grandfather Ranger District

Approximately 200 acres of old-growth cove hardwood and hemlock, including some areas with Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) and White Oak (1).

**Black Mountain**, in Black Mountain Research Natural Area, Tocane Ranger District (Yancey County)

About 200 acres of virgin Red Spruce-Fraser Fir forest. This tract is "one of the best quality composites of high elevation forests in the Southern Appalachians." It is composed of old-growth boreal forest, cove forest, and northern hardwoods (1). The Fraser Fir is a threatened species (2).

**Mount Pisgah**, along the Pisgah Ledge near the Blue Ridge Parkway

100 or more acres of old-growth spruce, with mature Yellow Birch and hemlock. The saddle between Pisgah and Frying Pan Mountains seems to be a weather funnel. The resulting high rainfall, combined with frequent cloud cover, produces luxuriant vegetation in the old-growth area (6).

**Side of Graveyard Ridge** in the Balsam Mountains

At least 75 acres of old-growth dominated by hemlocks, some well over 100' in height and as much as 4' in diameter. The understory is thick rhododendron and laurel (6).

**Cherry Cove**, off the Blue Ridge Parkway

Well over 100 acres of old-growth, including a stand of enormous, virgin Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) (6).

**Moses Cone Memorial Park**, off Blue Ridge Pky

A 100-acre virgin forest of hemlock in a 300-400-acre tract. "Other impressive trees include northern Red Oak, Red Maple, Tulip Poplar, beech, and Yellow Birch (*Betula lutea*)." Cucumber Magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*) trees are also present (6).

**Craggy Mountain**, in Tocane Ranger District, near Douglas Falls (Buncombe County)

Approximately 100 acres of old hemlock-northern hardwoods (1).

**Walker Cove Research Natural Area**, in Tocane Ranger District

53 acres of old-growth forest, including uncut coves with mixtures of mesophytic species (1, 8).

**Fork Ridge-Mount Hardy Wilderness Area**

"One of the best quality mature beech-buckeye forests in the Southern Appalachians." The Forest Service did not specify the size (1).

## SOURCES:

- (1) Dahl, Bjorn. 1990, Feb. 28. Supervisor, National Forests of NC. Letter.
- (2) Federal Committee on Ecological Reserves. 1977. A Directory of Research Natural Areas on Federal Lands of the U.S. FS, US Dept of Agriculture. [Pages supplied by Julie A. Trzeziak, Assistant Public Affairs Officer, NC NFs.]
- (3) Findley, Frank, Assistant Ranger, Cheoah Ranger District. 1989, Nov. 27. Letter with map.
- (4) Jacob, Joseph W., Jr., Director of Science, Southeast Region of The Nature Conservancy. 1990, Jan. 24. Letter.
- (5) Karpen, Daniel. 1989. Letter to the Editor. *American Forests*, Sept./Oct. 1989.
- (6) Leverett, Robert T. 1990, Feb. 18 and March 26. Letter.
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## SOUTH CAROLINA

Hurricane Hugo in the autumn of 1989 was the greatest "forest disaster" in recent times, Richard Shelfer of the Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests told us—worse in terms of timber lost than the Yellowstone fires, Mount Saint Helen's eruption, and Hurricane Camille. South Carolina forests bore the brunt of Hugo's wind, although North Carolina also suffered damage. South Carolina officials estimate that the state lost 6 billion board feet of lumber, 1 billion in the National Forests (6). [Much of Puerto Rico's Caribbean National Forest was also damaged. Hugo reduced populations of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker in Francis Marion NF and at least two Endangered Species (Puerto Rican Parrot and Puerto Rican Plain Pigeon) in Caribbean NF.]

The state could ill spare any old-growth. It has two large tracts of virgin swamp; upland stands are few and small. The National Forests were acquired in the 1930s, for the most part in the form of abandoned, very eroded farmland. The only old-growth on them is in small pockets. An example is 13 acres of old-growth Post Oak in the Edgefield Ranger District, where some trees are 200 years old (6). In the Enoree Ranger District near Henderson Island are a 58-acre bottomland hardwood stand and adjacent 39-

acre upland hardwood stand with many large trees; but the area was extensively farmed and the tracts as a whole date from the late 19th or early 20th centuries (6).

So scarce is old-growth in the state that the Society of American Foresters created the Boiling Springs Natural Area in Barnwell, within the US Department of Energy's Savannah River nuclear weapons production site. The Natural Area is a 9-acre tract with some virgin forest, dominated by Loblolly Pine, Sweetgum, and Tulip Poplar (2).

**Congaree Swamp National Monument**, central South Carolina, south of Columbia (Richland County)

Approximately 11,000 acres of old-growth bottomland hardwoods on the floodplain of the Congaree River, within the 15,135-acre National Monument. About 17% of the monument has been clearcut or selectively cut. Most of the bottomland hardwood forest consists of Sweetgum and mixed hardwoods. Lower elevations along creeks and sloughs contain cypress and tupelo trees. Eighty-seven species of trees have been identified at the monument.

The monument is actual or potential habitat for several Endangered or Threatened Species. It is potential habitat for the Eastern Cougar. The American Alligator is occasionally seen there. The Bald Eagle is a transient, and one or two colonies of Red-cockaded Woodpecker live on the high ground or bluff.

Hiking trails through the monument are concentrated in the northwestern section. In 1988 Congress authorized the acquisition of an additional 7000 acres for inclusion in the monument (3).

As we were about to go to press, we received a report from Corry Mason that Congaree Swamp once covered about 90,000 acres and that as much as 50,000 acres of bottomland hardwood forest may still exist outside the monument. According to an article from a 1974 South Carolina state wildlife magazine that he furnished, only about 10,000 acres of the swamp had not been logged to at least some extent by 1974. Presumably those 10,000 acres are within the monument. However, Mason indicates that the swamp outside the monument also includes giant trees and merits protection. He knows of a "virgin tract of hardwoods" that "was cut and planted in pine 3 years ago." The part of the swamp outside the monument is privately owned.

**Beidler Sanctuary** (Dorchester County)

1700 virgin acres in a 5800-acre refuge, which constitutes a portion of a 60-mile-long swamp. The virgin area includes both mixed hardwoods and deep cypress-tupelo swamp. The hardwoods include Red Maple, Overcup Oak, Water Oak, Swamp Chestnut Oak, Laurel Oak, Mockernut Hickory, and Water Hickory. The balance of the sanctuary was logged anywhere from 20-100 years ago. The sanctuary has no trails other than a board walk and a canoe trail on which visitors can take only guided trips. The American Alligator, the Dwarf Trillium (*Trillium pusillum*), and the rare Swainson's Warbler are all found at the sanctuary. It is co-owned by The Nature Conservancy and Audubon Society (1, 4).

Hurricane Hugo did not badly damage the deep swamp, although many trees were topped and broken; but it gave the mixed hardwood stand in the virgin part of the swamp "a beating." Researchers are still assessing the damage (1).

**Guillard Lake Scenic Area and Research Natural Area**, in Francis Marion National Forest (Berkeley County)

Approximately 60 acres of old-growth bottomland hardwoods on three sides of Guillard Lake in the 925-acre Scenic Area and, adjacent to it, a 23-acre stand of big pine, bottomland hardwood, Baldcypress, tupelo, and maple mostly within an 18-acre Research Natural Area. The Baldcypress have knees up to 8' tall. The Forest Service does not know whether the stand is virgin but notes that the area was extensively farmed from settlement to the 1850s (6).

During Hurricane Hugo almost every tree over 50 years old in the Francis Marion NF was broken or damaged. The forest is approximately 250,000 acres in size and has much Loblolly Pine and Longleaf Pine. The most severe damage was in the southern part of the forest. Guillard Lake is in the north. The Forest Service is working from south to north in inventorying the damage and had not reached Guillard Lake in March, when Shelfer spoke to us (6).

**John de la Howe Tract** (McCormick County)

"Probably 50 acres" (5) of "old-growth, near virgin" Shortleaf Pine within a 1476-acre tract, owned by the John de la Howe School, which is managed by the state (4). Shelfer writes that most of the Shortleaf Pine

has died, and the stand is now a mixture of pine and upland hardwood (White Oak [*Quercus alba*], Red Oak, and hickory). The stand has been protected since the school was founded in the mid 1700s (6).

**SOURCES:**

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**TENNESSEE**

In addition to a portion of Great Smoky Mountains National Park described under North Carolina and the two forests described below, Tennessee has some forests under natural areas management that are 100-150 years old, with some trees around 200 years old. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) manages many natural areas, a few of them with such stands. The 117-acre Big Spring Creek Small Wild Area, for instance, protects with a buffer zone 13 acres of good quality old-growth hardwoods (1).

**Savage Gulf State Natural Area, south-central TN (Grundey County)**

Part of an 11,500-acre natural area, a 750-acre virgin forest of hemlocks and hardwoods in a climax association. The forest is within a long, narrow gorge or "gulf," 800' deep, formed by three downward-rushing creeks (3, 4). A National Natural Landmark study for the National Park Service by Katharine Kever called Savage Gulf the largest remaining mixed mesophytic forest anywhere. This is one of the most impressive virgin forests in the East, in terms of tree size and overall wildness.

**Roan Mountain Area**

Several hundred acres of old-growth on the northwest side of Roan High Bluff. The forest in question extends approximately 2000' down the mountain from the 4000' summit to form a band from half to three fourths of a mile long. The band seems to

contain 500-700 acres, most of which may be old-growth. Red Spruce is dominant. Numerous trees are crowned out, and appear to be over 200 years old (2).

**Overton Park, Memphis (Shelby County)**

A 175-acre virgin forest within a city park. At the center of the forest is a mature climax oak-hickory-Tulip Poplar stand with trees approximately 200 years old. Around the core, are trees perhaps 50 years younger, which are at or close to reaching the final succession stage. As they age, they are becoming part of the core. The forest contains 50 species of trees (3, 4).

**SOURCES:**

- (1) Bartlow, Judith P., Natural Areas Coordinator, Tennessee Valley Authority. 1989, Nov. 15 and 1990, Jan. 8. Letters.
- (2) Leverett, Robert T. 1990, Feb. 18. Letter.
- (3) Marcus, Pepper. Overton Park Forest Preserve Association. 1988, Aug 5. Letter.
- (4) West Tennessee Forestry & Wildlife News, 1988, Jan. pp. 2-3, 5 and June, pp. 3-4.

**VIRGINIA**

Virginia has no large stands believed to be virgin forest, Christopher Clappitt of the Virginia Natural Heritage Program reports. "Most" of the virgin patches that do remain are in the Shenandoah National Park and the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests. Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge and the area along the North Landing River appear to have some virgin forested wetland; but, because the communities are fire-maintained, the trees are "not ancient" (3).

In answer to a question about a specific ridge in the George Washington NF, Robert Mueller of Virginians for Wilderness writes: "This is a typical xeric oak-chestnut type ridge forest. . . . It's sometimes difficult to tell if this type of forest is primary or secondary, unless the tree ages are known. The oaks . . . generally are stunted, thick-trunked and contorted and, if they escaped charcoal burning, frequently would have been rejected for timber use. I believe that there are probably a lot of scattered tracts of such inconspicuous, almost primary forest on exposed ridges throughout the Appalachians. They probably escaped the logging that destroyed the conspicuously large trees and more accessible stands along streams and in coves and on gentle slopes" (5).

George Washington National Forest contains a total of 23,449 acres of trees clas-

sified by the US Forest Service as mature or low quality sawtimber and at least 150 years old. (Rich Hole Wilderness has not been inventoried for age.) Any cutting done on them since the mid 1880s was probably selective, and any pine and oak stumps have probably decayed, according to James Sitton, FS Timber Staff Officer. The only remaining evidence of cutting would be the remains of American Chestnuts (*Castanea dentata*) that died because of blight and were harvested as late as the 1960s and 1970s (6). The Forest Service does not seem to know whether any of the areas are actually virgin.

Several areas often viewed by visitors to the forest are inventoried by the FS as up to 200 years old: Dolly Anne Special Management Area—a 20-acre stand of Chestnut Oak from 1820 and a 45-acre stand of White Oak-Northern Red Oak-hickory from 1836; along Crabtree Creek—6 acres of Chestnut Oak from 1838; Mount Pleasant—7 stands of Chestnut Oak or White Oak-Northern Red Oak-hickory with birthdates between 1800 and 1831 totaling 332 acres. The Little Laurel Run Research Natural Area "is inventoried as 110 years old" (6).

Stands in other specific areas of George Washington NF are described below. Sitton believes the FS's figures on age are accurate plus or minus 20 years (6).

According to Ronald Bertsch of Jefferson National Forest, this forest has several sites with trees known to be over 150 years old, including War Spur Branch, with 5 acres in a stream riparian area (north of Blacksburg); Roaring Branch with 150-200-year-old hemlock (north of Big Stone Gap); Hunting Creek with hemlock more than 150 years old along a stream (Bedford County); and Little Walker Mountain with scattered 200-year-old Chestnut Oak (north of Wytheville). He mentions no sizeable tracts of old-growth, however (2).

**Ramseys Draft Wilderness, George Washington National Forest (Augusta County)**

608 acres of trees characterized by the Forest Service as having a birth date of 1790 or earlier, in a Wilderness Area of 6725 acres. The 608 acres are divided among 9 stands. Stand 1 contains 82-acre and 19-acre tracts of hemlock-hardwood and 56 acres of hemlock with birthdates of 1742, 1772, and 1770 respectively. Stand 1 also has 463 acres of trees with birthdates between 1790 and 1840; 176 acres of White Oak-Northern Red

Oak-hickory from 1800; 148 acres of hemlock from 1832; 139 acres of hemlock-hardwood from 1797. Another tract of more than 100 acres in size, tract 15, has 123 acres of Tulip Poplar-White Oak-Northern Red Oak from 1822 (6). Mueller notes that in the mesophytic cove forest along the Wilderness's stream there are "very large hemlocks and Tulip Trees but also large White Pine, Sugar Maple [*Acer saccharum*], and Northern Red Oak. Beech are somewhat smaller as are Black Birch [*Betula lenta*]" (5).

According to the Audubon Society Field Guide to the Natural Places of the Mid-Atlantic States: *Inland*, over 6000 acres at Ramseys Draft "were never logged," because they were "inaccessible" (4, p. 296).

**The Skidmore Special Management Area, George Washington NF**

406 acres of trees at least 200 years old in a 1300-acre area. The largest and oldest stand is 105 acres of hemlock-hardwood forest from 1672. Other types of old-growth stands from 1790 or earlier are Chestnut Oak (*Quercus prinus*); White Oak-Northern Red Oak-hickory; and hemlock (6).

**The Limberlost, in Shenandoah National Park, northern Virginia (Madison County)**

Approximately 150 acres of old-growth forest on the Park's Skyline Drive. The dominant tree species are Eastern Hemlock and White Oak. Yellow Birch (*Betula lutea*) and Red Spruce (*Picea rubens*) are among the other species. Increment core samples of selected trees showed that the hemlocks go back to the 1600s and the White Oak as far as 1587. The park also contains scattered, small stands of old-growth and many individual old trees. Approximately 0.5% of the total 195,000 acres of the park is characterized as old-growth (1).

**SOURCES:**

- (1) Adams, Deanne, Chief, Division Interpretation and Visitor Services, Shenandoah NP. 1990, Jan. 30. Letter, with enclosures.
- (2) Bertsch, Ronald E., Range, Timber and Wildlife Staff Officer, Jefferson NF. 1990, Feb. 20. Letter.
- (3) Clappitt, Christopher, Ecologist, Virginia Natural Heritage Program. 1989, Sep. 13. Letter.
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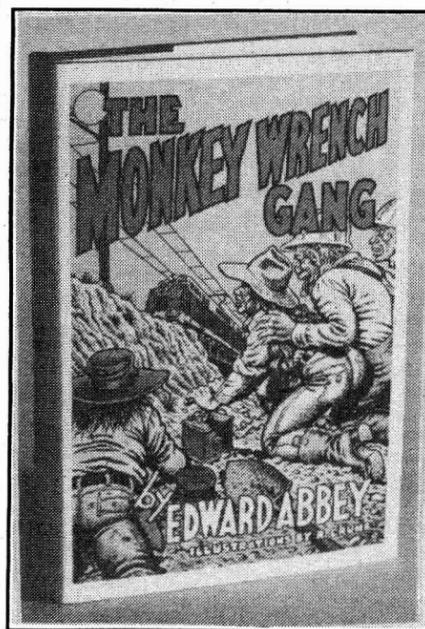
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# In The Absence Of Whales

by Daniel Dancer

We came to be with Beluga Whales. We came to Inuvik, in Canada's Northwest Territories — a place where nature, industry and native culture converge 200 miles above the Arctic Circle. An abandoned military base, the town now serves as a center for the Inuvialuit Eskimos, a tourist hub and a base for oil exploration. If one listens amid such turmoil, sites like this can reveal the Earth's pulse. It was wounded — out of balance — and I wondered what awaited us on our journey ahead.

At 3 AM I was wide awake. Our room in the MacKenzie Hotel was not equipped for the heat that sometimes comes in summer. Sweating in bed I listened to the last of the raucous bar activity on the street below. A semblance of quiet came and with it, through the humid air, a distant drum beat and muffled chanting. In a region where whales are hunted with high powered rifles from speeding motorboats, where alcohol and child abuse are epidemic, where strangers come to make big bucks looking for oil — I was humbled by this wild spirit sound of a people crying for survival. I looked out the window. A lone, drunken Indian was weaving down the streets in a weird sort of time with the drum. There goes Native Man, I thought, shipwrecked on the shores of the modern industrial order.

That drumbeat preserves a timeless wisdom — one that outlasts failed human economies and wars. Underneath the cheap veneer of Inuvik, wisdom was alive that night and the heart sound of the drum focused my thoughts on why we had come so far.

## Interspecies Communication

The notion that humans can communicate directly to other animals has played upon our imaginations throughout history. Even science courts the idea. As one might expect, however, the scientific framework entails a laboratory environment in which forms of behavioral training become a masquerade for communication between human and animal. The real thing does not happen there.

Interspecies Communication Inc., a research group based near Seattle, Washington, believes that humans can communicate with other species, but only when the dream is pursued in the wild, far from the controlling dictates of science. IC director Jim Nollman holds the premise that many "animal 'languages' are, in fact, much closer in form to music than they are to English or Chinese or Swahili." For the last decade, IC's small band of interspecies artists has been quietly testing this premise with Orcas, dolphins, and during the past two summers, the highly vocal Beluga Whales.

IC chose Inuvik for its most recent expedition because of its close proximity to the MacKenzie River Delta. Each summer, more than 10,000 Belugas congregate in the delta's warm, shallow waters to nurse their young. For the Belugas, the delta serves a function similar to Baja's Scammon's Lagoon for Grey Whales, or Maui's protected bays for the Humpbacks — both of which are protected marine sanctuaries. Cetaceans migrate from afar to these regions because of unique features that make them perfect nurseries for whale mothers and their newborn. They are also perfect for whale watching and are big calling cards for tourist dollars. Tourists were not an issue in the Delta, however. In fact, we may have been the first to venture to these remote, muddy, mosquito ridden beaches for the simple delight of being with whales.

Our Interspecies trio consisted of myself as photographer and flute player, Jonathan Chrucher as our frontman in Inuvik and keyboard player, and Jim Nollman as guitar player and IC director. We wound our way by boat 100 miles northward through the wide, sinuous delta and after 20 hours of motoring we reached the Beaufort Sea — our meeting ground with the Beluga Whale.

We pitched our tents in abandoned whaling camps. Here the Beluga once swam in close and access to them was easy by Eskimo kayak. Nearby were modern camps where native hunters lay poised for the white whales' arrival. With guns, ammo, harpoons and gas on board, their boats sat ready for the call from lookouts that the Belugas had come. To some of these camps we went in friendship to demonstrate our instruments and present our unusual mission. Responses ranged from mild fascination to cold disinterest — with most leaning to the latter.

Returning to our camps amongst the ruins of these "interspecies ghosttowns," we felt a need for reconciliation. The bold Arctic race that once hunted the Beluga from hand-made boats was long gone. Their modern descendants used hollow bullets instead of

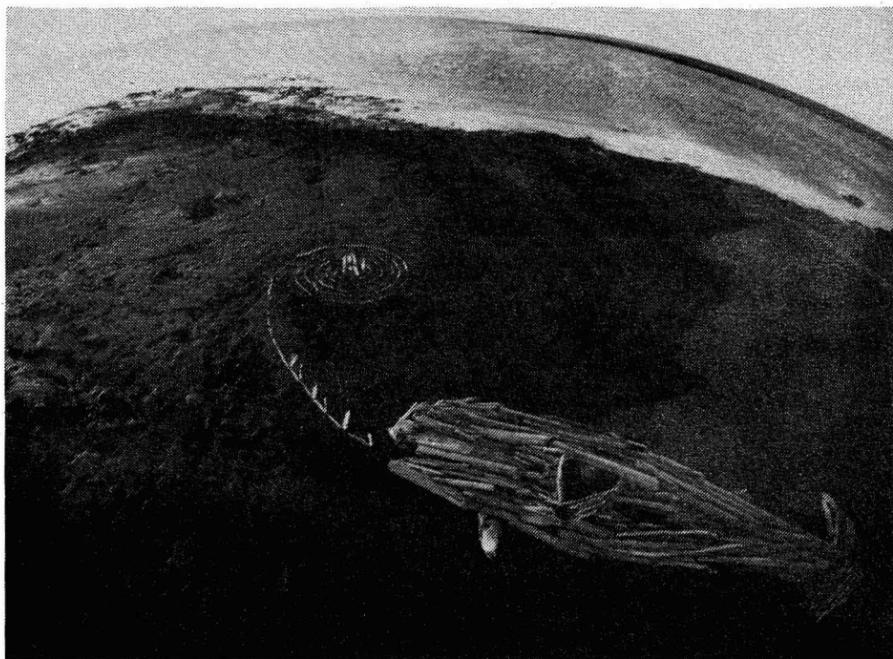


Photo by Daniel Dancer

harpoons, 150 horsepower "kickers" instead of paddles. The wild, free spirit of the white whale in the Delta had been replaced with fear. We could feel it.

We listened for the Beluga's playful sounds in our tents at night and scanned the seas for them by day — but they did not come. It was alarming since this had also been the story the previous year when a similar IC group had come to the delta. We soon learned that the Eskimos thought we had come to intentionally disrupt the hunt by playing Orca sounds into the water to scare away the Belugas. (The Orca, or Killer Whale, is the Beluga's natural enemy.) Two years in a row the whales had not come. Two years in a row an IC contingent had been in the Delta. Belugas had virtually disappeared from the region for the first time in memory. *Something was wrong.*

Our little green boat fueled the Eskimos' imaginations and we were accused of being Greenpeace ecodefenders. Jim Nollman describes the situation:

*From the point of view of three interspecies artists who possessed more than a passing interest in the powers of myth and symbol, this skewed relationship between musicians, Eskimos, and whales seemed at least as potent a metaphor as anything we, ourselves, could have created — even if we had succeeded in interfacing with the whales directly.*

*There is more to this, another level entirely; one that skirts the edges of a cosmic mystery and belies our growing sense of humility at being handed the power to conduct an interspecies field project from right inside the bubble of an Eskimo myth. You see, it soon became impossible for us to deny that there was, indeed, a very strong connection between the disappearance of the beluga whales and our own synchronized entrance upon the delta. However, our own interpretation of that connection was of a very different sort than the original accusation.*

*What I mean to confess here, is that the myth about our power with the beluga whales quickly transformed into the reality of our power with the Eskimos. We had inadvertently climbed to the edge of an abyss which provided a unique vantage point for discovering the real terms of this three-sided relationship. We soon came to believe that our own full participation in the unfolding Eskimo myth might conceivably effect more positive change than our own original intent of performing an experiment in interspecies communication.*

## Beluga Art

While Jim and Jonathan played music at the shoreline, I walked amongst the remnants of the old camps and gathered bits and pieces — relics of place. Feathers of cranes and eagles, strips of weather-beaten cloth from discarded blankets and tents, Beluga bones strewn about the ruins. In one camp I found a pit full of Beluga skulls. I put four of them on top of four posts set in a square which once supported a rack of drying blubber. Standing in their midst, I prayed for healing and forgiveness in this place and offered tobacco to the four directions from a can I had found on an old trash heap nearby.

I carried the best skull back to our camp. Along with a complete Beluga skeleton found earlier and the other materials I had gathered, I began crafting what we came to call "the Beluga peace maker." I hung the bones with twine from the center support of an old whaler's canvas tent. The wind started to howl, setting the 10 foot long, two headed Beluga into an uncanny swimming motion. Feathers sailed among this bleached sky whale. Eagle, Sandhill Crane, owl, seagull — we salute you Beluga and miss you in this place! Cloth pieces from the old camps flew

as prayer flags flapping a message to the whales. We love you! We are different from those who have greeted you here with bullets. We sing your life. Let's play music together. Come!

On a beach at another camp I made a life-sized white whale out of driftwood. Its eyes were purple lousewort flowers — its big red heart, a piece of nylon from an old camp blanket. From the Beluga's mouth, rising to meet the ocean, came a long spiral of feathers and small sticks. We built a tall tripod with storm beached logs brought to this island by the MacKenzie River. Atop this tower the whale could be viewed in proper perspective. In the warm late night sun, I sat twenty feet above the beach and photographed the only whale we would see.

Similar in concept to the 30 acre field art projects I have helped create in Kansas, the driftwood Beluga was a piece of art for the sky. It made sense and *came to life* when viewed from the perspective of a passing seagull. In concert with nature, it has surely been scattered by waves since it breathed a power of its own near our Tent Island camp. It was a way of giving strength to the Beluga spirit. Be strong, be invisible to your tormentors! Hang in there until the day when we respect you as our brother, and the Eskimo find another way, than your unceremonious killing, to preserve their native roots.

There were other projects at other camps — whale "callers" and "attractors" — art never intended at the trip's outset. These organic works became a ceremony for us. They were a way of forming a bridge between modern humans and nature. They were a path toward interspecies reconciliation, a way of healing the scar that we felt in Inuvik's pulse and this place we had come to be with whales. They sang for a time when whales and humans could live as equals.

## An Abundance of Animals

In *Arctic Dreams*, Barry Lopez asks what gave the Eskimos a sense of wealth, what made them happy. In one form or another, their reply was invariably "an abundance of animals." The art in our camps became a way of mourning the loss we felt in the absence of animals. Sometimes we would hear the whales' playful sounds only to realize that we had been asleep and were dreaming. The sound of wind lashed waves upon the shore, the thick hordes of buzzing mosquitos and the occasional lonely call of a Sandhill Crane sang accompaniment to our desolate outpost. How we longed for our lead player — the Beluga Whale.

I have since come to wonder if such tales as this are indicative of the kind of animal stories we will read in nature magazines of the future. What a privilege to be among animals! For thousands of years, humans have been blessed with an abundance of them but now, as the survival of our own species teeters at the precipice, we are quoted an increasing number of species that leave the planet daily in extinction: 5, 10, 15....

Does the popularity of wildlife art and nature magazines tell us how rare wild animal encounters are becoming for most of us — even when we seek them? That we are comforted by colorful animal stories, pictures and nicknacks, may only reveal how accustomed to their absence in reality we have become — and how deeply we miss them.

## The Hunt

We were well aware of Eskimo roots in whale hunting. At one time it had been a matter of sustenance and survival. As in many aboriginal cultures worldwide, food had a greater significance than it does in our modern society. Animals gave their life in

sacrifice to the hunter's arrow or harpoon — a gifting so humans could live. Killing was a matter of ceremony done with the highest regard for the animal spirit. The whale hunt, in a sense, was a form of worship, a sacred act done in accordance with strict, time honored tradition. Indiscriminate killing was unthinkable and thus the whale and Eskimo co-existed in a kind of harmony.

While no one can dispute the depth of cultural longing by any native people, the modern hunt seems a desperate attempt to preserve Eskimo tradition. Nollman argues that "the survivalist need to hunt the beluga in order to feed the aboriginal village has essentially vanished, to be replaced by the generic village supermarket selling pork chops as it does everywhere else in North America." Yet it is the hunt itself that causes most anguish among conservationists.

Nollman describes the hunt in his trip report: "It is a brutal bumbled massacre. The hunters may actually lose a greater percentage of wounded animals today than they did before the advent of firearms. This occurs mostly because the traditional harpoon always tethered an animal to the boat. Unless that line breaks, the animal was secured no matter what else happened. Guns, on the other hand, offer more power, but no such security."

W.J. Hunt, a scientific observer who gathered statistics from 1972-75, estimated that for every 10 whales killed, 4 were lost. This does not take into account the wounded whales that escaped.

"Hunters cannot even seek what some choose to call a humane kill," Nollman continues. "Should the whale be killed outright, the body will immediately sink like a stone in the muddy, coursing waters and will almost certainly never be recovered. Instead, the modern beluga hunter relies upon a soft-pointed bullet because he shoots, not to kill, but rather to wound; to impair the animal enough to get within harpoon striking distance."

Mark Fraker observed during the hunt of 1980, "In one case 40 rounds were fired at a large male before it was killed. I could clearly discern 27 wounds within about 30 centimeters of the eye.... In another case, a hunter expended 60 rounds at a whale that he was ultimately unable to secure because he had used up all his ammunition."

## On The Air

At the end of the trip we were interviewed on Arctic Radio. We asked the Eskimo hunters to consider that it might be their speeding boats and high powered rifles for the previous 10 years that had finally taught the Beluga that it was unsafe to enter the delta. We asked for restraint and a moratorium on their killing until an accurate count of their number could be taken. Most significantly, we questioned the natives' belief that they own, like so much cattle, a sizable share of the world's remaining supply of Beluga Whales — thus making it necessary for us to ask their permission to carry out our benign research at the shoreline. "Quamaneq"

I'll never forget how the low midnight sun slowly tracked the heavens to the north; coloring the land for hours in magic light that we southlanders only see for a half an hour at a time. Everything glowed in what the Eskimos call "quamaneq" — shaman light.

Playing music near our Beluga sculptures during this radiant time made me wonder about their power. What impact would they have on the native people who happened upon them? Would they accentuate the myth and power the hunters had given us — that we were scaring the Belugas away from the Delta? Were these strange sculptures, left by the "three from the south," a secret way of repelling the whales — a hex perhaps? Would the stories carried home by those who viewed these works keep the power and spirit of this "Beluga art" alive long after they had been destroyed by Arctic storms.

In a sense, the art we left was indeed a form of interspecies communication. It was not the form we intended, but it was nonetheless a deep way, a shamanic way perhaps, of reaching out to the Belugas and their hunters. Like the tribal drumbeat that banged through the night in Inuvik, this was art that preserved something wild — something sacred.

*note: Next summer IC will take the Beluga Peace Project farther north in the Arctic to a region where the Belugas swim close to the shore in abundance and are not hunted. For more information about IC, or for information on how to help the Beluga, write: Interspecies Communication, 273 Hidden Meadow, Friday Harbor, WA 98250.*

# Continuing the Children Debate

Holland, Vermont: I come from a family of five children. My parents had no concern for an overpopulation problem back in the 1950s and 60s when they were making babies. When it came to action and awareness, copulation took precedence over population. Had my parents stopped having children after their second, they would have been in keeping with zero population growth, a desperately needed goal though not nearly as noble as negative population growth. But my parents became instantly irresponsible when their third child, yours truly, was conceived.

I am 31 and childless; my wife is 29. We are aware of biological clocks and the medically wise reasons for having children within 5 or 10 years, if we so choose. But whenever my mind gives time to the morass of emotional and intellectual reactions regarding children, I am reminded of a basic concept I learned while studying wildlife biology at college: carrying capacity. No explanation is needed here, except to emphasize that it is a habitat's limitations for supporting a given population. Nobody with any ecological vision and respect for other life forms would argue that we have not exceeded Earth's carrying capacity for humans. Years ago we took our breeding to the point where biodiversity began to decline; exactly when could be debated forever. We are now a late-stage cancer in its archetypal form.

Today, approximately 350,000 births and 110,000 deaths took place on Earth,

giving us an additional 240,000 humans. The same thing will happen tomorrow and the next day until we have added almost 90 million people this year. We hit 5 billion in 1987, having doubled in only 37 years. The vast bulk of our population explosion is taking place in less than a tenth of one percent of the history of *Homo sapiens*, and the tragic irony is that our growth still appears gradual, if not imperceptible, to most people. Therein lies the characteristic of exponential growth that makes it an efficient, insidious and final killer.

This is no place to chronicle the familiar destruction we have dealt. But little bells should be going off in the minds of people considering giving birth to more than one child. And if those same people are leading typical American lifestyles (consuming electricity, gasoline, supermarket foods, etc.) then having even one child is a mistake. Americans comprise only 5% of the world population but consume around 30% of world "resources." A typical American child (and in terms of fossil fuel use and other consumptive habits, most environmentalists' children are typical, including Earth Firsters!) will contribute more to our global crisis than a child anywhere else on Earth. That is a cold hard fact wrapped in a disposable diaper. Driving your child to school in a well-tuned vehicle with properly inflated tires, and filling his or her lunchbox with organic food and the latest issue of *Ranger Rick*, is only tokenism at this stage. I am not

demeaning even the smallest efforts, but saying that necessary radical change is still as rare and elusive as an original thought from Dan Quayle.

Should a species on the brink of destroying its home and the home of millions of other life forms continue to reproduce? I realize the decision involves more than just a careful consideration of the facts. I have emotions, some born from fond family memories and an occasional primal desire to share a pregnancy and raise a family; it lurks within the deepest tangles of our genetic material, whether we feel the desire or not. I do not have a strong paternal desire; not now. I love the freedom of my childless life and feel no void that only a child could fill. But I have felt, while spending time with children, the potential beauty in becoming a father, and at times the thought of never experiencing fatherhood weighs heavy.

Still, I am inclined to not have children of my own, and without apologies I base that inclination mostly on a consideration of the facts. No matter how radically organic a child is raised, it will still have a harmful impact on an already crowded and aching planet. And why create a child to face the coming years of ozone depletion, nuclear weapons, deadly pollution and the many fatal consequences of our carcinogenic culture?

I am sure of one thing: When a couple gives birth to a third child they have committed a deadly, not life-affirming, act. Those

a major industry all over the world. Now, not content with merely cluttering up the lands of traditional peoples, so-called pilgrimages to sacred spots are being organized.

Even more bizarre, it's fashionable now to travel to the rainforests to "save" them. Asked how to save the forest, Basil Schur replied: "The forests are saved; it is us who need saving...A tree grows according to its intrinsic tree-ness and it is fed by the flow of the seasons and the properties of the soil. Once the seed has germinated the tree form is already present in all its geometrical intricacies...it unfolds according to the natural potentialities of the setting."

We humans have ignored our natural innate patterns and our distorted being has imposed its own horrors onto the natural world around us. The body is the soil of our being — our true mind grows out of the body. We need to return to our own nature and quit forcing ourselves and all of nature to conform to our rational mind with its narrow perspective. In the effort to make the environment fit our wants, more and more work is required to keep everything in order and everything becomes duller and duller because it is all planned and controlled by narrowly human ideas.

The research of anthropologist Roy Rappaport began the new field of study that shows how the rituals of primitives preserve their environment, allowing them to live in place for thousands of years. He explains:

*Human...images of nature are always simpler than nature and in some degree inexact, for ecological systems are complex and subtle beyond comprehension...Given the complexity of natural ecosystems...we can never predict fully the outcome of anything we do. Because knowledge can never replace respect as a guiding principle in our ecosystemic relations, it is adaptive...to engender respect for what is unknown, unpredictable, and uncontrollable.*

This respect is shown in the Plains Indians' word incorrectly translated as "the Great Spirit." According to Bob Bunge, a Sioux who teaches both the Lakota and Dakota languages at the University of South Dakota, the true translation is "The Great Mystery." Here's a chant we use in our rituals here in Colorado:

"We are humans in our humanity  
We don't know and we don't see  
The Sacred Mystery."

We are caught in our discriminating mind. We need the other beings on Earth to teach us the Sacred Mystery. The most important being (what we mistakenly call a god) for the Hopi, is *Techwa Ikachi*, which means "Land and Life." The land, and the life it produces, is sacred.

Sacred land is not to be found by wandering to the ends of the earth to suck up another culture's energy; instead it's found by staying right where you are and living deeper and deeper within that place and paying attention to the patterns of your own place. Rites are the celebration of these



who give birth to a second child are stating that there is no overpopulation and we are doing fine with 5 billion people. Those who give birth to a third child are stating that 5 billion people is not enough. Both statements are absurd, especially when made by consumptive couples in nations such as ours.

Having children is no longer the proposition it once was. The ability to afford a child is now more than just an issue of personal income. Global affordability, unfair as it feels, is the only responsible yardstick with which to measure the goodness of a child's birth. That is the tragedy our species has become. We can now either utilize our powers of reason, or continue our deadly dance on the decks of the Exxon Valdez, pushing farther into pristine waters singing shanties of our drunken fertility, approaching a reef of consequences that will leave no survivors in the vortex of our sinking ship.

—Robert Streeter

## Fragments of Earth Wisdom

### The Rites of Summer

In Ed Abbey's last book, *Hayduke Lives!*, there's a scene where Oral, the returned Mormon missionary, who has been hired to spy on the Earth First! Rendezvous at the Grand Canyon, is giving his report to the authorities. He tells them about workshops on wolves, grizzlies, etc. Then he continues: "There's one what they call Rites of Summer and —"

"Rights of summer?"

"That's what they call it. Some woman named Dolores LaChapelle teaching people how to chant and dance...and attain deep spiritual intimacy with the organic rhythms of Mother Nature."

Boyle began to choke, His Bloody Mary fell from nerveless fingers and splattered on his wellingtons. Tears streamed from his eyes. He gasped for breath, wheezing like a concertina. Hoyle slapped his back, harder than necessary. Boyle's bridge fell out, his hat fell off, his toupee slid forward over his eyes.

"Oral," said Hoyle, "you better take it easy. Poor guy's got a heart murmur. Ain't near as tough as he thinks he is."

Of course, I didn't know I was in Abbey's book until I read it. Then I began pondering over the question: "What was Abbey trying to tell us here?" That's what this column is about.

Many environmentalists still feel that rituals and festivals are of no real use in saving the environment. That's a trap, set for us by the rational brain. It is obvious that we have collected more "data" and more "facts" than ever before known about nature, yet we are destroying nature at a totally unprecedented speed. Gregory Bateson explained this seeming paradox when he said: "The

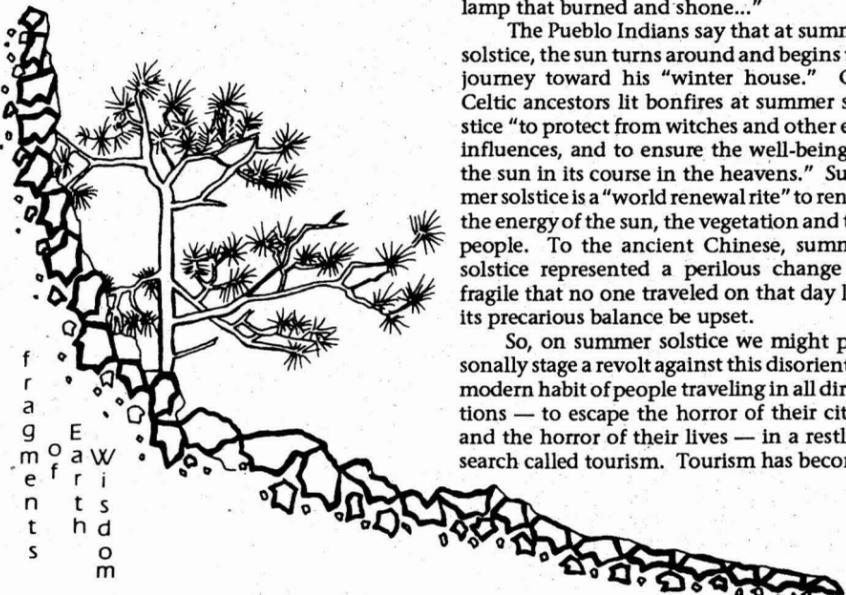
rational hemisphere alone is necessarily pathogenic." In other words, out to kill you, and all of nature. That's precisely why we need ritual; it allows the older brains and inherent body knowledge to balance our thinking. But also, that's precisely why authorities, stuck within the rational hemisphere, are utterly shocked at such "nonsense," as shown by Abbey's fictional character, Boyle.

Traditionally, the Rites of Summer occurred on summer solstice. In the natural cycle of the year, summer solstice is just as important as winter solstice; but because Christmas has co-opted the winter solstice, people do try to celebrate it in some fashion, whereas summer solstice is largely ignored.

I first experienced summer solstice rituals some thirty years ago. They were part of the peasant culture in the Alps. We had climbed up to the Hornli Hut, high on the ridge of the Matterhorn, in order to finish the climb the next day. As twilight deepened, all the climbers in the hut suddenly went outside and stood about, waiting expectantly. Then on a far distant mountain we saw a fire suddenly blaze up. Our hut-master immediately lit the fire at our hut and soon, far down the valley, another fire flared up in answer. It was a moving ceremony there in the wilderness of rock and snow. I asked the hut-master and some of the Swiss climbers what it meant. They said, "That's what we always do on St. John's Eve." Years later I learned that humans have been lighting fires for millennia on that day in June. When the Christian church took over, it put the feast of St. John on the summer solstice to co-opt the energy of that festival, explaining: "The popular custom centering around 'St. John's Fire' stems from soundest Christian dogma...the fire symbolizes Christ the Light; John was a lamp that burned and shone..."

The Pueblo Indians say that at summer solstice, the sun turns around and begins the journey toward his "winter house." Our Celtic ancestors lit bonfires at summer solstice "to protect from witches and other evil influences, and to ensure the well-being of the sun in its course in the heavens." Summer solstice is a "world renewal rite" to renew the energy of the sun, the vegetation and the people. To the ancient Chinese, summer solstice represented a perilous change so fragile that no one traveled on that day lest its precarious balance be upset.

So, on summer solstice we might personally stage a revolt against this disoriented modern habit of people traveling in all directions — to escape the horror of their cities and the horror of their lives — in a restless search called tourism. Tourism has become



patterns in the yearly festivals. In our modern culture people must go to a doctor to cure their physical ills, to a psychiatrist to cure their mental ills, to the media for entertainment; meanwhile misusing nature for their own ends. A true festival accomplishes all these healings at once.

Richard Nelson, writing of his own place, says: "What makes a place special is the way it buries itself in the heart, not whether it's flat or rugged, rich or austere...Every place, like every person, is elevated by the love and respect shown toward it, and by the way in which its bounty is received."

The custom of Rogationtide occurred throughout the Middle Ages in all parts of Europe, and in some places it continued up until World War II. The ritual part of the ceremony takes the form of a perambulation, around the fields or the town, led by the priest carrying sacred emblems and crosses. At specific places, prayers are offered for the fertility of the earth and to avert bad influences.

The best celebration of summer solstice is to stay in your own town or neighborhood and gather a few others together to walk the bounds — singing or chanting and paying attention to any bits of nature still alive within your area. Tom Jay tells of what they found in their city: "Robert Sund lagged behind the rest of us, preoccupied. He had stopped and was staring into a corner, a crack where two concrete buildings met. Curious, we went back; he looked up from a small cranial shaped pile of moss and said something like, 'That's our only hope...' The moss was patiently turning the building to soil, to dirt, to earth. That moment has haunted me since and the idea (the idyll) of soil and its import has become a recurrent meditation for me."

After doing this ritual only a few times, "walking in a sacred manner," you begin to recognize the power of your own place, thus being inspired to stay there and fight to preserve it. As the Pawnee, Tahirussawichi, said long ago: "The first thing to do is to choose a sacred place to live in."

I think Abbey's underlying message to us is that without human rites there can be no rights for the rest of nature. The concept of "rights" is tricky. Nature is all, and doesn't need our permission; but in the present mess it does need rights — legal, etc. — so that it is not all destroyed.

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Roy Rappaport. *Ecology, Meaning and Religion*. North Atlantic Books, 1979.  
Richard Nelson, *The Island Within*. North Point Press, 1989.  
Tom Jay, "Land, Earth, Soil, Dirt: Some Notes from the Ground." Available from Way of the Mountain Center, Box 542, Silverton CO 81433; \$2.  
For further information on rituals and festivals see Dolores LaChapelle, *Sacred Land*. Finn Hill Art, 1988.



**A FOREST JOURNEY: The Role of Wood in the Development of Civilization**, by John Perlin (foreword by Lester R. Brown); W.W. Norton & Co.; 1989; available from E! Books.

Another in a string of recent ecological perspectives on human history, this second book by Perlin grew out of research for his first, *A Golden Thread*, authored with Ken Butti in 1980. That book is a history of solar energy applications in the Western world over the last 2500 years. This book covers the same period, tracing those societies that white America considers its cultural forebears. Starting with the Sumerians in Mesopotamia, moving through the rise and fall of various Mediterranean civilizations to the Romans, then treating in detail England and North America, the author views the rise and fall of "great civilizations" from the standpoint of their dependence on wood.

The book shows that the ecological fundamentals of what forests mean to human society have been discovered and forgotten innumerable times. Some society or king decides to exploit the locally abundant forests to build a fleet of warships and gains hegemony over an area. The local population rises in prosperity; people build more

wood houses, clear land for agriculture, start fuel-intensive industries such as bronze and glass works. But then, harbors silt up and shipyards cannot build ships due to the lack of accessible timber. The civilization, now at the height of its wealth, starts importing timber, and soon also is importing fuelwood for the ceramic and metal works, as well as for a new use: to fire bricks, needed now for building due to the lack of adequate timber nearby. Eventually, the foreign wood supplier realizes the strength of its position, and the cycle repeats.

Chroniclers from the early days tell of abundance, and don't talk of resource dependence. Later chroniclers explain how deforestation, erosion and siltation are connected; but they are consistently too late to remedy things.

For the believer in ecological paradigms, this book is excellent confirmation. It persuades by the preponderance of evidence, not by extrapolating to conclusions. The book makes clear the utter dependence of civilizations on available energy supplies; and it shows that once we run out of fossil fuels, we will be in far worse shape than those earlier societies that ran out of wood. A meticulously documented history like this

goes a long way toward persuading doubters about the severity of deforestation.

Reviewed by Katherine W. Bueler.

**HOW TO SHIT IN THE WOODS**, by Kathleen Meyer; 1989; Ten Speed Press, POB 7123, Berkeley, CA 94707; 90pp; \$6.

"When Nature Calls ..."

First, this is a serious book that discusses "an environmentally sound approach to a lost art." Second, this review will refrain from abundant use of the colorful, though vulgar, four-letter word used by necessity throughout this well-written book. Even the author admitted there was a terminology problem, for the goal of this book is to educate — not alienate — the reader.

The author is an experienced outdoorsperson. Her book transcends the usual Victorian sensibilities surrounding the subject, and with a straightforward, earthy sense of humor urges us to learn how to take care of our own waste.

Covered seriously in this book are 1) how and where to sh— responsibly in the great outdoors; 2) giardia and its symptoms; 3) coping with Trekker's Trots (diarrhea) away from home; 4) field water disinfection; 5) the particular problems of women's "calls of nature" in the wilds; 6) doing without toilet paper, either by design or in "an emergency"; and 7) a rare, four-page long lexicographical treatment of the word, sh—.

Colorfully lightening the load of this book are hilarious (or tragic!?) true tales of botched responses to calls of nature by an Arctic trekker at 40 below, Everest climber at 26,000 feet, cross-country skier in a blizzard, rock climber in mid-air, deer hunter with poncho-hood in a downpour (guess where the turds ended up?), embarrassed girl hitchhiker in crowded Europe, river runners and sea kayakers; and episodes of bee stings and ant bites, poison ivy and stinging nettle.

An example of the author's style is this

excerpt from the chapter, For Women Only: "Men need no pointers on how to pee. Men can pee while maintaining the decorum of a three-piece-suit strolling down Park Avenue. To whizz, men just find a tree. With backs turned but in full view of the world, men piss for anyone present, sometimes in baronial silhouette against a blazing sunset, sometimes without a break in the conversation, as if the flaunting of their ritual were the greatest part of its pleasure. Women, on the other hand, search for place to hide (god forbid anyone should know we have to pee in the first place) where with panties dropped and sweet asses bared, we must assume the position of a flustered duck trying to watch itself pass an egg."

More seriously again, the book addresses the modern necessity of trying "to envision our sh— in the global sense." She states as a fact that even "under the best conditions, human sh— can take more than a year to vanish." In deserts, above timberline, or in sub-zero climates, beneficial bacterial action is virtually nonexistent.

The result of the increased human visitation in the American backcountry is giardia, she claims, and it all dates from the 1970s. And while giardia is relatively harmless, she says it should serve as a warning. In the surface waters of parts of Africa, the Middle East and South America are some real nasties like blood flukes that could conceivably spread to North American wild waters through the feces of the international jetset backcountry hiker/campers.

Thus, she argues for using plastic bags or, with groups, porta-potties and packing our feces out, along with all the other toiletries such as tampons, pads, diapers — even the used toilet paper (when danger of forest fire prevents burning). She has also identified a glaring gap in trailhead disposal facilities, as plastic bags, waxed milk cartons and even porta-potty chemicals can wreak havoc

## The Deep Ecology Soundtrack Part XVIII: In Context

by Lone Wolf Circles

Pete Sears "Watchfire"  
Paul Winter/Paul Halley "Whales Alive"  
(Living Music Records, POB 72, Litchfield, CT 06759)

The primordial sea appeared tranquil save for a steamy vapor and the rise of song and bubble that heralded the first surfacing of life. The symbiotic chords of evolution rang true again and again as species after species, dancing in their glory, proved with their unlikely survival, the existence of miracles.

The finest songs of humankind are those that resonate with the rest of orchestrated nature, and with the miraculous.

Contemporary music has an additional requirement played beneath the sights of nuclear weapons, downstream from Exxon oil spills, downwind from Grand Canyon uranium mines, played out on the killing fields, as taps for the recently extinct, as the score for humanity's last chance to save the biologic fabric from complete disrepair: It must also alert.

Last issue we reviewed the history of our movement's minstrelsy. Now we'll look at the context from which Earth First! music, like the first air breathing creatures, arose to trouble this continent.

The 1960s spoke not only of cultural alienation but the first recognition of snowballing environmental threats. Enter Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, the first Earth Day, David Brower's radicalization, Barry Maguire's "Eve of Destruction." Anyone remember who did "In the year 2525, if man is still alive ..."?

The idea that other creatures are sentient, capable of not only grunts and screams, but complex, repeatable melodies first hit the American public with the 1970 release of Roger Paine's "Songs of the Humpback Whale." The whales' sensitive renditions inspired saxophonist Paul Winter, who subsequently went on to be pioneer and guiding light of interspecies music.

The Paul Winter Consort's early albums, "Callings" and "Common Ground," celebrated the rhythmic nuances of nature in the same way primal peoples do, intently and interactively. We reviewed the 1987 release, "Canyon," lauding its sincerity, vulnerability, and magic worthy of El Cañon Grande itself.

With the 1989 release of "Whales Alive," Winter and Consort organist Paul Halley demonstrate the same spiritual sense of interpretation and interpenetration. Halley's building harmonies complement the leviathan song structures of Dr. Payne's whale recordings. Winter follows their ascent, and plays in the pearly spray of their blowing.

Words set to music — prayer, invocation — are the primal ancestors of song. Oddly, there are few contemporary examples outside of rap, with the exception of John Trudell, and South African poet-artist Mawake, now serving time in his homeland for the same kind of performances I put on. Half the cuts on "Whales Alive" feature the stirring Leonard Nimoy, doing readings from Herman Melville, and the amazing ethno-chemist, Gary Snyder:

*The whales turn and glisten, plunge and sound and rise again, hanging over subtly darkening deeps, flowing like breathing planets in the sparking whorls of living light!*

This potent rendition is from D.H. Lawrence:

*And they rock and they rock through the sensual ageless ages on the depths of the seven seas and through the salt they reel with drunk delight and in the tropics tremble they with love and roll with massive strong desire like gods.*

"Whales Alive" serves to alert by reminding us of the magnificence, soul, and irreplaceability of these threatened giants.

Whales also join in a cut from the 1988 release by Pete Sears, "Watchfire," garnering lots of attention, thanks in part to co-stars Holly Near, David Gisman, Mimi Farina and Jerry Garcia. The songs are Pete's folk — coverage of both social and environmental concerns elevated on an aural tapestry of flute, mandolin, horns and voice:

*In the rainforest the trees conceal secret life, the plants that heal Life abounds in every shape and form Nature's cycle, something dies and something's born Mother nature's crying! Wounded heart, the jungle is dying One hundred acres every minute of the day*



*Hear her mourn as the forests pass away.*

Twenty years have past since the initial Earth Day paid lip-service to the global predicament. In those ensuing two decades, the membership roles of the "credible" environmental organizations have grown ten-fold, bawdy activists in the Sea Shepherd Society, Greenpeace and Earth First! upped the ante, and ... the natural world came closer than ever to being "managed" to death! The danger of risk-free or "pop-environmentalism" is that there is not time for slow, com-

fortable change. Relevance lies in the context of resistance. Somewhere in our miscreant molecules, in our deviant DNA, an ancient voice cries for us to hurry. That voice is the Earth's. That voice is our own.

Other essays by Lone wolf can be found in two publications available by subscription: Wilderness Outlook (503 N Bullard, Silver City, NM 88061) and Talking Leaves (1430 Willamette #367, Eugene, OR 97401).

# EARTHSOUNDS

by Daniel Conner

Among your better class of concertgoers, it is considered not quite seemly to applaud the musical celebration of a pagan sacrifice. When that sacrifice involves a naked virgin who dances herself to death onstage, you have all the makings of a riot. That's what happened in 1913 when Igor Stravinsky first offered *Le Sacre du Printemps* (*The Rite of Spring*) to the world.

One of the most important features of 20th century art is the rediscovery of the primitive. The century of mindless consumerism and mass warfare and the technological assault on nature somehow manages to recapture a hint of the primal in its art. A fine paradox.

Everyone has heard about the influence of primitive art on the work of Picasso and Gauguin. Stravinsky's milestone ballet of pagan ritual in neolithic Russia is the best musical illustration of the same phenomenon. *Le Sacre* is unique in the symphonic literature.

Stravinsky's genius is that he was the first to bend the symphony orchestra — perhaps the most hierarchical and artificial of all modes of expression — into the service of the wild and primitive. No wonder Parisians who heard the first performance were scandalized. *Quelle gaucherie!*

You've heard an adaptation of *Le Sacre* if you remember the dinosaur fight in Disney's *Fantasia*. (I once knew someone who hated the "vulgarity" of the score, but grudgingly allowed that it might be ok for dinosaur fights.) If you heard the full score, its raw power cannot fail to impress you — even if you don't like it.

Several other 20th century symphonic works like *Le Sacre* are overt attempts to recapture a primal state of mind. None is quite so outrageous or earthshaking as Stravinsky's masterpiece, but all repay close listening.

After *Le Sacre*, the best symphonic portrayal of a primal ceremony is a ballet entitled *Corroboree*, written in 1944 by the Australian composer John Antill. At the age of nine Antill witnessed an aboriginal ritual,

which left such an impression that he devoted his life to gathering everything he could find about aboriginal culture. He made field recordings of authentic native music and distilled its essence into this percussive and highly rhythmic symphonic score.

Also on my list of favorites is *Sensemaya*, a short work written in the 1930s by the Mexican composer Silvestre Revueltas. With a large battery of percussion instruments, insistent bassoon and trombone motifs, angular melodies and irregular rhythms, Revueltas gives an evocative taste of the rhythmic drive of a tropical ritual.

Another fine symphonic evocation of the primitive is the symphonic score *The Forest of the Amazon*, written by Brazilian composer Heitor Villa-Lobos for the 1959 film *Green Mansions*.

*The Rite of Spring* is widely available in superb performances, but the others are not. LPs of each are out of print and not yet reissued on CD or cassette. *Corroboree* is perhaps the best-known symphonic work from Australia and it will no doubt be reissued soon, though it probably will be hard to find as an import. If you want to hear any of the scores I've mentioned, send an SASE with a 90- or 100-minute cassette tape to POB 4666, Salem, OR 97302, specifying whether you want it recorded in Dolby B or C.

Next issue I'll devote this column to the music of Jon Hassell, the composer whose music I think best evokes the primal spirit today.



with most present holding tank pumps or sewage treatment plants.

The reviewer must take odds with the author in her optimism that the bulk of the ever-increasing visitors to the American backcountry can be educated and trained to use "collect feces & pack it all out" techniques. As the author says, "our wild lands shrink" and "more overuse is directly ahead of us," with the only solution being "more bagged warm sh— in your backpack!" However, another view dictates that all problems associated with too many people will multiply and get worse, regardless, and that these problems will require a short-term and long-term solution. The first solution could be strictly enforced permit-systems in natural areas; the second must be human population reduction through widespread sterilization, imposed qualifications for limited parenthood, or worse.

Reviewed by Elliott Bernshaw.

ed. note: *Through the literary grapevine, we hear that a similar book is being written by an urban counterpart of the above author, to be entitled How To Shit In The 'Burbs.*—JD

**THE GOLD COAST**, by Kim Stanley Robinson; Tor Books, New York; 1988.

In *The Gold Coast*, Kim Stanley Robinson reminds us that under every megalopolis, lies a land that was once as beautiful as any present-day wilderness. The megalopolis in this vision of the near future is Orange County, California, a one-time paradise turned urban hell.

The most startling change in Robinson's 21st century is the conversion of the automobile from internal combustion to electric locomotion. Most of the smog is gone, but the other problems of modern life remain. The author envisions the logical extension of today's southern California, with its mall lifestyle, traffic nightmares, and alienation. More than anything else, *The Gold Coast* is about alienation, and the ways people deal with it.

The main character, Jim, is one of the most confused young men ever to lurch across a page. At odds with everyone from his aerospace engineer father to his shallow girlfriend, Jim blunders through his meaningless life until someone recruits him for a

sabotage mission. The satisfaction he gets from bombing a ballistic missile plant is short-lived, but memorable enough to keep him coming back for more.

With relentless skill, Robinson details the machinations of the military-industrial complex, and the ways they twist people's lives. We see the ongoing corruption of weapons procurement through the eyes of Jim's father.

In a chapter that will please Nature lovers, a friend plucks Jim from the shambles of his life and takes him to the Sierra for spiritual healing. It is a bitter irony that access to this future wilderness is limited to holders of permits obtained at Ticketron.

The action of the book is interspersed with fascinating vignettes of Orange County history, starting with the advent of the conquistadors. Jim chronicles the lore of his ravaged homeland with the aid of his uncle, a baby boomer who, like all oldsters, laments a golden past (our times). The reader can feel Robinson's sorrow for the landscape that has disappeared along with California's innocence. With tragic symbolism, he places the last orange grove in a cemetery, its trees being cut down one by one to make room for the dead.

*The Gold Coast's* somewhat loose end conveys the message that humanity will muddle through, but only at great cost to the land. Robinson forecasts one scenario radical environmentalists will find a trifle farfetched. He follows the development of the mammoth Irvine Ranch with the break-up and sell-off of the Cleveland National Forest. I pictured the dead bodies such a travesty would happen over: Yours and mine and other Earth warriors; we would never allow such a precedent, would we?

Besides that oversight, I found this novel a moving portrayal of a future already coming to pass. Anyone who has spent time in California will be touched by Robinson's tribute to what has been lost, and what remains to be lost. Most children of the baby boom have known the agony of seeing our wild playgrounds fall before creeping suburbia. *The Gold Coast* reminds us that our grandchildren will likely regard these times as the good old days.

Reviewed by Leslie Lyon.

## Ned Ludd Books

### ECODEFENSE

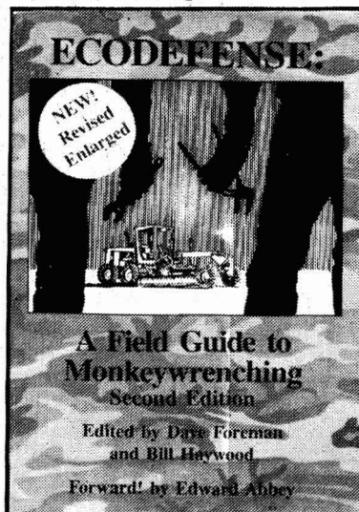
**A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching**  
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# DEAR NED LUDD

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.

Dear readers

A number of *Earth First!* activists in northern California have received threats of bodily harm or death from loggers. Now it seems that the listed contacts for *Earth First!* in California are receiving similar threats from an anonymous outfit in San Diego called the "Committee for the Death of *Earth First!*" that may be allied with the dirt bike band "Sahara Club" in Los Angeles.

If you receive one of these threatening letters through the mail, take it and its envelope to your local US Post Office and ask to speak to a postal inspector. It is a felony to send threats through the mail and the Post Office takes a very dim view of the practice and has the techniques and motivation to track these goons down and prosecute them. Also consider contacting your local law enforcement agency (police officers in southern California don't particularly like dirt bikers) or the California State Attorney General's office.

ORV fanatics have made a practice of intimidating everyone who stands in the way of their "right" to rip the land apart with their crotch rockets. This current wave of threats is an indication that they are scared.

— Ned

Dear Ned

Is Dow Chemical Company trying to cure the disease of human overpopulation? They make a nematocide DBCP (Dibromochloropropane) that was discovered in 1977 to be a testicular toxin for human males — it prevents the development of sperm. Check it out in the Office of Technology Assessment manual *Reproductive Health Hazards in the Workplace*.

— M. Sanger

Dear Ned

The flood gates of many hydro plants are controlled by radio messages often sent from hundreds of miles away and transmitted by microwave stations. When opened frequently, the river level below can rise ten feet or more in a minute or two and, of course, the river keeps rising so long as the gates are open or until the source of the water is exhausted. The source generally contains thousands of acre feet of water — sometimes enough to overflow or wash out a dam downstream.

The technology utilized for this system generally renders the need for the presence of humans at the plants obsolete. Consequently if one of the transmitters were destroyed it seems logical to assume that a considerable amount of impounded water would be liberated before remedial action could be taken.

The transmitters are generally unguarded and amount to nothing much more than a large billboard — the type Doc Sarvis was well acquainted with.

Splashingly yours,  
— Floyd Flood

Dear Ned

A bid solicitation from the Forest Circus just crossed my desk and it set me to thinking. It asked for bids to put strychnine-laced oats into pocket gopher burrows on 1500 acres. My first response was "Ugh, how disgusting." My second thought was "What if someone who likes pocket gophers were to bid on such a job and win the bid? Somehow the strychnine just never makes it into those oats." The end result? The inspection finds funny colored oats in all the burrows examined; the pocket gophers get a lot of extra food; you get a fat Forest Service paycheck — everybody's happy.

Consider other kinds of contracts. There are people who collect and carefully label individual batches of cones for "super tree" breeding programs. Now what might happen if those careful cone-pickers mixed cones between batches? Might do some interesting things to the breeding program.

Many bids are solicited each year for timber stand exams. How might these be skewed so nobody would bid on the timber?

You get the idea. But think through the implications of your work — you wouldn't want it to backfire because you didn't consider all the ramifications. Let's all get out there and embrace the American ethic of sucking bucks from Uncle Sugar while doing what needs to be done — our way.

— Auntie Em

Dear Ned

Some suggestions for your mountain bike section in *ECODEFENSE*:

✓ Chain slapping can be prevented with

the use of rubber strips designed for this purpose. Also handle bar tape wrapped around the chain stays works.

✓ Quick release hubs make tire changes easy! The added cost of new tire, rim, spokes, tube and hub should be considered. They can be expensive.

✓ 18 speeds is a must for rough terrain. ✓ A shoulder strap would make bike carrying easier.

✓ When buying a mountain bike, make sure it has center pull instead of side pull brakes. Some cheapo mountain bikes have the same brakes as street bikes. These suck in mud. Get heavy duty brakes if you plan to ride.

— Sandstepper

Dear Ned

So much for the *Earth First!*ers who say we can work with union workers. The enclosed article from the Associated Press reports on the president of the Oregon AFL-CIO urging labor leaders from around the United States to assist in his effort to "keep old-growth timber flowing to Oregon mills."

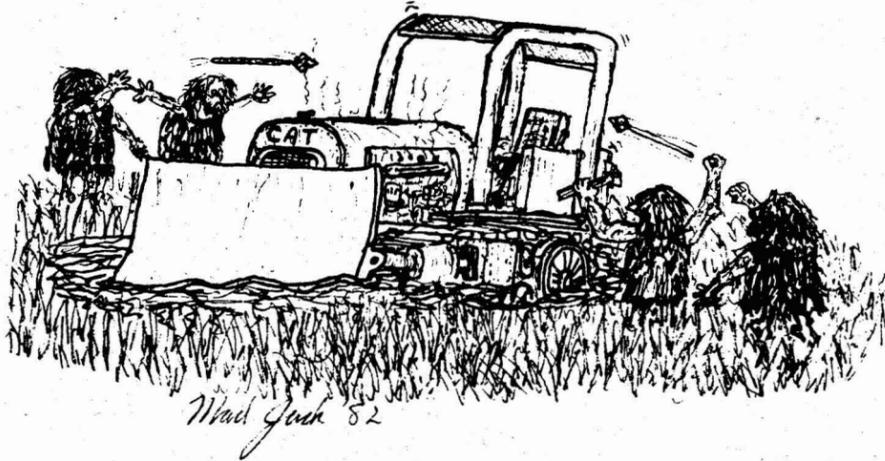
Labor unions are as great a threat to biodiversity as corporations! Environmentalists, wise up.

— No Puddinhead in Oregon

Dear Ned

Gawd, what a screamer! The announcement for the 52nd Intermountain Logging Conference in Spokane, WA, this April was so enticing it almost made me want to go. Its theme was "Safety, Terrorism, Innovation & Fiber." Wow. Unfortunately, after reading the flyer, I discovered that the terrorists being discussed were not the bloodthirsty goons sending out or operating the bulldozers and chainsaws, but rather those trying to defend the forest. Shucks.

— Disappointed in Spokane



Dear Ned

Does any eco-warrior out there know where one can get butyric acid or similar smelly stuff? I'll look for answers in this column.

— Stinky

Dear Ned

The recently declared "War on Drugs" makes any association between drug possession and monkeywrenching more dangerous than ever. An increasingly popular law enforcement tactic is the roadblock, which has been employed everywhere from interstate highways to small two-lane roads in rural Utah. Similar to this is the so-called "drug courier profile" which is a catch-all used to stop anyone who looks suspicious, out-of-place, or simply driving a vehicle with out-of-state plates. An alleged traffic violation like "following too close" or "changing lanes without a signal" is used to stop a suspect, run their driver's license and auto registration through the NCIC computer, and request "consent" to a search.

An attempt to intimidate you into allowing a search may begin with a simple question like "Do you have any firearms or drugs in your vehicle?" Avoid looking startled and always answer "no." Even if you're simply carrying an unloaded firearm in the back, if you don't answer "no" you may find yourself running afoul of a state law or local regulation you didn't know existed (and sure to ruin your vacation). Never consent to a search, even if you're com-

pletely "clean." The first hand experience of witnessing a frustrated cop go through the motions of intimidating you is the best kind of experience for the monkeywrencher who may risk later encounters with law enforcement.

If you don't consent to a search, a drug-sniffing dog may be called in to provide "probable cause." The dog will sniff around the door seals and trunk seeking a faint whiff of drugs. If they signal their handler that the smell of drugs is present, a lawful search ensues. In the absence of "probable cause" to believe a crime has been committed, the fruits of a search will typically be thrown out of court. Know your rights.

Other variations on this law enforcement tactic include setting up roadblocks or signs announcing roadblocks ahead and laying back to snag anyone who turns around to avoid the roadblock.

Suspects who are detained, either for an ID check or a vehicular search, may be placed in the back of a patrol car that contains a hidden microphone and transmitter monitored through an earphone worn by an officer standing some distance from the car. The idea is to eavesdrop on incriminating conversations between suspects to obtain information and probable cause for search or arrest. Such bugging may be entirely legal. Whenever you are detained by police, do not say anything incriminating to a friend that you wouldn't want the police to hear.

— Dick Tracy

## The Simonizing of *Whole Earth Review*

by R. Wills Flowers

*ed. note: Despite the valid criticism of Whole Earth Review in the following essay and in our February issue, EF! Journal staff remain impressed with the provocativeness and boldness of WER. The spring issue has an excellent series of articles on ecosystem restoration.—JD*

In a recent article in these pages ("This is Pro-Life?", Beltane 1989), I made a few less-than-complimentary observations about the pro-overpopulation writings of Julian Simon and Ben Wattenberg. At the time I wondered if I was beating a couple of dead horses in taking yet another swipe at the dynamic duo of Voodoo Demography. It had been some time since a major magazine had taken Simon seriously and Wattenberg's recycled Yellow Peril-ism (we've gotta spawn faster than all those dark foreigners) has not been particularly well received by the public. However, the winter 1989 issue of *Whole Earth Review* is proof that Voodoo Demographics continues to snare even "pwogwessives" who ought to know better. An article by editor Kevin Kelly and review of Simon's *The Ultimate Resource* display in the high echelons of *WER* a hopeless muddle over such concepts as resources, carrying capac-

ity, and the environment.

There is no point wasting space with another long list of all the scientific and logical fallacies Simon packed into his *magnum opus*. Those interested should read Herman Daly's review of *Resource* in the January 1982 issue of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. More interesting is what's going on in the rarified atmosphere of *WER*. The editor and his book reviewer (David Wesley Grant) scatter wild and unsupported claims in all directions: "we are defeating the spoils of pollution," "an increase in population numbers will increase the availability of subsistence resources," "hefty populations are the engine of sustainable human advancement." The shakiness of the ground they stand on is obvious to anyone who stayed awake through Freshman Biology. Some of their other positions invite a more lengthy response.

One of these is the classic canard "maldistribution, not overpopulation causes famine." This seems plausible enough, until you ask why are so many countries so dependent on "distribution" in the first place. The answer is that they can't feed themselves because their populations have outrun their carrying capacities. Such countries include not only the well-known basket cases (Ethiopia, Haiti) but such "success" stories as Japan, Hong Kong, and even England. When a country can no longer grow its food and must trade for the food, it becomes vulnerable to widespread malnutrition or worse. However, "maldistribution" is the symptom of the underlying cause, which is that the country in question has too damn many people.

Kelly's article ("Apocalypse Juggernaut, Goodbye") would have been good had he not undercut it with all the fawning over what Simon Said. Kelly maintains that a declining population will cause its own set of social problems. Fair enough. After getting high on growthmania for hundreds of years, going clean and sober is bound to cause withdrawal. However, Kelly's solution — taken from Simon — seems to be for everyone to go on a spawning binge. It's like running a drug education program dwelling exclusively on the pains of withdrawal and telling addicts that their best bet is to stay strung out. For Kelly, the only problem with 5 billion more people is getting better recycling programs: "most cities outside Amer-

ica, particularly in developing countries (like Mexico City? Calcutta?—RWF) are far closer to an ideal than our cities are." Food? "The countryside will produce more food with about the same number of people." With acid rain, accelerating erosion, and the "biotech revolution" sputtering badly, Kelly may soon have a bit more to worry about than recycling.

When pwogwessives begin to wax eloquent over Simon and Voodoo Demographics, their usual excuse is that they are "hungry for good news." So what is this news and what's so good about it? Basically, the message of Simon and his acolytes is that we can indulge in spawning with no thought for tomorrow and we will never suffer any consequences. It is a message of self-indulgence and racism.

The racism in "birth-death"ism has been frequently noted but *The Ultimate Resource* has its own subtle brand. Simon goes to great lengths to convince his readers that they will not be inconvenienced by the growing human population. But will the other 30 million species be inconvenienced? Simon dismisses that question right away (p.4) with an offhand remark about "preferences for having more or fewer wild animals alive as opposed to more or fewer human beings alive ..." So mass extinction boils down to a matter of "preference." David Wesley Grant does offer a criticism of sorts saying that Simon does not "directly" address the issue of gene pool depletion. But Simon is direct enough — on p.334 he puts it on the line: "animals and plants versus people." And since the preceding 333 pages are a hymn to the glories of overproducing people, there is little doubt where Simon's values are on the issue of biodiversity. I believe such attitudes are racist. Simon's goal of more people and fewer wild animals is like Hitler's "preference" for a Europe with more Aryans and fewer of everyone else. Only the taxonomic identity of the victims has changed.

As his review dissolves toward its gushing conclusion, David Wesley Grant gasps, "I'm amazed at myself."

Yeah, Dave, we're amazed at you too.





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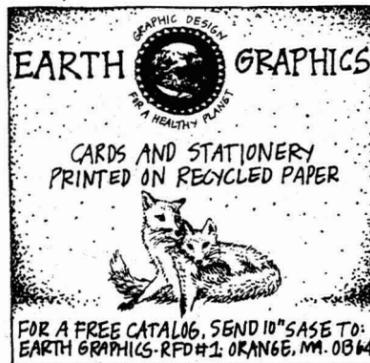
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## NEW BOOKS

### THE POPULATION EXPLOSION

By Paul and Anne Ehrlich

Whether by dour, doctrinaire Marxists smoking unfiltered cigarettes in dingy coffeehouses or Pollyanna rightwingers like Julian Simon prancing about brightly-lit think tanks, the Ehrlichs are hated by all those who believe the Earth has no limits. Along with Rachel Carson's *SILENT SPRING*, Paul Ehrlich's *POPULATION BOMB* helped launch the modern environmental movement. Now the Ehrlichs are back to argue that the bomb has exploded and that overpopulation — especially in the United States and other over-developed nations — substantially contributes to the problems of African famine, global warming, acid rain, air and water pollution, the garbage crisis and AIDS. Let the cornucopians howl; this book is must reading for those who want to deal with the primary cause of eco-catastrophe: the gross overpopulation of human beings. Hardcover, 320 pages, index, footnotes, what you can do section, \$21.

### DESIGN FOR A LIVABLE PLANET

How You Can Help Clean Up The Environment

By John Naar

Many books cashed in on the Earth Day 90 hype, and many of them were worthwhile. This may be the best with its in-depth chapters on garbage, toxics, water pollution, air pollution, acid rain, deforestation, global warming, radiation, renewable energy, law, eco-action (including monkeywrenching and civil disobedience), and personal lifestyle. This book is easy to read and also to use — it's crammed with how-to information and lists of who to contact. Naar, by the way, takes a very favorable view of Earth First!. Even though this book is largely limited to "environmental" as opposed to "conservation" or biodiversity issues, it is still very useful to those of us more concerned with other species and communities than human. Softcover, 338 pages, index, \$15.

### ANCIENT FORESTS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

By Elliott Norse

This important book written by the staff ecologist of The Wilderness Society is both an extremely useful companion to Chris Maser's *FOREST PRIMEVAL* and a well-written and comprehensive reference by itself for ancient forest activists. It pays to know what you are talking about. I encourage all of us fighting for the intricate and ancient communities of big trees to use the facts to our advantage. Dr. Norse's ecological primer of ancient forests is perhaps the quickest way to gain access to those facts. Paperback, 327 pages, index, further reading, photos, graphs, illustrations. \$22.

### PRESERVING COMMUNITIES & CORRIDORS

In Defense of Wildlife

By the staff of Defenders of Wildlife and others

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### FROM WALDEN POND TO MUIR WOODS: ALTERNATIVE WAYS ACROSS AMERICA

By Mary Dymond Davis; foreword by Ernest Callenbach.

This tome is designed to serve both as a guide for travelers and as a basic reference tool for concerned citizens to use where they live. On its journey across green America, it looks at conservation history, natural history, groups upholding these, and much more. The publisher, Appalachia-Science in the Public Interest, is a nonprofit organization focusing on environmental and Appalachian issues. Mary Davis is a freelance environmental writer who writes frequently for *Earth First! Journal*. Softcover, 352 pages, references, index, printed on recycled paper, \$18.

### GREEN RAGE:

RADICAL ENVIRONMENTALISM AND THE UNMAKING OF CIVILIZATION.

By Christopher Manes

Occasionally a book is released that rocks the establishment. *Green Rage* is such a book. Scholar and long-time EFler Christoph Manes has written a powerful manifesto for the radical environmental movement. We'll soon review this in *EF! Journal*. Hardcover, 291 pages, \$21.

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**THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG** (German edition) Ed called this translation a real bargain: "It's a lot longer in German." Paperback, 440 pages, \$12.

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**THE JOURNEY HOME** Some Words in Defense of the American West by Edward Abbey. Illustrated by Jim Stiles. An anthology of Abbey's best essays in defense of wildness. Includes the classic "Freedom and Wilderness, Wilderness and Freedom." 242 pages, paperback. \$11.

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**THE LIFE AND TIMES OF DAVID BROWER** For Earth's Sake by David Brower. I'll say it without hesitation: David Brower is the greatest living human being. He is the giant without peer of conservation in the last half of the 20th Century. More than any other individual, he created and shaped the modern environmental movement. Since the 1930s, Brower has been on the cutting edge of conservation. He's still there. And his energy and vision are still unrivaled. You've got to read his long-awaited autobiography. Hardcover, bibliography, index, nearly 600 pages, \$27.50.

**\*THE GRIZZLY IN THE SOUTHWEST** Documentary of an Extinction by David E. Brown, with a foreword by Frank C. Craighead, Jr. Brown, retired from the Arizona Game & Fish Department and founder of the Arizona Bear Society, traces in detail the extirpation of the Grizzly from Arizona, New Mexico, southern Colorado and northern Mexico. If you want to see the Grizzly in the Southwest again, read this book to understand why we destroyed it once. But get it quick, as it is almost out of print! Reviewed in *Lughnasadh* 86. 274 pages, references, appendices (including an evaluation of the Gila Wilderness for Grizzly reintroduction), maps, many photos, hardcover, \$22.

**\*STATE OF THE WORLD 1989** By Lester Brown and Worldwatch. The sixth annual examination of the world's health looks at land degradation, ozone depletion, overreliance on automobiles, the global AIDS epidemic, militarism and refugees. It also includes a global action plan for tackling these problems. Although *Worldwatch* is overly optimistic, resource-oriented and thoroughly reformist, no one is analyzing the current state of the world better. Index, footnotes, 256 pages, paperback. \$11.50.

**OVERSHOOT** The Ecological Basis of Revolutionary Change by William R. Catton, Jr. I was unaware of this seminal book until the folks at Fifth Estate brought it to my attention. I agree with Vine Deloria, Jr. who writes about it: "One of the most important books I have read in my lifetime." Catton lucidly applies ecological concepts to the human condition, and coins piercing new terms to describe our situation ("Cargoism: delusion that technology will always save us from Overshoot: growth beyond an area's carrying capacity, leading to Crash: die-off.") This is admittedly not a happy book, but Catton expertly demolishes the fantasies of the Cargoists, Cosmeticists, Cynics, and Ostriches to demonstrate that we have indeed surpassed our carrying capacity. After Aldo Leopold's *A Sand County Almanac*, this is the book I most strongly recommend. (If you believe the humanist bunk that Malthus is wrong, you definitely need to read it!) Index, glossary, references, 298 pages, paperback. \$12

**AGENTS OF REPRESSION** The FBI's Secret War Against the Black Panther Party and the American Indian Movement By Ward Churchill and Jim Vander Wall. From its inception during the infamous Red Scare after WWI, has the primary purpose of the FBI been to inhibit and disrupt political dissent? This book strongly and convincingly argues so, focusing primarily on the murders, kidnappings, lies and manufactured evidence committed and produced by the FBI and its allies against AIM, but also with detailed evidence from the '20s, the McCarthy period, the war against the Black Panthers, and, most recently, campaigns against the sanctuary movement. What is happening to Earth First! today is not new. It's been going on for nearly 70 years. Read this book and get smart! 509 pages, index, extensively footnoted, heavily illustrated with photos, softcover. \$17.

**THE HISTORY OF THE SIERRA CLUB 1892-1970** by Michael P. Cohen. From one of the great historians of the conservation movement comes a monumental and surprisingly frank history of the leading environmental group in the world, the Sierra Club. Cohen traces the Club in its development from a hiking group to a national and ultimately international institution of vital importance. There is much to chew on herein. (Aside from Dave Brower's autobiography, this is the best overview of Brower's firing in 1969 — which still reverberates through the movement.) Hardcover, 550 pages, index, footnotes. \$32.50.

**THE PATHLESS WAY** Michael Cohen's tender yet critical, academic yet passionate, intellectual biography of John Muir. Unlike all other works on Muir, this exceptional book focuses on his ideas and their evolution, and ties Muir to Deep Ecology. With a Ph.D. in Literature, an impressive mountaineering record in the High Sierra, and stature as one of the leading exponents of Deep Ecology, Cohen is uniquely qualified to have written this most important book. Heavily footnoted. Paperback. \$14.50

### HOW NATURE WORKS Regenerating Kinship with Planet Earth

By Michael J. Cohen. This book bridges the gap between scientific and spiritual outlooks. The author's 28 years of experience studying the natural world enables him to reveal how our separation from Nature underlies most of our social ills and prevents us from experiencing Planet Earth as a living organism. Dr. Cohen shows us that the Living Earth's intelligence is not science fiction but a fact of life, a fact that our modern-day upbringing and carefully structured social mores insulate us from knowing or feeling. He also illustrates how the workings of Nature, once recognized, give us excellent instructions for living more harmoniously. Paperback, 263 pages. \$12.50.

more books on page 36

## MAPS

We are offering several fine US Geological Survey maps — all suitable for wall mounting, as well as being necessary reference tools for wilderness activists. Prices listed are postpaid. Maps are mailed folded (although they can be sent rolled for an extra \$2 per order, except for the Wilderness System map).

**NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM** This full color, large map (40" x 25") shows all designated Wilderness Areas by agency in the US (including Alaska and Hawaii), plus a list of all the Wilderness Areas by state with their acreages. Scale is 1:5,000,000. Information is current to January 1987. Rivers, state boundaries, and major cities are also shown. \$3.25.

**US POTENTIAL NATURAL VEGETATION** A beautiful multi-color map showing 106 different vegetative types in the US. This is the Kuchler Ecosystem Map the Forest Service used in RARE II. The reverse side shows Alaska and Hawaii and offers a fairly detailed essay about the map and potential natural vegetation. A National Atlas Separate; scale is 1:7,500,000 (28" x 19"). \$3.25.

**MAJOR FOREST TYPES** A multi-color map showing the 25 major forest types in the United States including Alaska and Hawaii. A National Atlas Separate. 1:7,500,000 (28" x 19"). \$3.25.

**FEDERAL LANDS** A National Atlas Separate, 1:7,500,000 (28" x 19"), showing National Forests, Grasslands, Parks, Monuments, Wildlife Refuges, BLM lands, military, Indian Reservations, Bureau of Reclamation, etc. in different colors for all 50 states. \$3.25.

**ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS** A splendid color map of Alaska with shaded relief, rivers, lakes, elevation points, communities and roads. The National Parks, Preserves, Monuments, Wildlife Refuges, Wild & Scenic Rivers and Wilderness Areas designated by the December 2, 1980, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act are shown, as are the Tongass and Chugach National Forests. 24" x 18". \$3.25.

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**CHANGES IN THE LAND** Indians, Colonists, and the Ecology of New England by William Cronon. Here is a gem of ecological history. Cronon carefully compares how New England Indians and early English colonists used the land and how the land changed as the English replaced the Indians. This is a fundamental book for Northeastern conservationists, and also important for anyone who wishes to understand the flawed genesis of the American relationship to the land. We need comparable books for every region of our nation. Softcover, 241 pages, index, footnotes, bibliographic essay. \$9.

**ECOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM** The Biological Expansion of Europe, 900 - 1900 by Alfred W. Crosby. Why has Europe been so successful during the last thousand years? Crosby, a prominent University of Texas history prof, synthesizes old and new information, to at last answer this key question of recent history. He argues that the Azores/Canaries, North America, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand have become "Neo-Europes" through a combination of European people, disease, domesticated plants and animals, pests and weeds. Indeed, he convincingly argues that it was not military or economic might (or ideology) so much as biology that Europeanized these lands. This book is a first step toward a history of the world environment and shows how the environment is a continual and active participant in human affairs. Fascinating! Index, references, maps, illustrations, paperback, 368 pages. \$13

**SIMPLE IN MEANS, RICH IN ENDS** Practicing Deep Ecology by Bill Devall. Devall's new book follows up on "Deep Ecology" (one of the most popular books we offer) with this broad-based study of how to cultivate a Deep Ecology life style. Reviewed in Mabon 88. Paperback, 224 pages, bibliography, \$13.50

**DEEP ECOLOGY** Living As If Nature Mattered by Bill Devall and George Sessions. This groundbreaking book presents the philosophical fundamentals for the defense of Earth, discussing biocentrism, intrinsic value, and ecological resisting. Appendices by Dolores LaChapelle, Gary Snyder, John Seed, Carolyn Merchant, Robert Aitken, and Arne Naess. 263 pages, paperback. \$12.50

**THE ARROGANCE OF HUMANISM** by David Ehrenfeld. Ehrenfeld is a Professor of Biology and one of the founders of the Society for Conservation Biology. In this powerful book, he explodes the myths of humanism (the dominant world-view) such as "all problems are soluble by people using either technology or social sciences; resources are either infinite or have infinite substitutes; human civilization will survive." He demonstrates the problems of rationality, argues convincingly for emotion, and then moves to analyze arguments for the preservation of natural diversity and concludes that only those based on intrinsic value, and not economics or human benefit, are valid and even politically practical. As with Catton's book, the Christians, Marxists and capitalists will howl, but he's right on all counts. This is an absolutely fundamental book for Earth Firsters. Index, references, 286 pages, paperback. \$12.50

**THE NATURAL ALIEN** Humankind and Environment by Neil Evernden. This is one of the seminal books of deep ecology, and has been called "a brilliant, difficult, passionate assault on the dominance of economic — in fact of western — thinking." Reviewed in Mabon 85 and Eostar 88. 160 pages, index, paperback, \$14

**TROPICAL NATURE** Life and Death in the Rain Forests of Central and South America by Adrian Forsyth and Ken Miyata. This is a modern classic of natural history which brings the incredible diversity and beauty of the tropical rainforest alive on every page. Although it is not directly about preservation of the rainforest, it provides some of the best ammunition for preservation simply in its descriptions — all from a deep ecological perspective. If you are fighting for the rainforest, read this book so you will better understand the wild diversity for which you do battle. If you plan to visit the rainforest, read this first. 248 pages, index, bibliography, paperback. \$9

**CLEARCUTTING: A Crime Against Nature** by Edward C. Fritz. Bill Oliver frequently sings about the champion of Texas forests, that red-headed woodpecker himself, Ned Fritz. This crusading attorney has now gone national with a grassroots campaign against Forest Service clearcutting. The abuses of clearcutting are exposed in this important book. Hardcover, 16 pages of color photographs, graphics, \$16.50.

**STERILE FOREST** The Case Against Clearcutting by Edward C. Fritz. Ned Fritz, "The Father of Texas Wilderness" and founder of the Texas Committee on Natural Resources, details his campaign in and out of the courts to halt the Forest Service's arrogant schemes to turn the diverse deciduous forests of east Texas into sterile pine plantations. A key book for understanding the insouciant and corrupt United States Forest Service of today. Reviewed in Litha 84. Paperback. 271 pages. B & W photos. Special discounted price of \$9.50

**TAME WILDERNESS** by Dennis Fritzinger. An excellent little volume of poetry inspired by the wilderness and penned by a long active Bay Area Earth Firster. Paperback. \$6

**CONSCIENCE OF A CONSERVATIONIST** Selected Essays by Michael Frome. Perhaps the most distinguished environmental journalist of our age, Mike Frome has been a conservation mainstay since the close of World War II. This long-awaited collection features his important writings of the 1960s and '70s, including one about his firing by *Field and Stream Magazine* for being too much of a conservationist. Other chapters relate conservation to the Southern Appalachians, forestry, ethics, pacifism, education, social justice, freedom of expression, and Henry David Thoreau. 288 pages, \$27.

**PROMISED LAND** Adventures and Encounters in Wild America by Michael Frome. An inspiring chronicle of forty years of meeting important conservationists in America's wildest places by the foremost environmental journalist in the United States. Mark Dubois, Sig Olsen, William O. Douglas, Martin Litton and others, in the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Boundary Waters, Smokies, Maine Woods, and elsewhere. Reviewed in Litha 86. Hardcover, 312 pages, originally priced at \$18.95. Signed by Mike Frome. \$12 as a special for EFlers.

**WHOSE WOODS THESE ARE** The Story of the National Forests by Michael Frome. This

## BOOKS ON TAPE

### AN EVENING WITH JOHN MUIR

This is a recording of Lee Stetson's one-man stage play, based on the life and works of John Muir. In it, we join Muir in his home on the evening of Dec. 19, 1913, as he awaits a decision by President Woodrow Wilson. Wilson must sign or veto the bill authorizing a dam within Yosemite National Park, a decision to either provide new water to San Francisco or to preserve the exquisite Hetch Hetchy Valley. For Muir, this is the last battle in a 25-year-long struggle to preserve the National Park System he helped create. Cassette, 90 minutes. \$11 postpaid.

### JOHN MUIR'S STICKEEN

Performed by Lee Stetson. This is Muir's gripping story of getting trapped on a glacier during a howling storm in the company of the dog, Stickeen. This "little, black, short-legged bunched-bodied, toy dog," as Muir described him, "enlarged my life, extended its boundaries." The tale was one of Muir's most popular, and has lost none of its power in this recorded performance. Cassette, 38 minutes. \$10 postpaid.

### FREEDOM AND WILDERNESS

#### Edward Abbey Reads From His Work

Two cassettes (2hrs. 52 minutes) of Edward Abbey reading selections from his books. Includes *Come On In* (The Journey Home), *Fire Lookout* (Abbey's Road), *The Dead Man At Grandview Point* (Desert Solitaire), *Down There In The Rocks* (Abbey's Road), *Cowboys* (Desert Solitaire), *Watching The Birds: The Windhover* (Down The River), *In Defense Of The Redneck* (Abbey's Road), *Merry Christmas Pigs* (Abbey's Road), *Freedom And Wilderness*, *Wilderness And Freedom* (The Journey Home), *Planting A Tree* (Down The River). Hear it from Cactus Ed himself. \$18.50 postpaid.

history of the National Forests and profile of representative Forests was originally published in 1962. This is a reprint by Westview Press, signed for Earth First! by Frome. Includes a current preface. An important work for understanding the Forest Service of today. Through a special arrangement with the author, we are able to offer this book for substantially less than the cover price. 360 pages, index, paperback, \$10

**WAR AT HOME** Covert Action Against U.S. Activists and What We Can Do About It by Brian Glick. During the 1960s and early '70s, the FBI operated a massive program of infiltration against dissident groups. This campaign, COINTELPRO, was designed to harass, disrupt, discredit and intimidate individuals and groups working for civil rights and justice and against the Vietnam War. Reading this book, one can only think of Stalin's purges or current events in China. Recently, the FBI has launched a similar campaign against Central American peace groups, Jesse Jackson's organization in the South, the Sanctuary movement, and — now — Earth First!. Reading about the kinds of tactics FBI agents used to infiltrate groups 20 years ago will help us combat the current efforts to destroy Earth First!. 92 pages, paperback, footnotes, resources for help. \$6.

**\*FEAR AT WORK** Job Blackmail, Labor and the Environment by Richard Kazis and Richard L. Grossman. Are jobs and environmental protection incompatible? Blowing apart the economic myths that have put labor and environmentalists at odds with telling anecdotes, careful history and social analysis, the authors make a powerful argument for greater cooperation between the labor and environmental movements. The authors were founders of Environmentalists for Full Employment. Grossman has also been Executive Director of Greenpeace and is a constant and constructive critic of cooption and compromise by the big national environmental organizations. See Edward Abbey's review in Beltane 88. Paperback, 306 pages, index. Special discounted price of \$9.50

**\*SECRETS OF THE OLD GROWTH FOREST** By David Kelly with photographs by Gary Braasch. Unlike many beautiful "coffee table" books of outdoor photography, this one is as important for its text as for its photos. Kelly masterfully surveys the current state of knowledge about the endangered old growth forest of the Pacific Northwest and makes a winning case for its preservation. Gary Braasch's color photographs are not just hauntingly lovely, they capture the intricate relationships of the old growth community. Bibliography, 99 pages, oversized hardcover. \$32.

**\*THE BREAKDOWN OF NATIONS** By Leopold Kohr. This thought-provoking book argues convincingly that gargantuan growth has brought on wars, depressed living standards, and blocked social progress. E.F. Schumacher, author of *Small Is Beautiful*, said Kohr taught him more than anyone else. Foreword by Kirkpatrick Sale. Index, bibliography, appendices, paperback, 250 pages. \$6.

**SACRED LAND SACRED SEX: Rapture of the Deep** by Dolores LaChapelle. I would argue that Dolores LaChapelle is the most creative and insightful deep ecologist writing today. Many of us long awaited her latest book, and it fulfills our expectations. Oversized, soft cover, \$24.50.

**EARTH WISDOM** by Dolores LaChapelle. We can free ourselves and the land by learning how nature intended us to live. This book provides both the necessary background and the practical steps to begin learning how to "reinhabit" your place on Earth. Fully illustrated. Large format paperback. Reviewed in Samhain 85. \$15.50

**BEAR MAGIC** A chapbook by the National Grizzly Growers featuring poems by Gary Lawless, Leslie Marmon Silko, James Koller, and Kate Barnes; art by Stephen Petroff; and interviews with Doug Peacock, Dave Foreman, and Lance Olsen. All proceeds to the Bear. \$3.50.

**A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC** And Sketches Here and There — Special Commemorative Edition by Aldo Leopold. A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC is the most important, the loveliest, the wisest book ever penned. And finally there is a hardcover version of it adequate for true Leopold fanatics. Elegantly designed, printed on high quality paper, and accompanied by Charles W. Schwartz's excellent charcoal sketches, this is a treasure. Hardcover, 228 pages, \$17.50.

**A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC** by Aldo Leopold. This environmental classic was selected by more reviewers in *Sierra* magazine's recent overview of significant environmental books than any other. In that article, I called it not only the most important conservation book ever written, but the most important book ever written. Paperback, 226 pages, \$6.

**ALDO LEOPOLD** His Life And Work By Curt Meine. If you have wanted to know more about the man who wrote *A Sand County Almanac*, Meine's book should satisfy your interest. Although highly readable, this is a thorough and analytic review of the most important conservation thinker of the 20th century. Meine makes abundantly clear, nonetheless, in his study of Leopold as a boy, student, young forester, Forest Supervisor, game manager, pioneer ecologist and university professor, that Leopold was always an activist on the cutting edge of conservation whether it be game protection, wilderness preservation or wildlife management. Hardcover, 638 pages, index, footnotes, bibliography, photographs. \$32.

**\*COMPANION TO A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC** Interpretive & Critical Essays edited by J. Baird Callicott. Aldo Leopold perhaps thought harder than anyone else in 20th century America about wilderness and our relationship to it. His posthumously published book *A Sand County Almanac* ranks as the finest discussion of conservation ever written. In this collection of essays by leading historians and conservation thinkers, Professor Callicott has produced a sustained study of Leopold from perspectives of art, philosophy, history and social commentary. Although parts of the book are weak (the professional philosophers in it sorta wimp out) it is, nonetheless, an excellent book for better understanding Leopold. Paperback, 308 pages. \$14.50

**INTERVIEWS WITH ICONOCLASTS** Headed Upstream by Jack Loeffler. What do Edward Abbey, Gary DeWalt, John Fife, Dave Foreman, Garrett Hardin, Alvin Josephy, John Nichols, Doug Peacock, Godfrey Reggio, Gary Snyder, Anna Sofaer, Stewart Udall, Andrew Weil and Philip Whalen have in common? They're American iconoclasts unafraid to speak their minds and they're all interviewed in Jack Loeffler's book. Softcover, 194 pages, photographs, \$12.50.

**QUATERNARY EXTINCTIONS** A Prehistoric Revolution Edited by Paul Martin and Richard G. Klein. Whodunit? 12,000 to 10,000 years ago, dozens of genera of large mammals and birds became extinct. In this impressive anthology, 38 scientific papers analyze whether climatic change or overhunting by humans caused the demise of mammoth, mastodon, smilodon, cave bear, cave lion, giant beaver and others in North & South America, Australia, Oceania, Eurasia and Madagascar. This is a book of crucial importance in understanding the impact of our species on the rest of nature. Paperback, index, footnotes, references, 892 pages. \$37.50.

**FOREST PRIMEVAL** The Natural History of an Ancient Forest by Chris Maser. Maser is a well-known forest ecologist who did research for the Bureau of Land Management for many years. In this delightful yet sad book, really a biography of a thousand year-old Douglas-fir forest on the west slope of the Oregon Cascades, he weaves a comprehensive natural history of the ancient forest with lyrical writing, passion, scientific rigor and wisdom. After reading certain books, you want to meet the author. This is one. Every ancient forest activist should read it — as should every politician in the Northwest. Hardcover, index, references, appendices, photos, 282 pages, \$26.50.

**WILDLIFE IN AMERICA** By Peter Matthiessen. In this classic history of destruction of wildlife and habitat in the United States, Matthiessen established his reputation as one of America's leading writers and naturalists. Now updated and revised, it tells perhaps the saddest story ever written, how, faced with a virgin continent teeming with wildlife, we Americans laid waste with an unprecedented rapacity. Matthiessen looks at this tragic history region by region across our nation and concludes with a stirring essay on extinction. Appendices include a listing of species protected under the Endangered Species Act and a chronology of wildlife legislation. Heavily illustrated with color and black and white (including color plates by Audubon). Index, 332 pages, hardcover. Originally \$32, now only \$18!

**THE END OF NATURE** by Bill McKibben. McKibben's book has been as widely reviewed as any environmental book ever. Although many reviews have slammed it, this is not because McKibben can't write — he is an artist with words. The reviewers are turned off by Bill's refusal to pander, his honesty in telling the truth even if it hurts, and his good words about Earth First!. Hardcover. \$22.

**\*THE HUMAN CONDITION** An Ecological and Historical View by William H. McNeill. McNeill is one of the pioneers of ecological history, with a major influence on more recent members of that school. He is also one of the great historians of our time (his *Rise of the West* is unmatched as a comprehensive study of civilization). In this slim volume he interprets world history as a study of parasitism (diseases and pests are microparasites; imperial leaders and other thugs are macroparasites). He discusses three landmarks of human history where systematic changes in the balance between micro and macroparasitism occurred: the advance of our ancestors to the apex of the food chain, human penetration of the colder and drier regions of

Earth, and establishment of agriculture. Hardcover, 81 pages. \$10.

**PLAGUES AND PEOPLES** by William H. McNeill. This book, originally published in 1976, and by one of America's most distinguished historians, helped launch the current trend of ecological histories. His revolutionary thesis is that one of the major actors on the stage of history has been epidemic disease and, in fact, only disease can account for such events as the conquest of Mexico by Cortez. Moreover, McNeill undertakes a historical and ecological analysis of the role of macro and microparasites in human society. Paperback, 291 pages, index, footnotes, appendix. \$8.

**WHATEVER HAPPENED TO ECOLOGY?** by Stephanie Mills. Stephanie Mills became a shining star of the "ecology movement" in the heady Earth Day era twenty years ago after her famous valedictory speech at Mills College when she proclaimed she would not have children. This is a memoir of her journey through the movement — editorships of *Not Man Apart* and *CoEvolution Quarterly*, associations with luminaries like David Brower and Stewart Brand, and the beginnings of Bioregional and Earth First! activism. Entertaining and thought-provoking, her book is of value to all activists. Hardcover, 253 pages, \$21.

**THE RIGHTS OF NATURE A History of Environmental Ethics** By Roderick Nash. Professor William Cronon of Yale says that Nash's new book is "the most comprehensive and encyclopedic history anyone has yet written of the intellectual precursors of radical environmentalism." Indeed it is. *The Rights of Nature* is a family tree for those of us in Earth First! interested in our philosophical genesis. It is also a fine-grained whetstone for honing our arguments. The last chapter devotes considerable space to Earth First! and is, in my opinion, by far the best study of our group yet to appear in print. Hard cover, 290 pages, index, footnotes, bibliography. \$29.

**WILDERNESS AND THE AMERICAN MIND** Roderick Nash's peerless history of American attitudes toward the wilderness. Perhaps the most important book available for understanding the dynamic interplay between humans and nature in the New World. Now in an expanded, revised 3rd edition with greater emphasis on Deep Ecology. A must for every conservation bookshelf. Reviewed in *Eos* 88. Paperback, index, 425 pages. \$14.

**\*ENDANGERED RIVERS And the Conservation Movement** By Tim Palmer. Although dams and other river-destroying projects have played a major role in the history of the conservation movement, the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System is the least known and most neglected of our nation's preservation systems. While there are a number of excellent books about the history of river destruction and "water development" in the United States, none have focused on the effort to preserve free-flowing rivers — until Tim Palmer's exhaustively researched and finely crafted history. This is a necessary addition to the field of conservation history and no wild river lover should be without it. Includes 40 full-color photographs by the author. Paperback, 316 pages, index, references, appendices. \$15.

**A FOREST JOURNEY The Role of Wood in the Development of Civilization** by John Perlin. Some of the best books on conservation tell the story of human civilization through the abuse of the land — *DESERTS ON THE MARCH* and *TOPSOIL AND CIVILIZATION*, for example. Perlin's fine book belongs on the shelf with them. If you want to understand the destruction of the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest and the tropical rainforests today, you will do well to read about the five thousand years of forest destruction outlined here. A particular emphasis is given to forest destruction in England and early America, although ancient Mesopotamia, Crete, Greece, Rome, North Africa and Europe are well attended to. Hardcover, Foreword by Lester Brown, footnotes, index, illustrations, 445 pages, \$22.

**\*DOLPHIN LEAPING IN THE MILKY WAY** by Jeff Poniewaz. There are many poets in the Earth First! tribe and Jeff Poniewaz is one of the best. This is a collection of Jeff's finest ecopoems. See the review of "Dolphin" by Lone Wolf Circles in *Mabon* 87. Paperback, 145 pages. \$8.

**CADILLAC DESERT** The American West and Its Disappearing Water by Marc Reisner. Meticulously researched and remarkably readable, this is the epic story of America's water "development" and a fine history of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers. It features engineering "triumphs" and dam failures, irrigated deserts and poisoned water tables, along with a cast of thousands, ranging from thugs like William Mulholland who brought Los Angeles water from the Owens Valley, to evil bureaucrats like Floyd Dominy who literally screwed himself out of his job as Commissioner of Reclamation, to phony environmental politicians like Mo Udall, Cecil Andrus and Dick Lamm, to heroes like David Brower. An essential primer for anyone interested in Western water issues (reviewed in *Litha* 87). Paperback, 582 pages. \$11.

**NATIONAL PARKS The American Experience** by Alfred Runte. This revised second edition is one of the landmarks of conservation history. Not only does Runte provide a comprehensive history of National Parks in America, he develops a penetrating analysis of the pitfalls of arguing for National Parks from standpoints of recreation, monumental scenery, and worthless lands. He also discusses the creation of new Parks in Alaska, how nontraditional Parks like National Seashores fit into the system, and biological issues like fire ecology. Footnotes, index, bibliographic note, photographs, 335 pages, \$13.50.

**\*MOUNTAINS WITHOUT HANDRAILS** Reflections on the National Parks by Joseph L. Sax. A modern conservation classic by a law professor from the University of California. Roderick Nash says, "Sax has drilled to the core the most important question facing the national parks of today." This is one of the most far-reaching defenses of the preservationist position on National Parks. 152 pages, paperback, index, \$9.50.

**\*DESERTS ON THE MARCH** Fourth edition by Paul B. Sears. Prof. Sears was one of America's best known botanists. In this American conservation classic, he asks the question, "Is the human race digging its own grave in North America?" He discusses the destruction of virgin prairie, the despoiling of natural waterways, the hewing down of great forests, the indiscriminate killing of wildlife. "Man has become the sponsor of a biological experiment without known parallel in the history of the earth . . . He no longer accepts . . . the pattern in which he finds himself, but has destroyed that pattern and from the wreck is attempting to create a new one. That, of course, is cataclysmic revolution." 264 pages, index, hardcover. \$20.

**THINKING LIKE A MOUNTAIN** Towards a Council of All Beings by John Seed, Joanna Macy, Pat Fleming and Arne Naess. Illustrated by Dailan Pugh. This book of readings, meditations, poems, rituals and workshop notes prepared on three continents helps us remember that environmental defense is "Self" defense. Including magnificent illustrations of flora and fauna from the Tasmanian rainforest, this book provides a context for ritual identification with the natural environment and so invites us to begin a process of "community therapy" in defense of Earth. Facilitating a process for allowing us "to hear the sound of the earth crying" as our own cry, it is an important deep ecology educational tool for use in schools, community groups and elsewhere for personal reflection. 128 pages, references, paperback. \$9.50.

**SISTERS OF THE DREAM** by Mary Sojourner. This first novel from Arizona Earth First! activist and Grand Canyon defender, Mary Sojourner, weaves a magical story of dreams, connections, sisterhood, monkeywrenching, anger and love. Don't miss this one! Hardcover, 363 pages, \$22.

**CONSERVATION BIOLOGY An Evolutionary-Ecological Perspective** edited by Michael E. Soule and Bruce A. Wilcox. An anthology of important papers by leading researchers in four parts: Ecological Principles of Conservation, Consequences of Insularization, Captive Propagation and Conservation, and Exploitation and Preservation. Raymond Dasmann writes, "I believe *Conservation Biology* is one of the most important books on conservation that is now available. If I had my way it would be required reading for everyone actively concerned with conservation." If you want the best scientific ammunition for a preservationist point of view, here it is. 395 pages, index, bibliography, paperback. \$26.50.

**CONSERVATION BIOLOGY The Science of Scarcity and Diversity** edited by Michael E. Soule. This is a follow-up to the previous *CONSERVATION BIOLOGY* (see above) and is just as important, with 25 chapters by leading experts covering Fitness & Viability of Populations, Patterns of Diversity and Rarity: Their Implications for Conservation, The Effects of Fragmentation, Community Processes, Threats and Management of Sensitive Habitats and Systems, and Dealing With the Real World. A must for serious defenders of natural diversity. 584 pages, index, bibliography, paperback. \$30.50.

**THE OLD WAYS** Gary Snyder's remarkable volume on reinhabitation. "The wisdom and skill of those who studied the universe first hand, by direct knowledge and experience, for millennia, both inside and outside themselves, is what we might call the Old Ways." Six approaches to the old ways via poetry, myth, and sense of place. Paperback. 96 pages. \$5.50.

**WITH JUSTICE FOR NONE** Destroying an American Myth by Gerry Spence. Gerry Spence is perhaps America's finest living trial lawyer, who achieved fame in the Silkwood and Miss

Wyoming cases. With this book, Spence also establishes himself as one of the most provocative and farsighted legal theorists of our time and as a great defender of the American ideals of liberty and justice. In Part One of this seminal book, Spence discusses what is wrong with the American justice system, as he dissects lawyers, law students, law schools, juries, judges, trials, work, insurance companies and corporations. In Part Two, he offers far-reaching and noble proposals for reform of the legal profession, law schools, and courts; and for roping in corporate crime. 370 pages, hardback, index, references. \$21.

**\*THIS IS DINOSAUR** Echo Park Country and Its Magic Rivers edited by Wallace Stegner. The modern environmental movement was born in the fight in the early 1950s to stop a giant dam on the Yampa and Green Rivers in Dinosaur National Monument. This book, originally published by Alfred A. Knopf in 1955, was one of the most effective tools of that battle. It has been reprinted in a fine new edition by Boulder publisher Roberts Rinehart with a new Foreword by Wallace Stegner and an excellent selection of b & w photographs. Writers include Stegner, Olaus Murie, Joseph Penfold, and Otis "Dock" Marston. 93 pages, medium format, paperback. \$10.

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**ON THE BRINK OF EXTINCTION: Conserving the Diversity of Life** By Edward C. Wolf. This inexpensive chapbook from Worldwatch Institute (Paper #78) is the best summary of biodiversity and conservation biology we have seen. Every EF!er should own a copy and read it. Better yet, get a copy into the hands of your local Sierra Club leaders or your local Forest Supervisor or member of Congress. Paperback, 54 pages, index. \$4.

**RIVERS OF EMPIRE** Water, Aridity & The Growth of The American West By Donald Worster. Although this excellent history by Worster (author of *Dust Bowl* and other ecological histories) covers the same events and personalities as Marc Reisner's *Cadillac Desert*, it goes beyond Cadillac in placing the history of water "development" in the arid West in the context of a theory of history — that of "hydraulic civilization." Worster clearly believes that hydraulic civilizations are societies built on sand. A comment near the end gives a good indication of how biocentric this book is: *groups as diverse as the Papago Indians and the Chinese Taoists seem to have met that requirement [learning to think like a river], and there is much we can learn from them.* Index, footnotes, paperback. \$14.50.

**\*YELLOWSTONE AND THE FIRES OF CHANGE** By George Wuertner. The coverage of the 1988 Yellowstone fires by the American news media was superficial, irresponsible and sensationalistic without peer. Enough bullshit! Fire ecologist and nature photographer George Wuertner provides in this much-needed book a sensible ecological appraisal. With authoritative text and 90 full-color photos, Wuertner covers the fire fighting efforts and analyzes the impact of the fires on Yellowstone's wildlife and ecosystems. If your member of Congress is talking out of his/her ass about the Yellowstone "disaster," send 'em this book! Bibliography, maps, 64 pages, paperback, oversized. \$10.



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