



Salmon-Selway Defender

News of the Big Wild

Friends of the Clearwater

May/June 1999

Ending Industrialization of Public Lands

Gary Macfarlane

Public Lands are a crucial this planet. Two points become in the US. First, the evolution, or lands idea tells the story why we Second, we need a new vision of the democracy of the past and centric concepts embraced by dealing with public/private is-

The US is not unique in set-country for common good. Com-have established "goods"—from commonly owned treasures.

However, the US concept of or the highest standard for management throughout the world in the past several decades. Thus, what the US does with it public lands is of crucial international importance from geo-political as well as a biological perspective.

Originally, the public lands in the US were intended for the enjoyment, spiritual pursuit, or simple admiration of its citizens. Back in the 1800's, with the establishment of Yellowstone National Park and the Forest Reserve system, a concept of publicly held lands was beginning to develop. These areas were generally precluded from private exploitation for profit. Early conservationists like Theodore Roosevelt recognized selling common goods for private or personal gain fundamentally conflicts with the democratic tenet of protecting common interest. Essentially, common good or interest is some value or tangible "item" that benefits every individual.

For example, preserving the native, North American wild heritage (our commonly held treasure) is an unquantifiable benefit to every person and to every breathing, photosynthesizing and otherwise existing being on the planet. The critical role that functioning wild ecosystems play in the survival of a living planet is thoroughly proven, documented, and beyond conjecture.

Originally, resource extraction was not seen as compatible with public lands. The early forest reserves



component for protecting all life on clear when considering public lands rather, the devolution of the public are in this mess in the first place. public lands, one that borrows from transcends the parochial, anthrop-nearly every political philosophy

sues. ting aside specified swathes of the munities and nation throughout time native wildlands to precious art—as

public lands has been the role model

(cont'd page 11)

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

hello friends!

The recent announcement of the 18 month moratorium on road building in roadless areas of national forest, is a welcomed reprieve for much of the forest lands of Idaho. We, the American people, now have to advocate for permanent protection of all remaining roadless country nationwide. If the USFS is going to justify it's own existence as a government agency then they need to actualize the will of the American people. We also want to see these recently ravaged Wildlands restored, as an attempt to correct mismanagement of the past. We'll have to be loud and persistent in our efforts to make our voices heard over the deafening roar of the corporate timber industry and their powerful lobbyists. We'll have to inundate Washington D.C. with letters and phone calls redefining roadless as wild, irreplaceable, biologically critical habitat. We need to be vigilant in our forest watch work.

I've just helped to write an appeal on a small timber sale in the Lolo creek watershed. This sale was "categorically excluded" (CE) from the documented analysis of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) with the forest service asserting that the sale would have "no significant effect" to threatened or endangered species in the area. This small sale happens to be next to another small CE'd sale which was next to another small CE'd sale which was next to ... recognize a pattern? It seems that there are some big timber sales that they've chopped up into little timber sales so as to avoid doing the analysis required in an EA (Environmental Assessment) or EIS, and to exclude public participation in the decision making process.

Even with this moratorium the destruction continues in places like the Otter-Wing timber sale; where last summer protesters were successful at slowing road construction, even stopping it for days at a time. This type of direct action is often the only way to bide time for our magnificent forests. While the courts drag their heels wading through litigation, the excavators rip earth open, choking the last pristine streams with sediment, and saws tirelessly chew away at the heart of the Greater Salmon Selway ecosystem. We all must do whatever we can to disrupt these patterns of destruction and to bring our nation's focus to the inherent value of Wildlands.

for the Wild,

dieka gericke

The Salmon-Selway Defender
is a publication of:
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Friends of the Clearwater is devoted to the protection of Idaho's Greater Salmon-Selway Ecosystem, the largest relatively intact wild area left in the lower 48 states. This undiscovered gem on America's public lands contains many unprotected roadless areas and provides crucial habitat for countless species. Friends of the Clearwater helps defend this ecosystem through an aggressive Forest Watch program and with a proven track record. Friends of the Clearwater is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. All contributions to Friends of the Clearwater are tax-deductible.

The Salmon Selway Defender welcomes contributions of artwork and articles pertaining to the protection of the Greater Salmon-Selway Ecosystem. Articles in the Salmon-Selway Defender do not necessarily reflect the views of Friends of the Clearwater. The deadline for the next issue is SEPT. 1, 1999.

OTHER GROUPS FOR NET- WORKING

We can't fit all the groups here that contribute to the effort, but here is a partial list, and we will continue to provide addresses in upcoming issues. Please see past Defender issues for others.

All of these groups do good work and deserve support.

Blue Mountain Bio-Diversity Project
HCR 82
Fossil OR 97830
541-468-2028

Native Forest Network
PO Box 8251
Missoula MT 59807
406-542-7343

Cove/Mallard Coalition
PO Box 8968
Moscow ID 83843
208-882-9755

Program on Corporations, Law and Democracy
PO Box 246
South Yarmouth MA 02664-0246

Palouse Group Sierra Club
PO Box 9932
Moscow ID 83843

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GRASSROOTS

The Palouse Group of the Sierra Club

The Palouse Group of the Sierra Club has a long proud history in Northern Idaho. The early group played a significant role in Idaho conservation issues and made a name for itself throughout the region. But a few years ago the group disbanded and was not active for several years. A year and a half ago the group reformed and is again a player in conservation issues in this area.

The group encompasses parts of Idaho and Washington and has members from the quad-cities, to Elk city, from Asotin to Orofino. We have over 300 members in the region, the majority of whom reside in Moscow, Pullman and Lewiston.

As we reorganized, we focused our efforts on revitalizing the membership and again making a name for ourselves. We have a quarterly newsletter and put on a public meeting about every two months. Our public meetings have been on such topics as field burning, mudslides in the Clearwater National Forest as a result of roads, the current and historical elk populations in the Clearwater drainage, and most recently a public meeting on the issue of ending commercial logging on our national forests. Several years ago the membership of the Sierra Club voted to endorse ending commercial logging on our national forests, prompting the old Chair of the Palouse Group to turn in his membership card, causing the two year hiatus of the group. But our group recently endorsed the issue and co-sponsored the public meeting with Friends of the Clearwater. The turnout was fantastic, drawing over 60 people. The Palouse Group supports ending commercial logging for a variety of reasons. Logging has shaped the economic history of Idaho, but currently the timber industry is doing more harm than good for our state and for our economy. The federal timber program continues to lose money year after year, our forest ecosystems are in poor health, mills continue to close down and the money local counties are supposed to get from federal timber sales is not ending up there. We view ending commercial logging as a way to revitalize the economies of rural Idaho and the state in general. The timber industry had its day, but that day is gone and it is time to move on.

Many of the forests in Idaho are scarred from decades of mismanagement and poor forestry practices. Many streams do not meet water quality standards under the Clean Water Act; fish runs no longer exist in many areas, mudslides continue to devastate ecosystems and waterways, and the suppression of fire has altered the evolutionary path of the forests. Contrary to the position of our state and congress-

sional delegations, forest health will not be achieved through more extensive logging. Natural processes must be promoted to heal the forests, and ending commercial logging is a step in that direction. Many rural communities were dependent on timber for their existence and sprang up around mills. Those mills are closing and the people in those communities, particularly those directly involved in the timber industry, need outlets. The bill in congress that would end all commercial logging on the national forests takes this into consideration and that is one of the main reasons why we support it. A lot of work needs to be done in our national forests to try to revive them. This will require the help of skilled workers who have experience in forestry. This bill will not displace workers, in fact it may very well create more, lasting job opportunities.

This issue needs promotion within Idaho. Many people discredit the idea at face value without first looking into what ending commercial logging could do for our state and our forests. The Palouse Group, in collaboration with other groups, hopes to bring this issue to the public and educate them on not only what this bill would do for Idaho and its forests, but also what logging and the timber industry aren't doing for them.



FOC Activities

Volunteers with Friends of the Clearwater (FOC) have been active in many arenas the past several weeks. Several ill-advised timber sales have been appealed as well as two projects that would set unnatural fires and use motors inside designated Wilderness. FOC has also been very active on programs for grizzly recovery in the Greater Salmon-Selway and has initiated a citizen road surveying project on the North Fork District of the Clearwater National Forest slated to recommence this July. If you are interested in any of these projects, call the FOC office at 208-882-9755



MANIFEST DESTINY - WE DO HAVE A CHOICE

by Erika Cunningham

We have been taught, all of us, sitting behind our school desks at school, all in a row, staring at our authority figure teacher in the front, that Manifest Destiny is the **way to go**. America was **FOUNDED** using Manifest Destiny as her knight in shining armor, conquering and taking whatever was in the way- native peoples, indigenous animals, rivers, land, you name it. Because it was there, we, the pioneers, took it.

And so as children we learn how it is we are supposed to behave when we grow up. Sitting at those desks, we learned that if we wanted something, even if it's land that someone already lives on, we take it. This philosophy has seeped into our brains so much it's as if we can't look around us now and see that far from the open, beautiful, creature and massive tree-filled expanse this country used to be, there's hardly anything left of what we thought we should take and call our own. And when we grow up, we own businesses and corporations and we use those well absorbed philosophies there as well.

Corporations are the new pioneers, the new heroes bringing the globe closer to home. They are pioneers, who in the wake of having already destroyed most of what was around them for the past 200 years, must now move on to the rest of the world. And because we are so used to this Manifest Destiny philosophy providing our lives with meaning, we let them. We, in fact, celebrate it, wearing corporation logos on every piece of clothing, staying loyal to our favorite soft drink, following blindly, all in a row, just like when the teacher told us that Manifest Destiny was the **way to go**.

Well we're running out of places to go. Extractive process businesses can only operate so long in this world. There are only so many trees, only so many rivers and only so many chances to repair the damage, before it's irreparable, and by irreparable I mean far from the wealth and plush Manifest Destiny

world we Americans demand we keep.

What I mean is we need to re-arrange our desks in school. We need to look at each other instead of the authority figure teacher and talk amongst ourselves, ***even if it isn't how we have learned to behave, and even if it isn't all that familiar.*** We must steel ourselves and look through new eyes. There are alternative ways to operate, other than the current status quo. Many of our current practices, including looking at timber as a "renewable resource", are outdated, just as Manifest Destiny needs to be outdated, as both are linear and small viewed ways of looking at things.

Timber may be a "renewable resource", but a slow growing one to be sure. For example, kenaf, a hardy native to Asia and Africa, grows very rapidly, 12-18 feet in just 5 months. Hemp, another fiber alternative native to Asia, matures at 6-16 feet in just 70-110 days! Compare these with southern plantation pines (the industry standard) at 20-25 years to harvest stage, I'd say that alternative fibers are a better investment of our government subsidies to provide the U.S. with paper and pulp. In fact, when growing hemp, only 1% of the nations farmlands would be required to achieve paper self-sufficiency, not to mention the other uses of hemp such as food, fiber for cloth, rope, and building materials (info from "rethink Paper" a project of Earth Island Institute).

While grown in monocrops, hemp and kenaf both work well with crop rotations, such as legumes, corn, and sorghum, improving the soils they are grown in. Combine this with the use of 280 million tons of excess agricultural fiber suitable for paper making, and we would have more than we needed for our paper needs in the U.S. (Worldwatch Institute, *State of the World*, "Reforming Forestry", 1991) These crops need fewer chemicals, less water and less energy to convert into paper than wood.

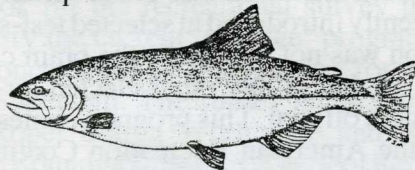
Alternative crops would ensure both jobs and recreation opportunities, as the communities create small mills, farmers make money on residues that are otherwise burned or sent to the land fill, and we could leave our forests alone. They are, after all, our National **Forests**, not our National **Tree Farms!** "Most Americans do not realize their national forests are logged. When they find out, they want it stopped". (USFS, "Forest Service values poll Questions, Results and analysis", Bruce Hammond, 1994.) This information was provided by the Forest Service, which considers itself the steward for our forests. They should listen to their own information.

In light of this information, and the fact that only 4% of the wood products *Americans* use come from the National Forests (which could easily be replaced by less waste and more recycling), the rest being sold for a profit benefiting timber corporations, not for

the people who actually own the land (you!), who by the way said they "want it stopped", in light of all this information it makes sense to get Private interests out of Public lands. Private land is much more suited to "tree farming"; less steep, less rocky, easier to log, and not owned by the American people who say they don't want their forests logged! Looking at the United States Forest Service budget for 1996 tells the story of Forest service priorities:

Timber Sale Program: \$791 million
Fire Management: \$485 million
Recreation: \$164 million
Law Enforcement: \$59.6 million
Wilderness: \$33 million

We need to see the Forest service get out of bed with the corporations. This budget tells the story to me that the Forest service is more concerned with servicing corporations in their Manifest Destiny sweep across the globe, than with managing our forests for a range of uses that **balance** recreation, wildlife, and commodity production, as decreed by both the National Forest Management Act of 1976 and the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1970.



20 RESOURCES

to enlighten, encourage, and possibly enrage to action

Adbusters. Quarterly, \$18 a year, 1243 West 7th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6H 1B7 Canada 604-736-9401, <http://www.Adbusters.org>

"Banking on Life and Debt" video. Documents the impact of World Bank/IMF/GATT policies upon poor people in developing countries. \$17.95 from Maryknoll World Productions, 1-800-227-8523

Covert Action Quarterly. 1500 Massachusetts Ave. NW #732, Washington, D.C., 20005

Democracy NOW! 89.3 FM radio, Moscow, Idaho, 8:30-9:30 M-F

Earth First! Journal. POB 1415, Eugene, OR 97440. 541-741-9191

Earth in Mind: On Education the Environment and the Human Prospect, David W. Orr. Island Press

The Greening of Faith: God, The Environment, and the Good Life. John E. Carroll, Paul Brockelman, and Mary Westfall, eds. University Press of New England.

<http://www.corpwatch.org> The corporate watch homepage. Excellent.

<http://www.radical.org> Outstanding and detailed resources & literature on corporations and democracy

Lost Landscapes and Failed Economies: The Search for a Value of Place. Thomas Michael Power. Island Press.

"Manufacturing Consent" video with Noam Chomsky at video stores everywhere (Bookpeople in Moscow)

Multinational Monitor. Essential Information Inc., POB 19405, Washington, D.C.. 20036 [<http://www.essential.org/monitor/monitor.html>]

Program on Corporations, Law & Democracy. c/o Charter Ink., POB 806, Cambridge, MA 02140

Rachel's Environment & Health Weekly. Environmental Research Foundation, POB 5036, Annapolis, MD 21403-7036 410-263-1584 Strategies for reducing corporate power. \$15/year student rate

A River Lost: The Life and Death of the Columbia. Blaine Harden. W.W. Norton & Company.

There's Nothing in the Middle of the Road but Yellow Stripes and Dead Armadillos. Jim Hightower. HarperCollins

Threshold. Student Environmental Action Coalition—Monthly 520-903-0128. POB 248, Tucson AZ 85702—\$20/yr.

The Common Good by Noam Chomsky and David Barsamian

Changing the Bully Who Rules the World: Reading and Thinking About Ethics by Carol Bly

End Corporate Dominance! Earth First! Campaign POB 7292, Austin, TX 78713, 512-320-0413



INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH
RECREATION . . .
THE FUTURE OF LANDS
MANAGEMENT

By: Scott Silver, Executive Director, Wild Wilderness

In a recent address to the 'Public Relations Society of America', Tom Miller reported the survey findings of his company, the public polling firm, Roper Starch Worldwide. "The bad news is, Americans are much more cynical about business," said Miller. "The good news, is that Americans' expectations for honesty among businesses have gone down". The standing-room audience laughed appreciatively.

This may be "good news" for Roper, a company yielding extreme influence when it comes to shaping public policy for the benefit of its corporate clients. This, however, is far from good news for those of us who still, perhaps naively, believe America is a truly democratic nation, governed by the will of the people.

How many readers are familiar with the National Environmental Education and Training Foundation (NEETF)? This is a private 501(c)(3) non-profit organization established by the US Congress with a mandate to: "promote and support education and training as necessary tools to further environmental protection and sustainable, environmentally sound development". Sounds great, doesn't it?

But if you knew that Roper Starch Worldwide provides the research from which NEETF writes its educational material, mightn't that raise a warning flag? How objective can a report such as NEETF's "Environmental Attitudes and Behaviors of American Youth" be, if its data was supplied by a company of questionable integrity: a company, hawking the somewhat oxymoronic message that corporate responsibility "will drive the nation's environmental agenda well into the 21st century"? Presumably, NEETF's board members, coming from companies such as Phillips Petroleum and Arizona Public Service, have no problem with Roper's attitude. Perhaps they even found Miller's joke funny.

So, perhaps, did the top managers of the Bureau of Land Management, the US Forest Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Federal High-

way Administration. Because all four of these federal agencies are using Roper survey results to justify their entirely new paradigm for 'recreation policy'; one strongly biased toward 'commercialization, privatization and motorization.'

It would be wrong to believe that federal policy was being 'created' based upon public attitudes and opinions revealed by Roper's research. Quite the contrary, Roper's surveys are conducted specifically to 'justify' and 'rationalize' action-plans already long contemplated by its clients.

Forexample, consider the highly unpopular 'demonstration recreation fee program' authorized as a legislative rider to a 'must pass' appropriations bill. The original recreation fee legislation proposed by anti-environmentalist Representative Jim Hansen (R-UT) was strongly opposed by virtually every major environmental group because it would have shifted the focus of public-lands management from conservation to revenue generation. Hansen's bill was so terrible, that even the dreaded 104th Congress wasn't extremist enough to pass it.

The demonstration trail-fee program, which has been recently introduced at selected test-sites around the nation was not, however, the brain child of Mr. Hansen, or that of any other elected, or appointed, government official. This program comes to us courtesy of the American Recreation Coalition (ARC) and its affiliate the Recreation Roundtable (RR).

ARC lobbied long and hard for this program and were rewarded for their effort by being named this program's official private partner in what has become a 'public/private' partnership. Hansen's only role in this whole affair was to accept ARC's miserly political contribution and to return a small political favor.

For those unfamiliar with ARC, it was founded in 1979 and describes itself as "a non-profit federation that provides a unified voice for recreation interests to ensure their full and active participation in government policy-making on issues such as public land management, energy and liability". Or, it uses this alternate description: "a national federation with more than 100 private-sector members, including many of the nation's most prominent recreation companies and recreation associations. Since its inception, ARC has sought to catalyze public/private partnerships to enhance and protect recreation opportunities and resources".

The Recreation Roundtable, on the other hand, "was formed in 1989 to provide a key group of creative outdoor recreation industry CEO's with a forum for discussion regarding public policies affecting recreation and to serve as a catalyst for partnership actions which enhance recreation opportunities in America". Incidentally, ARC and the RR share the same mailing address and telephone num-

ber!

The American Recreation Coalition has been working behind the political scene and has, over the years, established exceedingly close ties with numerous influential Congressmen as well as past Presidents, notably Reagan and Bush. ARC also maintains extremely close ties with the wise-use movement and is an active participant in several anti-environmental corporate front groups. ARC's growing political influence spawned the off-shoot Recreation Roundtable, as well as the Recreation Exchange as additional avenues for pressing their agenda upon receptive, or vulnerable, elected officials.

While the current 'recreation fee' program is bad, the upcoming 'Recreation Super-bill', co-authored with Senator Frank Murkowski, is far worse. Needless to say, this package is a 'dream come true' for the motorized recreation community, for private recreation providers, for public-lands concessionaires and for those corporations interested in participating in the coming wave of public/private partnerships. Look for this truly dreadful legislation to come for a vote before the close of the next Congressional session.

Also look for the recreational survey that was used to justify the current 'trail fee' program, to be rolled out once more as justification for the new recreation Super-bill. The survey is the fourth in a series by Roper Starch Worldwide and is called "Recreation Roundtable Survey: Outdoor Recreation in America."

So now that we have introduced the organizations which are actually 'calling the shots', it would be helpful if you knew more about their membership and affiliations. And this is where the picture begins to get downright scary for those who currently enjoy low impact recreational pursuits, or who consider themselves friends of the earth.

Amongst ARC's 110-plus corporate members, you won't find a single low-impact recreation or pro-environmental group. ARC's sponsors consist of campground associations, motor-sport user groups, snowmobile manufacturers, RV dealerships, equipment manufacturers, ORV associations, public lands concessionaires, petroleum companies, the Walt Disney Company and a whole host of other 'industrial recreation providers.' The outdoor interests seated around the Recreation Roundtable are much the same: ski area operators, motor-boat federations, jet-ski manufacturers, theme park operators, private recreation providers, and, once again the ubiquitous Disney Company. About now you might be thinking: "I've heard enough 'conspiracy talk' about Corporate Cabals. I just want to know what, if anything, this has to do with the future of public-lands management?"

Well, bear with me for another moment while I introduce one more key player, Francis Pandolfi,

former Chairman of the Recreation Roundtable and board member of the NEETF. The man is now referred to as "Dombeck's gatekeeper."

Perhaps it was natural that on his first day as Forest Service Chief, Michael Dombeck announced the appointment of Pandolfi to a specially created, unprecedented government position, US Forest Service Chief of Staff. The two men had worked together for years, and Dombeck liked Pandolfi's style and no nonsense business approach. According to an article that appeared in *The Times* (July 23, 1997), Pandolfi has a vision for the future and says that the agency "should look at recreation as a business, and a booming business at that." To Former *Times Mirror* CEO, Pandolfi, that means treating you and me as paying 'customers', and the activities we enjoy as 'brands'.

Quoting from *The Times* article once again, Pandolfi: "foresees the Forest Service taking its cue from major corporations such as Proctor & Gamble, which has such brand names as Tide, the detergent. Instead of selling brands of detergent and toothpaste, Pandolfi envisions the Forest Service having brands of recreation, such as camping, biking, skiing."

Incidentally, 'industrial strength recreation' is not a new idea for Dombeck, but one he was advocating long before being given control of the Forest Service. According to the National Forest Recreation Association (an ARC member which represents private concessionaires operating on public lands), "In Dombeck's view, the recreation industry needs to find a way to get its economic story told in a believable fashion. Despite the common view of recreation as less significant than other uses of the public lands, Dr. Dombeck asserted his belief that the long-term future of public lands will be associated with recreation". If only he could get the economic story told "in a believable fashion", indeed!

So in 1996, the Recreation Roundtable commissioned Roper Starch Worldwide to conduct another survey. According to NFRA: "The 1996 survey was also designed to help the recreation industry and government officials understand public attitudes toward higher recreation fees, asking how much more recreationists would have been willing to pay on their last visit to a Federal recreation site." Perhaps it comes as little surprise that the Roper survey concluded that the new recreation fees should be charged mainly for Wilderness use and for other low-impact pastimes, because: "recreationists who were least willing to pay more included fishermen, RV'ers and motorcyclists/snowmobilers". Apparently, in today's business environment, you can still really get what you pay for; especially when it comes to privately commissioned surveys.

Before I leave this subject, it's important to know that in 1997, Roper conducted another survey for the

Recreation Roundtable. This time, however, RR was joined by four other sponsors, the US Forest Service, the BLM, the TVA and the Federal Highway Administration. According to Roper, "The study sponsors [including the totally private, special interest group, Recreation Roundtable] will meet after studying the findings to decide upon appropriate activities to enhance recreation quality in America for customers common to the public and private sectors. Responses will be based upon public/private cooperation and coordination."

No public input, no public process. You and I are no longer the owners of these resources, we have metamorphosed into mere consumers and paying 'customers'. Dombeck's bold new future for public lands management is one of "public/private" partnerships and an increasing trend toward the 'Disneyfication' of nature. As Michael Eisner, President and CEO of the Disney Company recently said, "How do you show people the future when the future is Montana?"

The story you have just read is not a tale of 'conspiracy theory'. It's a simple presentation of readily available facts obtained from completely reliable sources. It is however, a tale not often heard by the general public. And it is a tale, that we hope, will inspire an outpouring of protest against the current recreation fee program and especially against the ARC/Murkowski recreation Superbill.

This article is the first in a series of articles by, Scott Silver, Co-Founder and Executive Director of Wild Wilderness. Located in Bend, Oregon. Wild Wilderness has fought in support of 'undeveloped recreation' since 1991. Readers can learn more about the latest industry-backed congressional efforts to motorize, commercialize, and privatize America's public lands or get a list of references for this article by contacting Wild Wilderness:

website-<http://www.wildwilderness.org>.

Scott Silver, Executive Director

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Incinerator Victory!

Friends of the Clearwater and other appellants resolved the appeal of the Washington State University (WSU) medical waste incinerator through a formal written agreement with WSU. Along with other commitments, WSU officials agreed to buy an autoclave instead of incinerating plastics and metals. Plastics can form deadly dioxins when incinerated and metals act as catalysts for that reaction, compounding the pollution problem. Thus, future incineration at WSU will consist mostly of animals who die at WSU's Veterinary hospital.

WSU was willing to do these measures because they are more environmentally sound and economical. Incineration is very expensive. Thanks to Shawn Ringo, Peggy Sue McRae, Grant Kester, Anna Williams, and Gary Macfarlane who worked on this issue for clean air.

Roadless Moratorium

The recently announced roadless moratorium on some roadless areas of our national forests is good news for Cove/Mallard in the heart of the Greater Salmon-Selway Ecosystem. The moratorium will last for up to 18 months and gives us the opportunity to convince the Forest Service to cancel the remaining Cove/Mallard timber sales.

In addition, the Cove/Mallard area should serve as the pilot project for a new Forest Service policy on road restoration. The roads built of the Noble, Jack, Grouse and small timber sales in Cove/Mallard should be recontoured and restored. There is no better place for the US Forest Service to prove it is changing than in Cove/Mallard.

While the moratorium is good for Cove/Mallard, it does not protect other sensitive areas. Friends of the Clearwater is in court with the Idaho Sporting Congress, Ecology Center, and Northern Rockies Preservation Project to protect shrinking roadless areas in the Wing-Twenty mile region (the Otter-Wing and Mackey Day timber sales) from further roading and logging.

YES, I want to help Friends of the Clearwater defend the Last Big Wild in the lower 48 States. Here is my tax deductible contribution.

___ \$15 NAME: _____
 ___ \$25 address: _____
 ___ \$50 city/state/zip: _____
 ___ \$100 phone: _____
 ___ Other other (e-mail): _____

CLEARWATER LAWSUIT UNDER WAY

by Natalie Shapiro

Months of painstakingly digging through thousands of pages of Forest Service and scientific documents, speaking with experts, and reviewing photos and databases finally paid off. Two briefs were filed in January 1999 as part of a lawsuit against the Clearwater National Forest (CNF). The lawsuit claims that the CNF is violating a Settlement Agreement initiated with environmental groups in 1993 which, among other things, requires that no further water quality degradation will occur and that special care will be taken to ensure that old growth integrity is maintained. The briefs are the next step in the lawsuit complaint that was filed in December, 1997.

The Land and Water Fund of the Rockies is representing the plaintiffs which are: Friends of the Clearwater, Ecology Center, The Lands Council, Clearwater Biodiversity Project, Idaho Rivers United, Idaho Conservation League, and the Wilderness Society.

The first brief contends that the CNF is failing to meet its own old growth standards. These standards require that there is at least 10 percent old growth across the Forest and at least 5 percent per 10,000 acre watershed area. The CNF claims that it is meeting this standard. However, careful research discovered that only 7 to 9 percent of the CNF is old growth.

Most of the Clearwater National Forest has been only tentatively identified as old growth, using aerial photos and computer modeling to estimate the amount of old growth out there. The Forest Service themselves admitted that on average, when biologists actually visited tentative old growth areas (field verification), only about 50% of what was tentatively identified as old growth was found to actually be old growth. Examining old growth acreage numbers carefully, we found the numbers fell far below both the 10% and 5% standards.

The lawsuit seeks to halt logging of old growth until the Clearwater Forest Plan and the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) requirements regarding old growth habitat and old growth-dependent species have been met. Current timber sales that will cut old growth are: Fish Bate, White Pine, Winchester and North Lochsa Face.

The second brief focused on the Fish Bate timber sale, contending that it will produce increased sediment in drainages not currently meeting Forest Plan standards, which violates the NFMA and Clean Water Act (CWA). The brief also states that the Forest Service has violated the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) by failing to adequately address the serious impacts of the project.

A bastardization of an earlier timber sale pro-

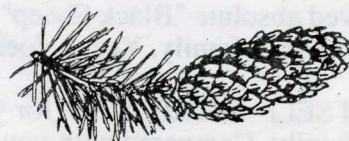
posal, Sneaky Sheep- Fish Bate calls for 27 million board feet (mmbf) to be cut on 888 areas of steep, landslide prone lands. This area experienced landslides in the winter of 1995-1996. The Forest Service admits that over 72% of the land types in the Fish Bate area have a high to very high potential for "mass wasting" (i.e., landslides or other mass movements). Even the Forest Service's own biologists expressed concern about logging in such highly sensitive soil types.

Most of the creeks in the Fish Bate area are failing to meet Forest Plan standards because of excess sediment. They drain into the North Fork Clearwater River, known for its pristine, Blue Ribbon fishing. This river is home to bull trout and steelhead, both recently listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act.

The CNF optimistically states that in spite of past landslides in the area and in spite of steep, landslide-prone slopes, there will be no adverse effect on the creeks in the sale area because of no-cut riparian buffers ranging from 100 to 300 feet wide. Searching through Forest Service documents failed to uncover any evidence to support the agency's claim that the buffers would prevent a measureable increase in sediment. In fact, the Fish Bate analysis acknowledges that buffers prevent only unchannelized surface erosion. It is well-documented that buffers are ineffective in preventing channelized mass movements-like landslides-from depositing huge quantities of sediment into streams. The history of the Fish Bate area supports this contention: In the winter of 1995-96, the Martin Creek and Leuty Creek landslides travelled hundreds of feet through unlogged areas and ended up in the North Fork Clearwater.

Monitoring of water quality and fisheries in the area is poor. In spite of the horrendous landslides, the biologists for the CNF failed to conduct any quantitative study on possible changes in the North Fork of the Clearwater River. In fact, there has been no monitoring of sediment on this very important river. Their rationale is that it is so large that sediment will not affect it.

Friends of the Clearwater wishes to acknowledge the hard work that the Land and Water Fund and plaintiff groups put into the case. We feel that the lawsuit is a very strong one and reflects countless hours of painstaking, careful research.



ON THE ROAD WITH THE ANCIENT FOREST BUS BRIGADE "THE ROAD TO RUIN"

By Uncle Ramon

(HIPPIE ALERT: This article may contain confusing words such as "assets" and "liabilities".)

"B-K ALL THE WAY
B-K ALL THE WAY"

With the above cheer resounding through the vast halls of super-lawyer D. Bernard (Bernie- The Attorney) Zaleha's Boise offices, the lawsuit against your uncle in federal bankruptcy court was dropped. Thus, after 5 years and one month of harassment (and just six days before trial), I am officially bankrupt leaving Highland Enterprises, Inc., of Grangeville, Idaho to go whistle up a tripod at Cove/Mallard.

Ergo, since this tactic seems to have worked, in a helter- skelter way, we thought we'd share. Pay attention; this will be on the final.

A CITIZENS GUIDE TO BANKRUPTCY

A) Ground rules:

1. Your "liabilities" must exceed your "assets" (Hippies I warned you)
2. You are required to pay your federal government for any back income taxes owed for the three year period prior to your declaration of bankruptcy (serves you right for having an income in the first place).
3. You are required to pay your federal government for your student loans (serves you right for borrowing money from your federal government so you can be taught what your federal government wants you to be taught so you can get a job and pay your federal government its income taxes. Do they have this figured out or what?)
4. You are required to pay your federal government a fee in the amount of \$175

(I told you they had this all figured out!)

B) Benefits to you, your family and society:

1. DISGRACE. You finally will have achieved absolute "Black Sheep" status in your family. Yes, it does feel good.
2. HIGH SELF-ESTEEM. Not for you; for your family. Compared with you, they can now strut around like some superior species.

3. BEER. People who used to mooch will buy you a round. Not in salute; in sympathy (see "DISGRACE", above)

Time out. I must digress. The real purpose of this article is to urge you to celebrate the moratorium on building roads in roadless areas. Yes, I said CEL-EBRATE. Yeah, yeah, yeah, I know...

- A) The moratorium lasts for only 18 months.
- B) They'll just nuke every other place to get the cut out.
- C) So what? Have a beer, for goodness sake (year round).

But that was more of an " aside" than a true "digression". The really REAL purpose of this article is to show you, step by step, how you can use your federal government's bankruptcy laws to finance your future campaigns. Here's how...

- A) Establish a large line of credit. (How? How in hell do I know? I'm your uncle, not your father. Jeez!)
- B) Next give away all your assets and quit your lame job.
- C) Now buy all the supplies, dried food, banners, paint, ropes, phone cards, computers, stationary, kryptonite locks, and gourmet coffee to last six years. Charge it.
- D) Be sure to get your name and picture in the papers and on T.V. as a highly visible " spokesperson" so you then can...
- E) ...get sued by the people offended by your campaign (the logging company, the road-building company, the furriers, your federal government.)
- F) For the next three to five years dot all the "i's" and cross all the "t's" during the various legal-ties leading up to your trial.
- G) Then declare B-K ALL THE WAY 3 days before the trial is scheduled to begin. This action automatically, and quite legally, removes you from the lawsuit. Or it from you, whatever. Consider it a form of legal magic. SHAZAM! Oh yeah; be sure to call Bernie first.

You are allowed to do this once every six years, like unprotected sex. If you are age 27, for example, you can do it 8 times between now and your age 75. If you try it after that, your federal government has the right to shoot you down, dog that you are.

Finally, on the off-chance that the plaintiffs (those

are the people suing you) pursue you into federal bankruptcy court (as they did me), just run away to Mexico for a while. Get a nice tan. To hell with it. Now, as promised, get ready for the...

FINAL EXAM

- A) How many times may you have unprotected sex during the next 48 years?
- B) How many words in the English language have the letters "ptcy" in a row?
- C) What is the capitol of South Dakota?
- D) All of the above.

Pencils up!



(cont'd from page 1)

were set aside, like a future bank account, where private exploitation was seen as harmful to the public good. While it could be argued that many of the originators of the forest reserve concept saw them as providing wood for the nation at some future date, they did not envision the privatization of public lands that has been ongoing since a rider in 1897 opened up the national forest system (then called forest reserves) to commercial logging. The forest reserves were seen as a public commons where private industry was not welcome.

The proof of the validity of this original concept of public lands can be seen by comparing the history of wildlife with public lands, both commonly held goods. Perhaps the greatest conservation achievement of the last 100 years has been the recovery, in terms of numbers and populations, of many game species (ungulates, game birds, and water birds) in the US. This dramatic reversal was based upon one simple philosophy—ending commercialization of those species.

Theodore Roosevelt's Boone and Crockett Club, hardly a paragon of radical environmentalism, led this charge. Organizations of "sportsmen" like the Boone and Crockett Club (along with the broader-based Audobon Society) were successful in eliminating market hunting in the US in a fairly short time frame.

Market hunting, the commercialization of wild-

life, was seen as the threat because of the profit motive. Market hunters caused the extinction of the passenger pigeon and the ecological extinction of the bison (NOTE: Bison still exist, but they no longer play their ecological role on the Great Plains). Once game species could not legally be marketed, recovery began.

Some one hundred years ago citizens forced a simple mandate and said wildlife is not for sale. While today everything is far from perfect with wildlife--the elimination of a wildlife market did not extend to other terrestrial species like beaver, lynx, or others trapped for fur--decommercialization of most wildlife was an important turning point which saved many game species.

Today wildlife is a public resource (generally managed by the states) where, regardless of political power, money or influence, it is not possible to buy wild elk like trees on a national forest and sell elk burger like two by fours. (It is ironic that some of the most vociferous voices in touting this success like the US Forest Service and so-called professional societies, are the same voices who most strongly oppose ending commercialization of our public lands.)

The history of the public lands is just the opposite of that of wildlife. While the concept started out well, there has been a slow but steady devolution of public lands into private hands. Today, partnerships are developed between the Forest Service and private profiteers. For example, the Forest Service and timber industry work together while the tax-payers are fleeced. This close relationship recently took the form of collusion on the publicity campaign about the big lie of forest health—a campaign that sought to maintain or increase logging on national forests at unsustainable levels. This shows how far public officials and their politician friends have sunk into private corporate hands and how undemocratically our public lands are managed. Selling common goods for private or personal gain fundamentally conflicts with the democratic tenet of protecting common interest.

The corporate-driven right-wing in this nation has already damaged the concept of public goods. Privatization has denied essential services to citizens while corporations continue to feed unhindered at the public trough.

The public lands are next. Only the past unprofitability of public lands has kept them in public hands. Ironically, tax dollars pay for destructive resource extraction, a form of corporate socialism on public lands.

Today's threats go beyond those of yesterday. Industrial recreation, the Disneyfication of public lands, poses perhaps the greatest single threat to the integrity of public lands because it is considered benign by some conservationists or it is not recog-

nized as a problem. This de facto privatization of public lands is the challenge of the future.

The future of public lands hangs in the balance. It is imperative that we seize the moment—this very moment—and define clearly our vision for public forest, prairie, desert, wetland and water. We must aim our pens, our fingers, our rusty old monkey wrenches at the fundamental root of public lands destruction with clarity, consistency and unshakable conviction.

Three key points should be adopted.

First, public lands must be free from private profit by extraction of all types. This would even the playing field and make it harder for those powerful corporations who rob the citizenry to keep up their theft. We have no other choice. Simply, to stop abuse of public lands requires a common definition of abuse. However, agreeing on what constitutes abuse has proven impossible. The abuse issue is often muddied by 1) conflicting information and experts, 2) some rare exceptions where commercial extraction seems benign, and particularly, 3) value systems parading as science. The past few decades of failed environmental legislation, which was designed specifically to prevent harm and abuse, is proof enough: There is no clear, commonly accepted and held definition of "abuse of public lands."

However, a definition of "commercial extraction for profit" is obvious: removal of anything from public lands that makes a profit (money) or is intended to make a profit for the profiteer. While this will not stop every harm occurring on public lands, it is a good place to start.

A coherent philosophy emerges from this approach: not only is resource extraction for profit harmful to public lands, it harms the purpose behind and reasons for public lands. Private profit is not about public benefits, spiritual enrichment or biological diversity. Just as the concept of Wilderness is harmed by bicycle use, by placing permanent climbing bolts on back country climbing routes or by putting signs everywhere—as ecologically innocuous as those actions may seem—so is the concept of public lands harmed by extractive profit. Besides, the philosophical is hooked to the tangible, and seemingly benign activities eventually have a very

real way of degrading ecosystems. It's a foot in the door or a clear-cut in the wilderness.

There must be accountability with profit. Profiteers of public lands are accountable to no one. They are sanctioned by the government, protected by the old guard, excused, pardoned, slapped on the knuckles and allowed to move on. And they have no reason to treat the land reverently because of the void of responsibility. If the forest doesn't return, if the water runs dry, if the mountain becomes a heap of uninhabitable rubble, it is of no consequence. There is no loss, no expense, for them. They have made their buck, there is land elsewhere to exploit. Forcing industry to utilize only its own private land corners it into finding sustainable practices or facing financial ruin. The loss, the devastation, is its own. It is then in an industry's interest, the only interest it values, to protect its assets.

Second, public lands must remain public. Partnerships between the land-management agencies and corporations, or even non-profit groups, regardless of how benign they may seem, are problematic. The end results of this approach are Disney dictating recreation policy and Yamaha trail use and maintenance on our public lands.

Third, we must expand the definition of public lands to include **all** the public—the bears, the fungi, the water, everything. Public lands provide the only place in this nation where other life forms can live as they always have. Public lands are where we should become Leopold's plain member of the community, not the megalomaniacal dictator.

As such, industrialization in any form is anti-thetical to this broader public. High impact activities are inappropriate on public lands. There is ample opportunity for those activities in the private sector.

Public lands should be where the community of life can exist. Land where the other citizens, the unrecognized ones, go about their lives. The dance of life has been constrained far too long by industrial humanity's concepts of property, profit, worth, and value. Only public lands provide us with the opportunity to experience life with a degree of humility and dignity.

(Much of this article was adapted from an earlier article written by Darryl Echt and Gary Macfarlane)

