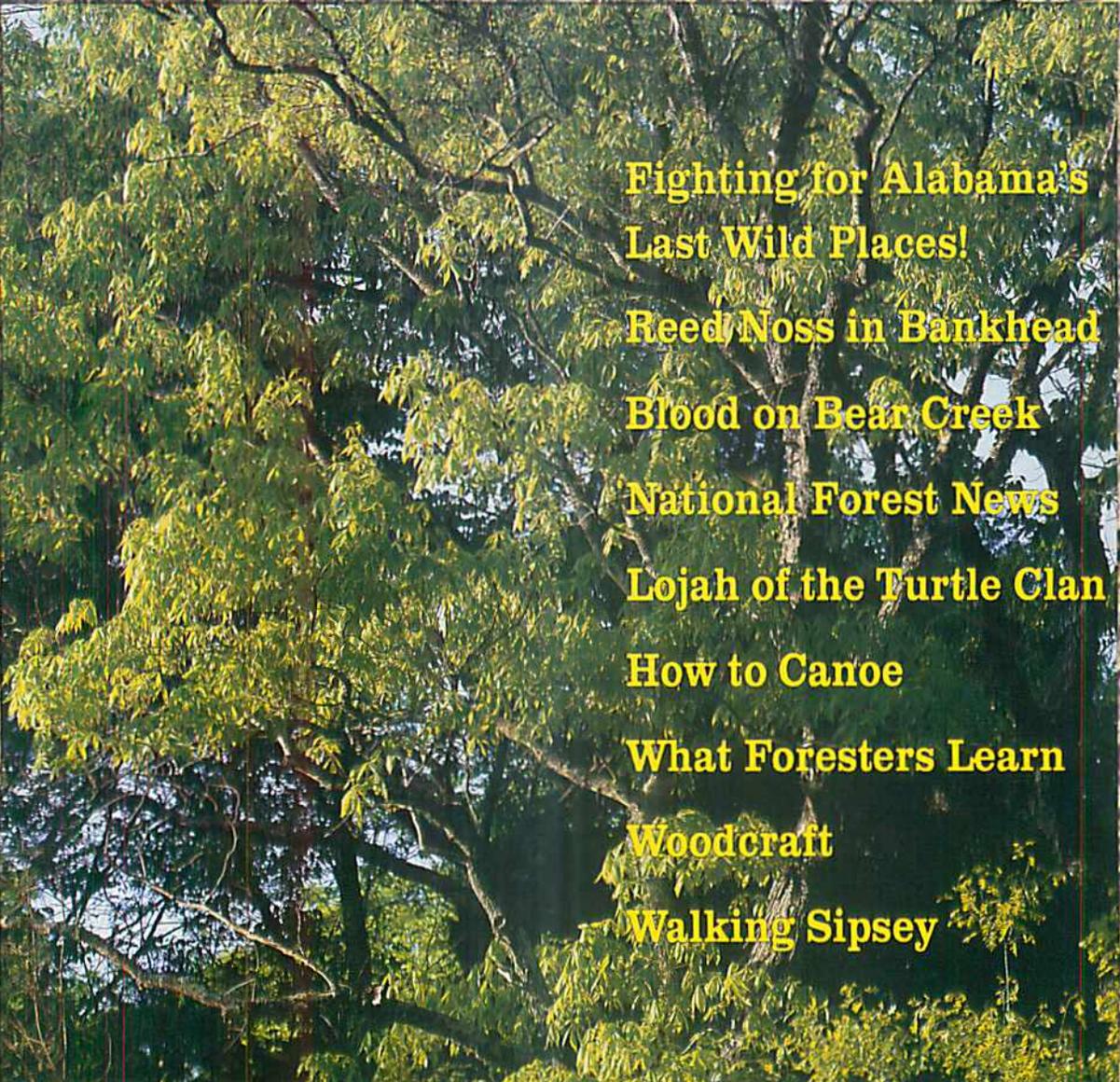


BANKHEAD MONITOR

TAKING THE PULSE OF THE BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST



**Fighting for Alabama's
Last Wild Places!**

Reed Noss in Bankhead

Blood on Bear Creek

National Forest News

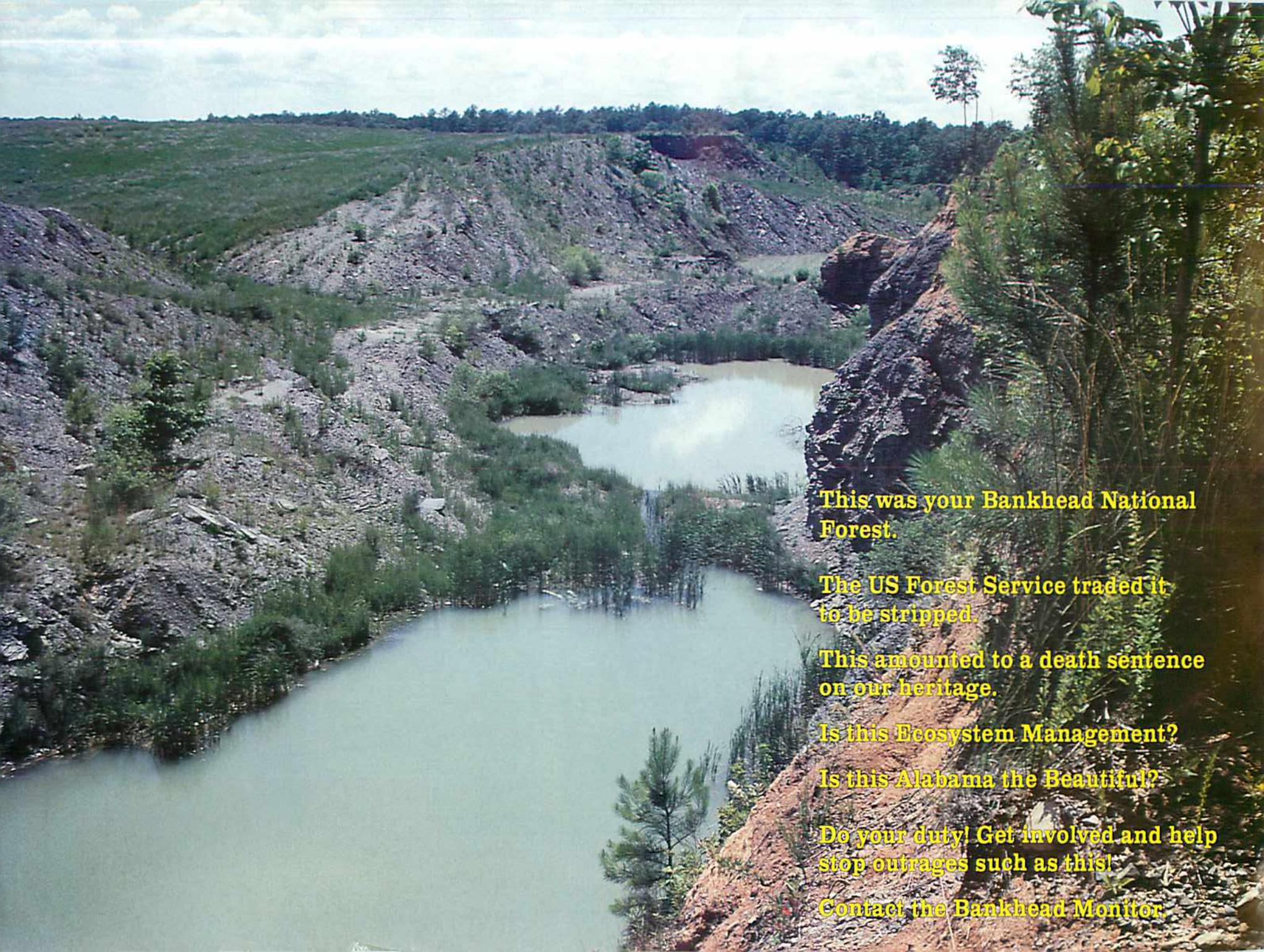
Lojah of the Turtle Clan

How to Canoe

What Foresters Learn

Woodcraft

Walking Sipsey



This was your Bankhead National Forest.

The US Forest Service traded it to be stripped.

This amounted to a death sentence on our heritage.

Is this Ecosystem Management?

Is this Alabama the Beautiful?

Do your duty! Get involved and help stop outrages such as this!

Contact the Bankhead Monitor.

EDITORIAL



Torturing The Land

Sometimes tiny sparks burn down great buildings. Sometimes small, insignificant actions of mice and men start out like tiny ripples in water that grow into tidal waves. Sometimes evil acts that seem tragic at the time turn out to be the catalyst that sparks the revolution that changes the world.

If the attack by the US Forest Service on Indian Tomb Hollow had never occurred, there would be no forest reform revolution in Alabama today. The revolution is in progress and we aren't going away.

Our members number over one thousand now. Our magazines are read from California to New York, from Canada to Florida and overseas. We work seven days a week now with six full time folks and several volunteers. We have raised money to contract unbiased scientists to study the real effects of clearcutting and converting our forests. The scientists are in the forest performing surveys and tests even as I write this.

We have seen nothing but feeble attempts by the Forest Service to resurrect their once hallowed image. New Perspectives, Forest Service Reinvention, and now Ecosystem Management are their evolutionary buzzwords. It appears that the public will have to reinvent the Forest Service itself if it is ever to happen. Since this is a democracy, and we foot their bills, maybe that is best. We will settle for no less than to change the course of history in the management of the National Forests in Alabama. Our trees may continue to fall, but they will not fall without a fight.

Furthermore, we have talked with progressive US Forest Service personnel who are ready to replace the "Old Politburo" who refuse to change. They are ready to implement the will of the people and enforce the letter of the law.

The current Forest Plan of Alabama has failed. It tortures the land and the souls of its inhabitants.

To those in the Forest Service who intend to cling onto your archaic and evil practices of the past, we say, "the good ole days are over." We are challenging you openly before the eyes of the world.

In order for the new tree to grow, the old tree must fall and create a gap of light. The old forestry must topple and be regenerated with the new.

Lamar Marshall

Any cartoons resembling real people may be actual photographs of genuine characters who play a part in this appalling chess game of political conniving.

THE BANKHEAD MONITOR, INC.

A Nonprofit Educational Corporation
P.O. Box 117, Moulton, Alabama 35650
Publisher And Editor: Lamar Marshall
Headquarters Phone: (205) 974-POST
FAX Phone Number: (205) 974-7678
Internet Email: WARUK@AOL.COM
America Online Email: WARUK

Writers — Researchers — Contributors

Josh Hinson and Andrew George: Production Assistants. Rickey Butch Walker: Historian and Chair — The Endangered Species Committee. Charles Seifried: Cover Photographer. Charles Hubbert: Cultural Resources/Writer. Chris James: Botanical Consultant. John Foshee: Canoeing/Outdoors. Greg Preston: Special Projects. Jerry Henry: Advertising Sales. Jim Manasco: Writer. Bill Weatherford: Consultant. Darryl Patton: Medicinal Plants. Business Manager: Pat Weeks. Faron Weeks: Technical Assistance.

Illustrations: Robert Raburn & Janice Barret-Moore

Page Layout and Graphics: Larry Smith.

Administrative: The Council of the Inner Circle of Twelve.

Litigation: The Turtle Clan of the Warrior Mountains Tribe.

Supporting: The Eco Warriors and Regular Subscribers and Readers.

Membership and Distribution: 1000 Members and 17,000 Readers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Walking Sipsey Part 14	by Jim Manasco	2
Blood On Bear Creek	by Edward Herring	5
Spirit of the Bow	by Andrew George	6
River Canoeing	by John Foshee	14
USFS Whistle Blower	by former USFS employee	18
Bankhead Monitor Goes State Wide		22
Who Is A Forester?	by Nancy Littleford	24
Fire By Friction, The Hand Drill	by Darryl Patton	30
Lojah, Part 6	by Lamar Marshall	36
Saving Nature's Legacy	by Lamar Marshall	42
The Bankhead Watershed Project		48
VNEWTV	by C. Randall Daniels-Sakim	52
My Ole Oak Tree	by Guy Sparks Sr.	54
National Forest News		55
Irish Indians	by Rickey Butch Walker	60
Silver Celebration	by Carmen Blalock	62
Road Rip	by Kraig Klungness	64
John Garvin Sanford	by Lamar Marshall	66
The Master Recycler, Part 1	by Lamar Marshall	70
America The Beautiful — Sold!		75
He Lied!		78
Around The Campfire		80

Don't miss this month's exclusive exposé
Former Forest Service Archeologist in Alabama
blows the whistle on Forest Service practices.

ABOUT THE FRONT COVER

Canyons, leaves and intricate patterns of tree bark make up this issue's cover, photographed by Charles Seifried, the photographer of the Bankhead.

Alabama National Leader In Wilderness Preservation

Walking The Sipsey Wilderness: Part 14

By Jim Manasco

The people from North Alabama may not be the smartest of the species but intelligence has never been a match for dogged determination. What stirred them up was the Forest Service cutting the hardwoods down and then replanting nothing but pines. This management of the forest left it looking like a shredded wheat factory. No matter what was said the Service would not change its management. This left only one way to stop them, take it away from them, make it a wilderness and then it would never be touched again.

Alabama was not alone, most every state east of the Mississippi was and still is having their national forests clear cut. Many had tried to have the best remaining portions of their forest saved under the 1964 Wilderness Act and had failed. The bill was so rigid that no land east of the Big River would qualify. They had tried and failed. The people of Alabama found that the Sipsey Wilderness would not qualify under the 1964 Act either. Not knowing any better they determined that they should change the act to fit the forest.

They cried for help and it came. First as technical people doing the ground work for free, then followed by groups formed of the strangest assortment this state has ever seen. Coon hunters helping bird watchers, national riflemen aiding wild flower people, little old women in tennis shoes leading boy scouts, pulpwood haulers helping historians with names of places and things and would you believe...an abundant supply of foresters working under cover so their employers would not know they were assisting. Never get a redneck mad, you never know what they might do.

They charged the law with the Sipsey Wilderness. The proposed bill and the following is the address made by the Honorable John Sparkman to the Senate as he introduced the bill.

SIPSEY WILDERNESS... PROPOSED

It is with great pride and pleasure that I rise to introduce a bill which will assure permanently to the people of Alabama and of the nation the use and enjoyment of one of Alabama's splendid natural treasures, the proposed Sipsey Wilderness on the Bankhead National Forest situated in Lawrence and Winston Counties in northwest Alabama.

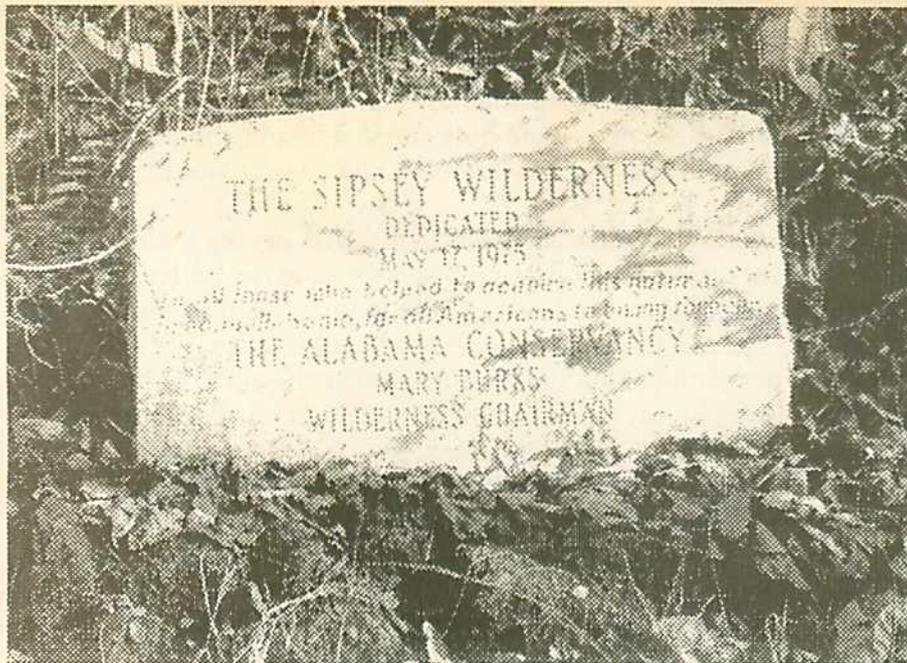
For generations the folks living in Northern Alabama have been going to the headwaters of the Sipsey River to enjoy the wild beauty of this area and to refresh themselves by roaming, camping, fishing, hunting and learning the ways of nature in this extraordinary piece of God's handiwork.

My bill would place approximately 12,000 acres of the headwaters of the Sipsey River in the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The protection provided by the Wilderness Act would guarantee by the surest means that the natural treasures within the proposed Sipsey Wilderness in the way of wildlife, plants, geology and rugged stream canyons will flourish and continue to be available for all people to see and know, to enjoy and understand.

The natural qualities of this forest and in particular of the proposed Sipsey Wilderness are remarkable because here the three major land masses or types east of the Rocky Mountains meet and overlap. This makes possible an extraordinary diversity of plants and animals in this area. This immensely varied combination of soils, water and climate provides a total environment which offers the essential living conditions for a range of life far in excess of that found almost anywhere else in the eastern United States. Its extraordinary combination of conditions and of life constitutes an area which demands preservation.

Geology has provided a naturally protected system on this part of the Bankhead Forest. The canyons are rimmed by massive bluffs of sandstone which form precipitous cliffs, some over 100 feet high. The canyons themselves are deep, shadowy and cool. Fossils from the late Paleozoic Era are abundant.

The proposed wilderness area is a veritable botanists' paradise. The cool, moist canyons provide suitable habitat for an essentially Appalachian flora but with unusual inclusions from the Piedmont to the east and Ozarkian areas to the west. Cool summer temperatures in the gorges allow many plants to reach their southern geographical limit on the Bankhead. Two very rare and demanding representatives of the filmy-fern family are abundant in the proposed wilderness area. The lovely large Yellow Ladyslipper, a native orchid of great beauty, is found amongst a carpet of rare and unusual mountain wildflowers growing unexpectedly far south. Two wild camellias, aristocrats of our native flowering shrubs, three species of deciduous magnolias, and Alabama's largest specimen of the tulip poplar are to be seen here. Large, vigorous hemlocks are especially noteworthy, as this is the southernmost range of the species.



Much is to be learned about the distribution and ecology of non-game mammals living in the proposed wilderness. Twenty-five of 53 species and subspecies of Southeastern mammals have been definitely recorded in the proposed wilderness tract. It appears probable that careful scientific study will disclose more species; such studies are currently under way. This area has been renowned for its abundance of game species of wildlife since Indian times. 147 species of birds are known to occur in the area including a substantial number which are largely dependent for their continued existence on woodland as it prevails in the proposed wilderness

area. Two species of amphibians (the barking tree frog and the seal salamander) which were completely unexpected live here far from their previously known ranges.

In short, the fauna and flora of this area are unique and attract great interest on the part of both scientists and ordinary visitors alike. Such a wealth of living natural wonders cries out for the full protection which can be provided through designating this region as wilderness.

I submit for the consideration of this distinguished body my bill to establish the Sipsey Wilderness and the Bankhead National Forest in Alabama. Future generations of Alabamians and other Americans from all over the nation will enjoy the refreshing and stimulating wilderness experiences to be gained here. I urge you to consider the merits of this proposal and to lend your support to the protection of this great natural wonder in the state of Alabama. This is as far as the bill progressed and others who had tried and failed to save their wilderness areas asked Alabama to withdraw the bill and reintroduce it as the Eastern Wilderness Act Pub. Law 93622 and add their areas to it, so it was done.

Alabamians saved their 12,000 acres in the Bankhead but few realize that Alabamians also saved...Caney Creek Wilderness Area, Arkansas, 14,432 acres; Upper Buffalo Wilderness Area, Arkansas, 10,590 acres; Bradwell Bay Wilderness Area, Florida, 22,000 acres; Beaver Creek Wilderness Area, Kentucky, 5,500 acres; Presidential Range Dry River Wilderness, 20,380 acres; Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness Area, in North Carolina and Tennessee, 15,000 acres; Elliott Rock Wilderness Area, North and South Carolina and Georgia, 3,600 acres; Gee Creek Wilderness Area, Tennessee, 2,570 acres; Bristol Cliffs Wilderness Area, Vermont, 6,500 acres; Lye Brook Wilderness Area, Vermont, 14,300 acres; James River Face Wilderness Area, Virginia, 8,800 acres; Dolly Sods Wilderness Area, West Virginia, 10,2250 acres; Otter Creek Wilderness Area, West Virginia, 20,000 acres, Rainbow Lake Wilderness Area, Wisconsin, 60,600 acres; Cohutta Wilderness Area, Georgia and Tennessee, 34,600 acres.

The new bill also paved the way for further acceptance of other areas in nine of these states only sites that could increase eastern wilderness by another 150,000 acres. Intelligence is no match for dogged determination, but what it took to save the wild lands was courage. Courage to go against all odds and that is what Alabamians do best.

Walking Sipsey is a series of articles published in the Mountain Eagle in Jasper several years ago. Since that time the Sipsey Wilderness has been expanded to its present size of about 26000 acres.

WARRIOR MOUNTAINS TRADING POST



**Unique Collection of Outdoor
and Native American Books
On Plants, Animals,
Tracking, and Survival.**

Maps

Local Native American Pottery

Dreamcatchers

Herbs

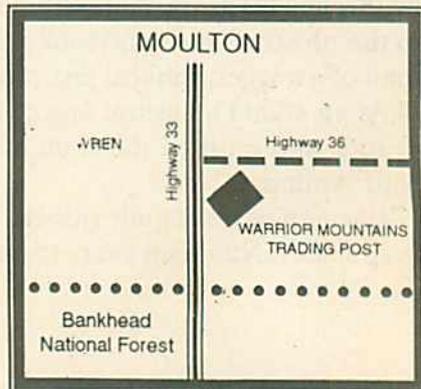
National Forest Information

Tee Shirts

Open 7 days a week - 8 to 5

Phone (205) 974-7678

**My heroes have
always killed
cowboys!**



BLOOD ON BEAR CREEK

By Edward Herring



Henry Brooks

It was about eight o'clock and the sun was slowly setting over the ridges and hills of Marion County, overlooking the thread mill on Bear Creek known as Allen's Factory. The date was September 10, 1882. In the distance, on the rocky trail leading down to the bridge suspended over the turbulent waters came Wesley Williams. Leading a team of oxen, the weary Williams had been hauling goods for the lower factory. His thoughts were on seeing his wife and children, a hot supper, and a soft feather bed.

As he approached the bridge, a young man cradling a Winchester in his arm stepped out of the brush. Behind him stood his brother, Willis Jr. Both young men, recently returned from Texas, were joined by a brother-in-law named Neal Sammons.

"Are you Wes Williams?"

The startled Williams stammered, "Who wants to know?"

"Henry Brooks! Are you Wesley Williams?!"

Terror shown in the eyes of Williams and Henry Brooks had his answer. William's hands gripped the lead

rope of his oxen like a vise.

"Don't kill me! Please don't kill me!"

"I have to," replied Brooks. "You're my man. I have to kill you!"

The Winchester spoke and Wesley Williams fell dead, a bullet through his heart. Willis Brooks and Neal Sammons walked up to the prostrate man and took aim. After nineteen years and the pull of a trigger, Biblical justice was fulfilled: "An eye for an eye." As an added measure, one of the young men picked up a large rock and crushed the skull of the lifeless, bullet-riddled, body of Williams.

Nineteen years of guilt-ridden, restless nights, looking over one's shoulder. Nineteen years of burning anger and searching.



1916 Photo: Neal Sammons; 3rd wife Kate; Marie (married Clyde C. Gatlin)

Over nineteen years ago, a young Wesley Williams, filled with patriotic fervor, joined the Confederate army. Still a teenager, too young for the regular army, Williams joined a company of Home Guards commanded by Captain John White. To the Home Guards fell the duty of protecting the home front and guarding the mails. Made up of men too young or too old and feeble for the regular army, some Home Guard units degenerated into roving bands of thieves and vigilantes.

White's Home Guards were made up of men from the hills of the four-county area of Winston, Lawrence, Franklin and Marion Counties. A source of constant irritation to the Confederate forces were the numerous neutralists, unionists and draft-dodgers labeled by their brethren as "Tories," reviving the nomenclature of the revolution of 1776.

Willis Brooks Sr. lived in the southeastern corner of Lawrence County, on the old Byler Road, about one mile from the juncture of the Lawrence, Winston and Franklin county lines. Willis was a saddle and boot maker by trade. He and his young wife, Jenny, opened their house as an Inn to weary travelers of the historic Byler Road.

Rumors had circulated that old man Willis Brooks had been aiding Tories that passed his home. The Brooks were considered somewhat prosperous by mountain standards, and there was also talk of a hoard of hidden money.

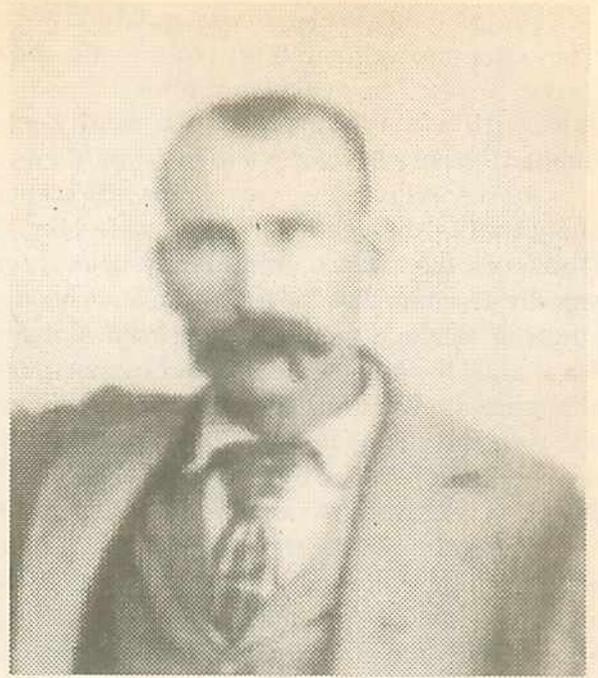
One day in late 1863 or early 1864, a band of Home Guards, numbering at least eight men, was sent by Winston County Judge and ardent secessionist, Andrew Kaeiser, to the home of Willis Brooks. Legend has it that Kaeiser's cut throats captured Willis Brooks and carried him to nearby Denton Hollow, across the line into Franklin County. They strung Brooks up to a tree. Either simply to inflict suffering, or to induce him to reveal the hiding place of his money, they proceeded to torture him and drove splinters into his eyes.

When Willis Brooks was unwilling or unable to satisfy his torturers, they shot him dead. Willis's oldest son, John, was also tortured and killed. There are conflicting stories of John's death. Some say he was killed with his father, while others say John was murdered a short time later and his body thrown into a sink hole. In any event, Jenny Brooks was known to have gathered her young brood around her and swore that none would rest until their father's and brother's killers paid for their crime with their lives.

No one knows if Wesley Williams was a willing participant in the murder of the Brooks, but it mattered none. Their blood was on his hands. The debt was his to pay. Williams left a widow and seven children.

A large, well-armed party of Williams's friends went in search of his slayers, without success. They dared not follow the Brooks to the hills and hollows of Lawrence and Winston County which they called home. Williams's death caused a great stir in the community and was reported in several area newspapers, including those in Florence, Tuscumbia and Moulton. Although the Brooks made no secret of their deed, authorities from neither Lawrence nor Marion County very seriously pressed the issue.

Judge Kaeiser did not have to wait nineteen years for retribution. In 1864, an avenging angel shot down Judge Andrew Kaeiser. Although an accusing finger was pointed at the young sons of Aunt Jenny Brooks, another prime suspect was Jim Curtis of Winston County. Young Jim Curtis had vowed to "get" every rebel responsible for the murder of his three brothers. Tom, George, and Joel Curtis had also paid for their Union sentiments with their lives. Andrew Kaeiser was also implicated in their deaths.



Willis Brooks Jr.

His job done, Willis Brooks Jr. would soon bid his mother farewell and return to his wife and children in Texas. Two years later, after a bloody gunfight with a neighboring negro family named Hubbard, Henry Brooks would join him there.

Wesley Williams was just one of the eight men implicated in the deaths of Willis and young John Brooks. In later years, Aunt Jenny Brooks would proudly proclaim that "Seven ov'em have been got!" The trail of blood would stretch from Alabama to Texas and Oklahoma. The Brooks boys were mountain men who were forged in the harsh realities of a war torn and subjugated South where the land and the people were raped by the Carpetbagging North. Justice was a sword to be wielded or left to rust.

The story of the Brooks is just one of many to echo from the hills and hollows of North Alabama and the area now known as the Bankhead National Forest. Many more are long forgotten. Some refuse to die.

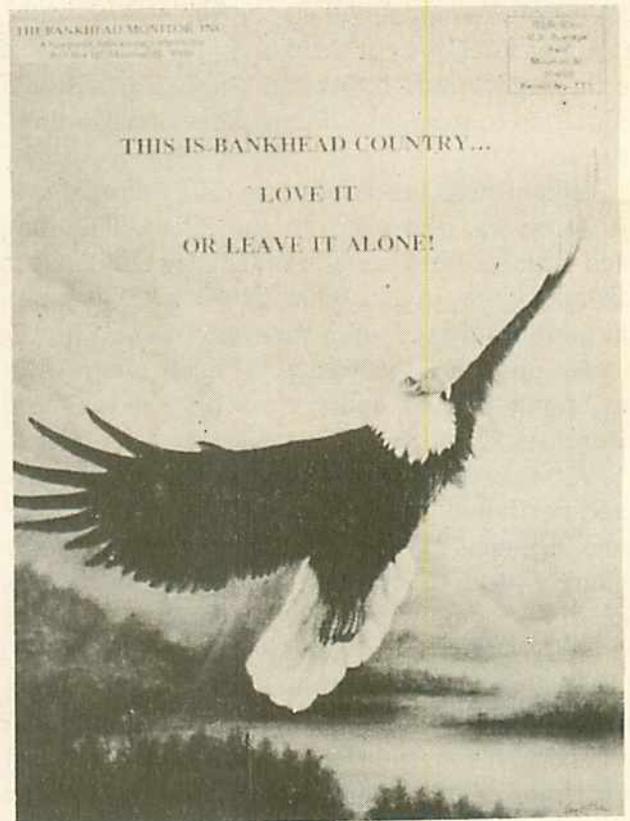
Edward Herring is researching material for a book about Aunt Jenny Brooks. Anyone with photos or information may contact Mr. Herring at 4017 Co. Rd. 17, Mt. Hope, AL 35651-9701

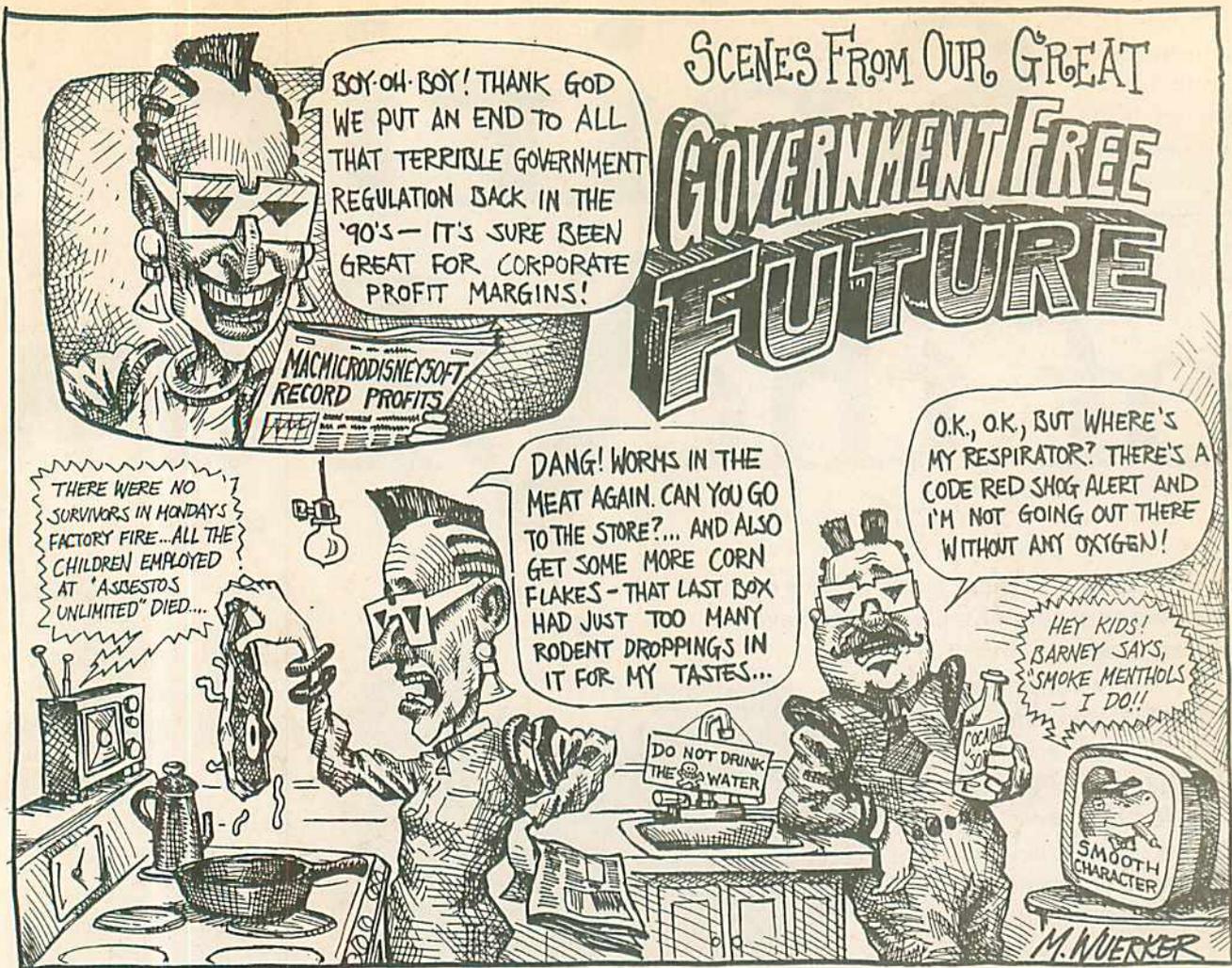


Belle Williams Henson, daughter of Wesley Williams



Naoma Ardeela Elizabeth Williams Bevis, daughter of Wesley Williams





Spirit of the Bow

By Andrew George

The sport of archery seems to have evolved into a realm where mechanical bows and automated reflexes have become familiar sights of modern shooting. Byron Ferguson, a master of traditional archery, is a reassuring figure who still embraces the original spirit of longbow shooting, and who closely guards the integrity of this rare art.

Years ago, Ferguson discovered longbows after he took advantage of an earlier deer sea-hunting with firearms, but it got him into the field a month later to be his initiation into the world of archery, leading him to a profession that few could have anticipated. Ferguson is considered to be one of the greatest bowmen alive today; his longbow skills have developed into a powerful traditional style of shooting.



covered that he had an affinity for longbow hunting to take advantage of an earlier opportunity was world of archery, leading him to a profession that few could have anticipated. Ferguson is considered to be one of the greatest bowmen alive today; his longbow skills have developed into a powerful traditional style of shooting.

covered that he had an affinity for longbow hunting to take advantage of an earlier opportunity was world of archery, leading him to a profession that few could have anticipated. Ferguson is considered to be one of the greatest bowmen alive today; his longbow skills have developed into a powerful traditional style of shooting.

Ferguson has given performances throughout the world, from shooting francs out of the air in France to aiming through diamond rings in Japan, but his first experience with archery shooting and bowhunting began when he was twelve years old in Hartselle, Alabama. After working for a brick mason one summer, he earned enough money to buy his first longbow. There were no qualified mentors around in those days who could train him, so he resorted to archery literature.

"Archery magazines and books started me on the right foot," recalls Ferguson. "We would practice for hours on end in my mom's back yard just for the sheer fun of shooting a bow."

As his technique developed, the twelve-year-old began to hunt rabbits, which is not an easy task with a longbow considering a rabbit's size and speed.

"Back then, the land across the highway was just briars and thickets. There were no houses at all over there, and the place was just full of rabbits. When I got older and started to pay my own way, I was able to start going farther to look for other animals."

His first desire as an archer was to be able to hunt deer with a bow and arrow, which he did before he even had a driver's license.

Starting at such a young age surely helped him develop the exceptional skills that he is recognized for around the world, but not until Ferguson was much older did he learn that he was carrying on a tradition of marksmanship.

"My dad thought that I was an absolute lunatic for even trying to shoot deer with a bow and arrow. He would shoot [with firearms] when he was younger. I did not realize it until I was much older, doing

archery exhibitions, that when he was younger, in his teens, Dad had what we call a twenty-two crack-shot, which was a twenty-two lever action, single-shot rifle. He would make milk money and bread money much the same way that I do today with the bow. There had been some betting going on that he could not hit an object out of the air, and my aunt would take marbles, throw them in the air, and my dad would hit them with the twenty-two."

Today, Ferguson gives exhibitions for hunters and others on almost every continent. Tailoring shows to the audiences, he often demonstrates specific hunting shots that most archers can try in the field. Ferguson also performs shots that are purely for entertainment. One of these, for example, might entail shooting an aspirin tablet out of the air (curiously similar to his fathers earlier trick shots), or a blindfolded shot, where he hits a ringing alarm clock tied to a flying disc .

What ultimately led Ferguson to use longbows was his frustrations with the modern bow. Among several problems that he found in modern bows, Ferguson felt that their mechanical qualities left no room for any spirit within the instrument.

"I think," Ferguson said, "that Howard Hill probably summed it up best: the first compound bow that he ever saw, he asked the young man if he could look at it. The young man brought it over and he looked it over a time or two and he asked, 'where do you put the gas in it?' The point that he was making was that it was some type of machine. It had no spirit. It was pure and simple an assembled machine. With longbows, everything happens here," he says touching his head with his finger.

Ferguson explained that most compound bows use sights, putting everything at arm's length from the shooter. When archers are in the process of shooting a compound bow, their sights are less than two to three feet away, removing them from a gracefulness that attracts many to longbow shooting. Putting the pin on the target and making the release is mostly what he called an abstract process.

Ferguson has developed a system for shooting which he calls "become the arrow." This is the technique which he proudly uses in the field with his bows, many of which he has built himself. Becoming the arrow requires that archers integrate the actual shot with a desired image that they have

formed within their minds. This is said to allow the power of the subconscious mind to work with the conscious mind, resulting in an exceptionally accurate performance.

"You try and project the arrow mentally," explains Ferguson. "You use a visualization process where you actually see the arrow leap from the bow, sail through the air, and strike the target. Once you have seen it, then you simply complete what you have already seen."

The materials for compound bows include magnesium or aluminum risers, composite carbon limbs with steel cables, and kevlar string. The traditional elements of longbows greatly differ from the more mechanical modern bows.

"As far as spirit of the bow itself, long bows are made from natural materials. The handles are made from walnut, the limbs are usually made from maple, hickory, bamboo or locust. Let's say you have got a walnut handle in your bow that is a hundred years old. Think of a hundred-year-old tree and what it has seen in its hundred years, and you have a piece of it in your hand. There has got to be spirit in there somewhere."

Even though few hundred-year-old hickory, locust, or maple trees have been spared in the Bankhead National Forest, Ferguson touches on the importance of the relationship between the archer and the natural world. As the last wild places slowly disappear, the same spirit within archery also fades.

"You try and put it out of mind," Ferguson explains as he recalls the present health of the forest. "One of my favorite places to hunt is Wilcox County. Wilcox today looks more like a moonscape than anything else. There are thousands and thousands of clearcuts. Nothing is left standing other than wood piles that are burned and eventually set





out as pine trees. For everybody who is so concerned about the timber operations in the rainforests, I say, 'Take a look in your own backyard.' You had better look what is going on here."

Thick old-growth forests offer the concealment and cover necessary for the longbow hunter. Through the nature of their sport, bowhunters are required to get very close to the animal; all of the big game taken in the United States is usually taken at a distance of less than eighteen feet. Today, however, more and more bowmen and other hunters are being faced with the growing crisis of forest degradation and clearcutting. Ted Kerasote, a writer for *Sports Afield* magazine, has written extensively about such problems. In the January, 1989 issue, he explained how a study conducted by the National Shooting Sports Foundation showed that "56 percent of the hunters surveyed mentioned that reduced access to hunting lands, crowded hunting areas and less game in general were already curtailing their sport."

Sportsmen throughout the country have recognized the impacts of poor ecological management, and they represent a growing constituency who have joined the country's prominent, ecologically conscious groups like the National Wildlife Federation, the Izaak Walton League, Ducks and Trout Unlimited, Safari Club International, the Sierra Club and the Nature Conservancy. Kerasote noted that thousands of sportsmen have added "their voices and their dollars to the effort of convincing legislators that America's top priority is a clean and healthy environment." The National Wild Turkey Federation, an organization over 100,000 members strong, is recognized for its mission of conserving wild turkey habitat. A newly established chapter of this or-

ganization is the Bankhead Turkey-Hunters' Federation (BTHF), which has proven itself wise to the issues of ecosystem management.

The United States Forest Service has made it difficult for Ferguson and other hunters to count on the healthy habitats crucial for abundant game. The BTHF has demanded the closure of many U. S. Forest Service roads in Bankhead National Forest because the current absence of road standards in the forest has created unsuitable habitat for the Eastern Wild Turkey. In 1982, a paper by Wildlife Biologist Larry Hedrick of the U.S. Forest Service appeared to address the issues necessary to preserve turkey habitat. The Process Record for Establishment of Fish and Wildlife Objectives, Standards and Guidelines for the Forest Plan (1982) might sound like a key stand by the USFS for wildlife habitat, but it is clear that such priorities fall short next to timber interests. The paper states, "Good wild turkey habitat is best characterized as extensive woodlands containing mature mixed hardwoods, groups of sawtimber-sized conifers, relatively open understories, scattered clearings, and well distributed sources of water (U.S. Forest Service Handbook 2609.23R8, 1980). In addition, the turkey requires reasonable freedom from disturbances (Bailey and Rinell, 1968)." Current practices of ecosystem management disregard the USFS's own findings concerning "good wild turkey habitat," yet they still claim that they manage the *entire* Bankhead National Forest for Eastern Wild Turkey habitat.

After taking a closer look at the Bankhead, the BTHF has recently released research showing that the forest is not being managed for the Eastern Wild Turkey or its habitat, even while the Bankhead Forest District has allocated time and money toward such efforts. According to the Standards and Guidelines, "In order to assure habitat effectiveness, the minimum legal standard in regard to open-road density is: Allow no more than one mile of continuously open roads per each square mile of habitat." The BTHF has made cursory inspections of several maps, and they concluded that road densities in virtually any representative section of the forest exceed the minimum legal standard of one mile as established in the Standards and Guidelines.

The BTHF, the Bankhead Watershed Project and the Bankhead Monitor have volunteered to conduct road surveys to find out how minimum legal standards could be neglected while "management" for Eastern Wild Turkey habitat continues. These groups intended to close roads that exceed the le-

gal standard, but members of the Forest Service threatened to terminate its management of the forest for turkey habitat before it would close logging roads. It is unclear how such threats would effect longbow and other hunters considering they currently are not managing the forest for Eastern Wild Turkey anyway. Mary Kennamer, a member of the National Wild Turkey Federation's Research and Management office, said, "We are working closely with the United States Congress on issues where we would like to rephrase language that is actually mismanagement. When turkey habitat is saved, it benefits all wildlife." The planned transportation system under consideration for the revised Land and Resource Management Plan shows even more proposed roads to be built. The Forest Service seems more concerned with industrial timber needs instead of doing a 'service' for the forest it has sworn to protect.

What does this mean for archery? The spirit of longbow shooting has been closely guarded by Ferguson as trends of automation and disconnection move to drag the sport away from the heart of archery itself. It is still unclear, however, if hunting in the Bankhead National Forest will endure whatsoever. As one member of the Center for Public Integrity put it, "the long-evident institutional incestuousness between the timber industry, Congress and the Forest Service" will continue to sacrifice our last natural places. "Ecosystem management" and other terms used by the Forest Service are no more than guilty euphemisms for the pillaging of the Bankhead and its already dwindling animal life. Such language is a sign of the intensifying trends of corruption and greed overwhelming those who have been entrusted with our national forests. Unfortunately, there are only a few guardians within our society who have the strength and support to defend the spirit of the wilderness, and, considering our deep connections to the earth, few stand to save the spirit within us.



X 103 FM WKKI

"America's Best Country"

LIVE DOPPLER RADAR

The Official Bankhead Weather Source



B.J.'S DELI

209 2nd AVE S.E.

Decatur, Alabama

355-8318

Specialty Sandwiches

Fresh Home-Made Soups & Salads

Live Music On Weekends

Hunting, Fishing, Archery & Guns

Outdoors



South, Inc.

Hwy. 78 W * Winfield, AL * (205) 487-4661

Ken Smith, Owner/Director Wilburn Markham, Owner/President



**Wild
Thang**

Lingerie ♥ Adult Novelties

You've Got To See It To Believe It!

Owners:

Millard Brandon ♥ Sara Martin ♥ Sherry Boyd

1614 2nd Avenue S.W.

Cullman, Alabama 35055

(205) 737-9453

RIVER CANOEING – Part II

By John Foshee

If you studied and practiced the forward-correction stroke detailed in the last issue, you have a good beginning at making the canoe go where you want it. Remember that, in the stern, a straight forward stroke with no correction will turn the canoe away from the sternman's paddle side. Now, by using the forward-correction stroke, you can offset this turning tendency and keep the boat straight or, by applying more correction, turn it to the sternman's paddle side.

But what is the bowman doing meanwhile? For now, he or she is doing nothing but a straight forward stroke. So- let's talk about that.

Forward Stroke

This stroke is done by both bow and stern as needed. It's a power stroke with no correction. Go back to page 18 of the last Bankhead Monitor and reread paragraphs three, four and five under "Forward-Correction Stroke." The instructions in these three paragraphs completely apply to the forward stroke. The only difference beyond these instructions is that, instead of turning the paddle to begin a correction, the forward stroke continues straight on back. Keep the flat of the blade "square with the keel line."

Continue pulling back. Then, as the blade swings on by your hip, stop the power but continue the swing until your upper arm is straight (or almost so) and your upper hand is down near the gunwale. This natural continuation of the swing will bring the blade to the water's surface behind you.

Push down with your upper hand to bring the blade out of the water. Do not "lift" the paddle up to do this. Swing the blade around in an arc toward the bow of the canoe. The blade face will be parallel to the water and only a few inches above it; this blade position (parallel to the water) is called "feathered," and it keeps wind and waves from pushing on the paddle as it would if the flat of the blade was turned up.

As the paddle swings around, gradually bring your upper hand in and up toward your shoulder, and rotate the blade into position for another forward stroke. This should all be done in one smooth movement.

So now we have the bowman providing power with the forward stroke and the sternman using the forward or forward-correction strokes to hold the course.



Start of the forward stroke



Midpoint of the forward stroke

Forward Quarter Sweep

If the sternman wants to turn away from his paddle side more sharply than the forward stroke provides, he can do a stroke called a "forward sweep." This is a simple, effective stroke. There are a number of sweeps, but for now, in the interest of learning to steer the canoe, I'm going to stick to one very useful version.

This sweep is called a quarter sweep. It's done by extending the paddle out at 90 degrees to the keel line. Your upper hand will be down close to the gunwale, so the paddle is at a shallow angle to the water. The idea is to get the blade out as far from the hull as you can comfortably reach. Submerge about 2/3 of the blade with the blade on its edge. Now, "sweep" the blade back through the water until it almost touches the stern of the canoe. Do this by pulling with your lower arm and pushing with your upper arm. This will cover an arc of about a quarter of a circle. (See where the name came from?)

For recovery, rotate the blade to a feathered position and swing back to the initial position for your next stroke, whatever it might be.

This sweep (and the others) gives you more turning leverage by putting the point of force on the blade out farther from the hull centerline.

It's easy to adjust the turning effect of a sweep. The farther out the blade and the harder you sweep, the more the turn. So, by using more or less power, and by using less or greater distance (or any combination of these), you can control the effect.

A Sweep-Forward Stroke Blend

Often, as you're paddling along, you may need a little turn or correction away from your paddle side. By not having the paddle perpendicular to the water on your forward stroke- by just letting the blade angle out more or less from the hull- you'll get more turning effect without going to a full sweep. It's easy to blend this in with your regular strokes without ever missing a beat.

Half Forward Sweep

For even more turn than a quarter sweep, do a forward half sweep. Logically, this covers half the arc of a circle. Position the blade out in front of you close to the hull. Your upper (grip)-hand will be palm out to your paddle side. Now sweep the blade through the water toward the stern in a half-circle. Other than having an extra 90 degrees of arc, it's the same as a forward quarter sweep.

Incidentally, the sweeps can be done by both bow and stern. If both of you do the same sweep,



End of the forward stroke



The paddle in a "feathered" position

nothing will happen as you'll be working against each other. If you do opposite sweeps, you'll get great results, but that's something I'll get into next time.

Practice

It's easy for the bowman to overpower a beginning sternman, so, when practicing steering, have your bow person go easy. Again, work for control first, then work for power.

I noticed that, in the first "How-to-Canoe" article, I said that you should tie your spare paddle in "as shown." Unfortunately, I forgot to show it! So, here's how:

Place the paddle in the bottom of the canoe, under the thwarts, with the grip end toward the person whose spare paddle it is. Tie the paddle into the underside of a thwart. Tie it just below the grip, leaving the blade laying free. Use string- not cord or rope- as you want something that is easily broken. Use a single thickness of string and a bow knot. If the knot jams, just hit the grip downward with your hand to break the string.



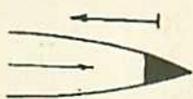
Forward sweep by stern



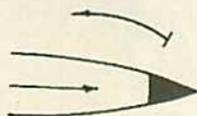
The basic sweep position



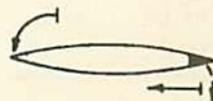
Forward sweep by bowman



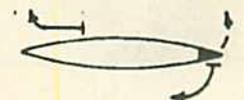
Forward Stroke



Slight Sweep



Forward Sweep – Stern
Turns bow away from
paddle side



Forward Sweep – Bow
Turns bow away from
paddle side

LIMESTONE PARK

Route 1, Box 202 • Brierfield, AL 35035



Canoe Trips

- TUBING
- CAMPING
- FISHING

926-9672

Little Cahaba River!

Bear Creek

Canoe Run

2 Miles North Of Hackleburg On U.S. Highway 43

ESCAPE FOR THE WEEKEND!

BEAR CREEK is one of Alabama's most beautiful and scenic creeks. Canoeing can become an adventure for you, family and friends. When you canoe BEAR CREEK CANOE RUN, you can see waterfalls, beautiful flowers and fish; sunbathe on sandy beaches and enjoy primitive camping. There is plenty of fun for everyone!

New Facilities On Bear Creek
Call For Preseason Prices
1-800-788-7070



Dismals CANYON

Cañoë Run

Northwestern Alabama

SWIM
HIKE
CAMP
and
CANOE

Call for Reservations

1-800-808-7998

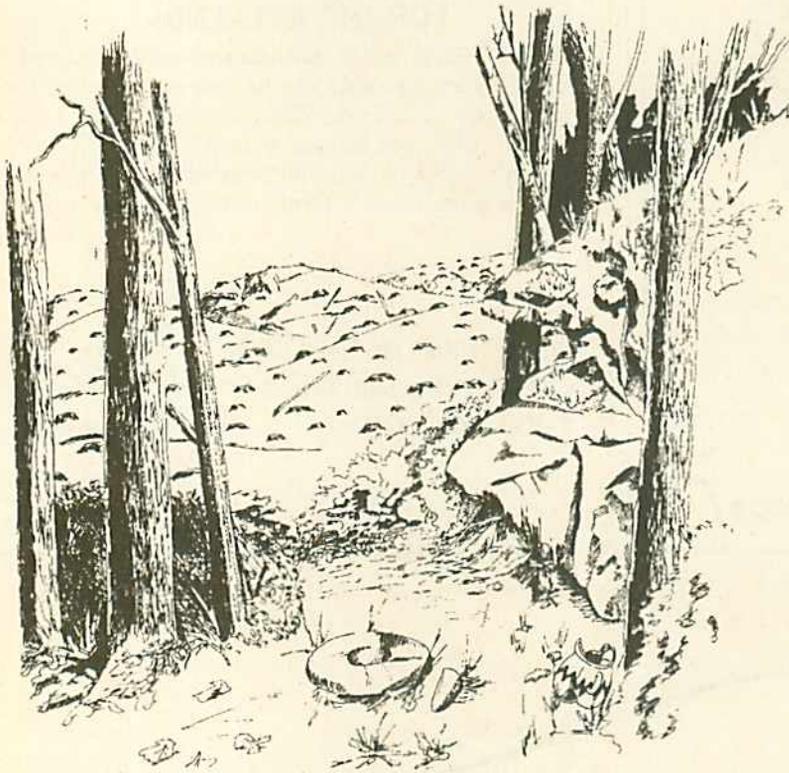
Rt. 3, Box 281
Phil Campbell, AL 35581



A Registered
Landmark of the
National Park Service

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ON PUBLIC LANDS

Illustration by Robert Raburn



ship to that environment. To term something a "resource" indicates its potential to provide a desired commodity: in this case the commodity is information concerning past human usage of the land. The USFS often speaks of timber resources or mineral resources on public lands, and how to best manage these resources for the public. More recently, the Forest Service has recognized the value of other types of resources such as biological, cultural, or even aesthetic resources.

In compliance with Federal regulations, and in recognition of these "cultural resources" as a legitimate area of management concern, the Forest Service has developed a Cultural Resource Management (CRM) program on a nationwide scale designed to identify, protect, and preserve these sites for the

"The federal government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation." Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, May 13, 1971 (36 FR 8921).

In 1906, the passage of the American Antiquities Act marked the first attempt to protect "any object of antiquity" on Federal lands. Since that time, numerous pieces of legislation have clarified and enhanced the preservation and protection of archaeological and historical sites on Federal (or Public) property. These sites have been termed "cultural resources" in bureaucratic lingo, a term which recognizes their possibility to contribute to human understanding of our past, our cultural heritage, the environment, and human relation-

expansion of human knowledge and for the education of the public concerning their lands. The ultimate goal of this program is to perform a complete inventory of all cultural resources on all public lands, to determine which of these resources are important in terms of their ability to reveal information concerning past human activity, and to provide interpretive programs concerning the prehistory and history of the National Forests for public education. All this sounds wonderful, but as with most governmental programs, the implementation of these ideas in reality differs substantially from the lofty goals set forth in the management plan. Basically, problems with Cultural Resource Management on public lands stem from two causes: the primary and most important problem is the lack of adequate fund-

ing. A second problem is the lack of concern and commitment to protecting these resources on the very part of those whose job it is to protect those resources. These factors will be discussed in greater detail below.

Currently, Cultural Resource Management receives minimal federal funding. Thus, any cultural resource management activity must be paid for from other funding sources. What this boils down to in practice is that no cultural resource investigations take place unless another department (such as Timber) is planning an operation that has the potential to disturb or destroy cultural resources. Primarily, this funding comes from the Timber program in the USFS. Other departments do occasionally fund archaeological investigations; however, because the Timber program is the primary money source for most Ranger Districts, and because historically the Timber program has been of primary importance in most District Rangers' agendas nationwide, cultural resource investigations on public lands are most often conducted prior to the harvesting of a certain tract of land for timber. These investigations are limited in scope to the area which will be directly impacted by the proposed operation. In effect, this funding problem limits the vast majority of archaeological research on public lands to reconnaissance surveys performed strictly for compliance purposes. In other words, taking the Bankhead Forest as an example, virtually no archaeological surveys or investigations take place in the Sipsey Wilderness area because this area is not harvested for timber. Continuing with this example, several problems become evident: first, impacts from sources other than timber harvesting are generally not addressed. Due to the numerous trails throughout the area, the Sipsey Wilderness is a frequently visited place. While most of these visitors have come simply to enjoy their national forest lands and to gain an appreciation and understanding of the workings of nature, some are not so well intended. Illegal digging for artifacts has destroyed numerous sites of importance within the Wilderness and the Forest as a whole; this destruction represents information that is gone forever--literally pages ripped out of the book of time. As such, the destruction of these sites is a loss to anyone who cares about the land and human relationships to the land over time. Currently, the Forest Service devotes very little time, money, or energy to the protection of known

sites on public lands. Lack of funding is not an excuse: the regulations are set down in the Code of Federal Regulations, and it is the responsibility of any federal agency to comply with these mandates. Another problem stemming from lack of funds is that areas of high scientific value are often completely ignored or inadequately investigated because there are no projects directly impacting these areas. Thus, no comprehensive cultural resource survey has been conducted within the Sipsey Wilderness area, even though several tracts within the Wilderness would be considered "hot spots" in terms of archaeological importance, and many of these same sites are being rapidly destroyed by illegal artifact hunters and vandals.

To summarize, the lack of independent funding for the cultural resource program on federal lands results in an inadequate program. The resource is not fully recognized by the powers-that-be as legitimate in its own right. Cultural resource surveys are done only for the purpose of extracting other resources, such as timber. These compliance-type surveys are appropriate and necessary, but they are not enough. The purpose of CRM on a national forest should be to provide the "big picture." How did human beings utilize this particular area through time? Where did they live within this area, and why? What were their day-to-day lives like? What was the forest like at that time? How has it changed now? Too often, these questions are ignored and the primary goal of archaeological survey and reporting on public lands is to answer questions such as "Can we perform a seed-tree cut in compartment 16?" Until the cultural resource program receives adequate funding for its own activities, and until it is able to establish priorities in accordance with the over-all program's goals, the problem will persist.

The second major problem mentioned is the lack of genuine concern and commitment on the part of certain public employees. The Forest Service is actually full of dedicated, professional people who care about the forest and the way it is managed for public use. Unfortunately, most of these individuals are not in positions of power. District Rangers (the top dogs on any Forest district) are almost invariably from the "old school" of forestry. By "old school," I refer to a certain mentality that believes that the forest is

best managed by foresters alone and that public input has little to no real value in terms of managing public lands. The numerous road blocks, hard to access areas, etc. throughout the Bankhead and other National Forests are evidence of this mentality: set up one or two public areas (e.g. Brushy Lake, Houston Recreational Area) to keep the citizens happy looking at the pretty trees, while the foresters do the real work of forest management, which is supposedly something beyond the capacity of "ordinary citizens" to understand. Remember, though, what the signs say when you enter a National Forest: "Protect and Enjoy Your national Forest." These are our lands--don't ever forget it!

The mentality of what I have termed the "old school" of forest management perceives timber harvesting as the primary mission of the USFS, and the value of most other activities on the National Forests is directly related to whether they aid or hinder the harvesting of timber. Many foresters and commercial loggers deeply resent the fact that environmental surveys must be performed on areas prior to a timber harvest. Due to their background and all their training and experience up to this point, many people cannot perceive value in allowing a certain stand of trees to remain uncut--they see only "unused resources" that will be wasted if not harvested. Obviously, the protection of cultural resources would not be a top priority to an individual with this type of outlook on forest management.

At this point, it may be beneficial to briefly review the mission of the USFS. The USFS is a division of the Department of Agriculture. Unlike the National Park Service (a division of the Department of the Interior), the Forest Service's primary goal is not, and never has been, preservation of the land. The established goal of the Forest Service is known as "sustained yield forest management." "Sustained yield" basically indicates a management philosophy intended to keep the forest producing desired resources (again, primarily timber) which can be harvested again and again. The goals of this management style are to produce the greatest amount of a given resource without completely destroying the ability of the resource to renew itself. Contrary to most people's perception, a Forest Ranger does not generally go through the woods petting squirrels and stopping forest fires. The District Ranger

rarely goes out into the field. Most of his or her time is spent in the office reviewing the expected timber quotas for the forest and figuring how many millions of board feet of timber will be produced from a certain stand of pine trees.

What has changed since the establishment of the Forest Service is the public idea of what a National Forest should be. Many more people are concerned about the environment today than, say, 20 years ago. It is also becoming obvious on a national (and global) scale that human activity is destroying the delicate balance of the environment. We also now realize that, once a part of the environment is destroyed or altered, it will never recover in exactly the same way. From all observations, the majority of citizens of the United States (the owners of National Forest lands) desire the Forest Service to devote more energy towards preservation and scientific study of National Forest lands as opposed to timber harvests. This is not necessarily saying that all timber harvests on public lands should stop. Rather, the emphasis should change. Recreation and scientific activities should be primary, while timber and other resource extraction programs should be secondary. Perhaps this change in emphasis will never happen unless the Forest Service is taken out from under the Department of Agriculture and placed in the Department of the Interior. This change will certainly never happen unless enough public input occurs to bring about a reform. It is the responsibility of concerned citizens to let their public servants (Forest Service employees and members of Congress) know how they feel about the management of National Forests.

This paper is intended to familiarize the general public with some of the problems occurring on their public lands, particularly in the area of cultural resource management. People concerned about this or other issues concerning the management of our National Forests should contact the District Ranger of the Forest (James Ramey for the Bankhead Forest) or the Supervisor of the National Forests of Alabama (John Yancy in Montgomery). These individuals are paid caretakers of public lands, and, as such, they are legally and ethically obligated to listen to public input. Protect and enjoy YOUR National Forest! — A Forest Service Archaeologist

Tony Moore

SINCE 1972

STABILITY AND EXCELLENT SERVICE

SALES • SERVICE • BODY • PARTS • LEASING



353-3121



351-7500

SUBARU

WE BUILT OUR REPUTATION
BY BUILDING A BETTER CAR

SALES & LEASING

MON - FRI
8:30 AM - 6 PM
SAT 8:30 AM - 6 PM

PARTS & SERVICE

MON - FRI
7:30 AM - 5 PM
353-3124



24 HOUR TOWING

651-5426

BEOPER 351-3429

725 BELTLINE RD SW DECATUR

Professional Discount Drugs

Airport Road • Jasper
(Next to Jasper Family Clinic)

221-4564

OPEN

8:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Mon. - Fri.

Ray Robertson P.D.

Master Compounder

We Actually
Still
Use This



Quality Discount Drugs • Drive-In Window
Accepting Most 3rd Party Insurance Cards
Large Selection of Cards and Gift Items

Parkland Drugs and Gifts

Parkland Shopping Center
Jasper (Across from Son's)

384-5566

OPEN

9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Mon. - Fri.

9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. Sat.

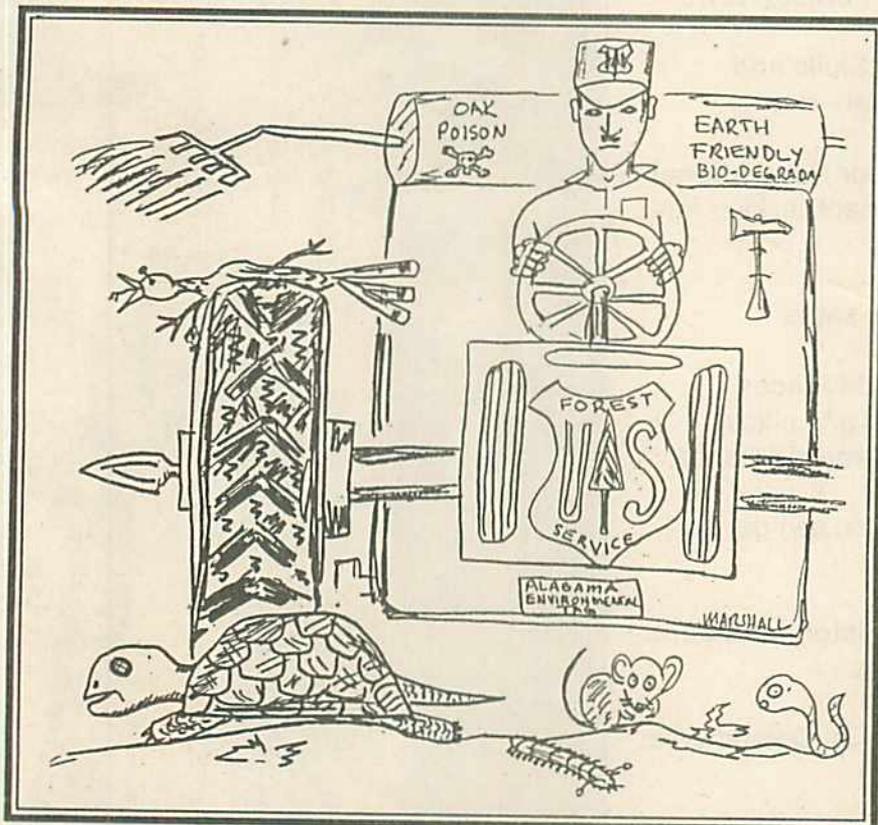
Becky Bostell P.D.

Master Compounder

**The Compounding
Specialist**

For Customized

- Flavoring
- Dosage Forms
- Strengths



MONITOR GOES STATEWIDE

FORCES COMBINE !

The Bankhead Monitor is going statewide. The Monitor style will not change. We will be merely adding new sections to the magazine and distributing it statewide. Our powerbase will expand and we will become an army of outdoor lovers who will defend our heritage. This way we can write about , appeal to, and defend the big picture.

The Bankhead National Forest is the crown jewel of Alabama, the king of Alabama's unique wildlands. The Talladega National Forest is the queen of our wildlands with it's spectacular mountains. It is the largest tracts of public land in Alabama.

The Talladega Monitor will be published as a section within the Bankhead Monitor. The Magazine will look something like this:

The Bankhead Monitor - the folklore, maps, and ongoing battle with the forces of evil.

The Talladega Monitor - similar format to the Bankhead Monitor.

Coverage of Tuskegee and Conecuh National Forests

Alabama National Forests News

Primitive Outdoor Skills and Wilderness Survival - How to

Low Impact Outdoor Recreational Skills - Canoeing, backpacking and camping

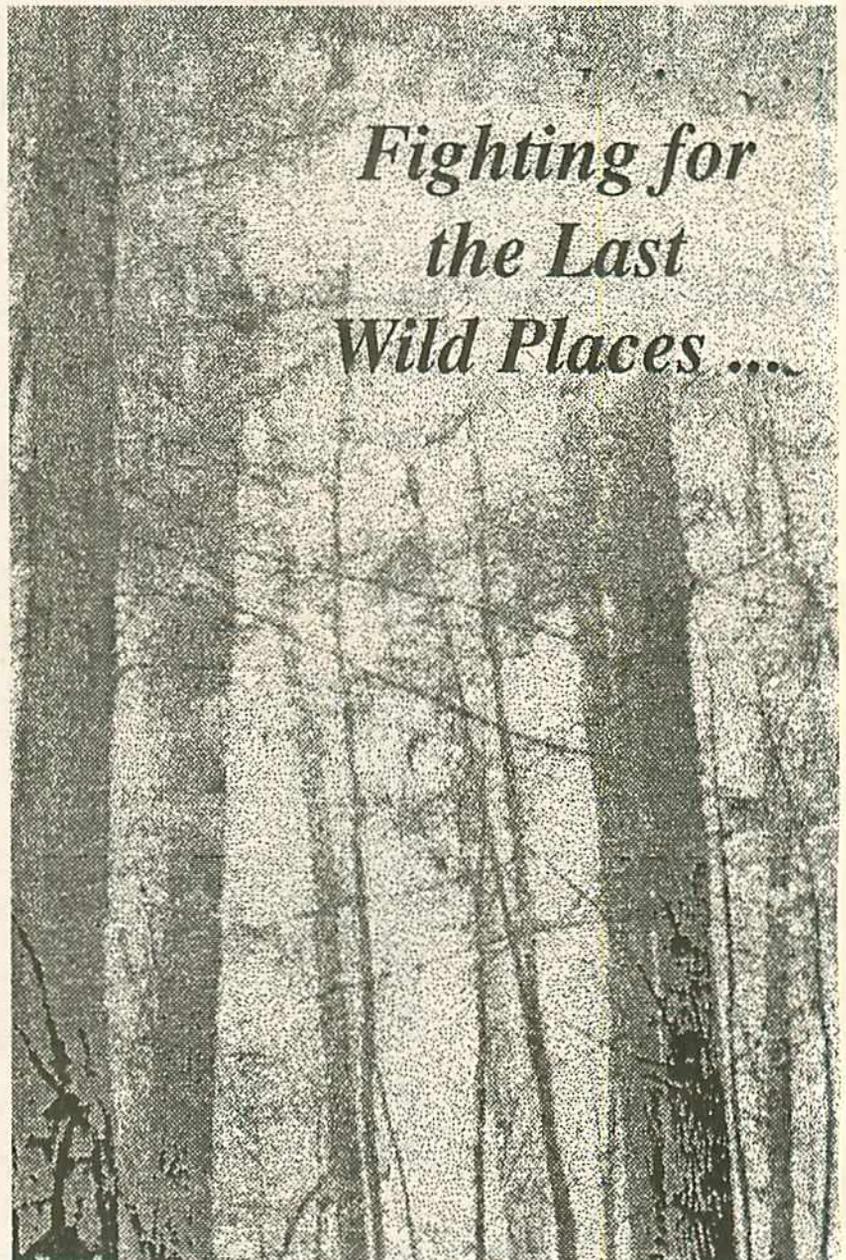
Cartoons - Political satire

Alabama's Last Wild Places - Unique ecosystems and places. The Alabama Wilderness Alliance

Maps - Maps that you can get nowhere else.

Native American History and Lore - Our cultural treasure

March forward with us! Defend Wild Alabama.



Battle for the Bankhead

FIGHT FOR THE HOMELAND!

Stop The Clearcutting, Poisoning And Destroying Of Your Public Land.

Stop The Conversion Of Your National Forest Into An Industrial Tree Farm!

DON'T GET MAD — GET EVEN

We're Over A Thousand Strong Now.

Join The Fight Today By Mailing The Coupon Below And Your Donation To:

The Bankhead Monitor — P. O. Box 117, Moulton, AL 35650



Name: _____

Address: _____

Six-Issue Subscription: \$15.00

Ecowarrior: \$25.00

Additional Donation For \$ _____

Department, and both are 2-hour courses. (Courses in the quarter system range from the more intensive courses, which involve 5 hours of class time a week and are called 5-hour courses, to less intensive courses which require only 1 to 2 hours of class time a week.) The 4 quarter hours in these courses represent only 2 % of the total Forest Engineering curriculum; however, maybe it is not necessary for engineers to have an in-depth understanding of the forest as a home and food source for many living things.

According to the Auburn University Bulletin, the second major, Forestry Operations, is designed for students "who prefer to focus their career on forest-based industries and firms where *the primary objective is timber production*" (italics mine). Students in Forestry Operations are required to take Introduction to Forest Management, Introduction to Forest Biology, Forest Surveying, Introduction to Forest Operations, Forest Measurements I and II, Forest Roads Design, Introduction to Wood Science, Forest Pests, Forest Economics, Forest Products I and II, Silviculture, Harvesting, Advanced Harvesting, Forest Management and Administration, and Forest Ecology. The Forestry Operations student mainly learns how to grow and harvest trees for timber. For example, Introduction to Forestry Operations covers forest industry operations used in the field and in manufacturing. Forest Measurements I and II involves log and tree measurements and factors affecting the growth of trees and stands. The manufacture and use of wood products are the subjects of Forest Products I and II. Silviculture includes "methods of controlling establishment, composition, growth, and quality of forest stands." In simple terms, silviculture is the use of agricultural techniques to produce a certain type of mature trees.

The Forestry Operations student is required to take Forest Ecology, a course which includes the basic principles of community relationships in the forest environment. This course deals with the forest as a community of living things rather than as an area for wood production, and it represents one more course in this area than is required of the Forest Engineering student. Therefore, the Forestry Operations students must take 7 quarter hours, or 3.6% of their total class time, in courses that teach them about the REAL forest. However, all three courses are taught by instructors in the School of Forestry, who probably took a similar 96.4% of their doctoral courses in studies of how to grow and harvest trees for timber.

Forest Resources, the third major, has broader objectives than the other two. The objectives are to provide the knowledge needed to manage resources, to manage for multiple use of resources, and to prepare the forester to serve as a steward of private and public forest resources. A degree in forest resources prepares the student to manage timber lands or "public lands where recreation or environmental protection is *sometimes paramount*" (italics mine). The Bulletin states that this major places an emphasis on economic and biological aspects of forest management. How much of an emphasis? The list of courses is similar to Forestry Operations except that a Forest Resources student must take 2-hour courses in Forest Recreation Planning and Management, Fire Control and Use, and Forest Watershed Management, and a 3-hour course in Wildlife Conservation. Wildlife Conservation presents historical and contemporary problems and practices in wildlife conservation and is taught by an instructor in the Zoology department. However, these courses represent only 7% of the total Forest Resources coursework that professes to *emphasize the biological and economic aspects of forestry*.





It is plain that the vast majority of college courses required for Forestry students in Alabama teach the student how to utilize the "forest" as a factory for timber production. According to Reed Noss and Allen Cooperrider, authors of Saving Nature's Legacy and former employees of the U.S. EPA and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management respectively, forestry has become an extension of the timber industry, and the timber and paper industries donate large grants to forestry schools. Noss and Cooperrider list limitations of natural resource disciplines such as forestry. These limitations include the following: a narrow orientation toward products rather than toward the natural forest processes that sustain resources; close ties to industries, which use the products for profit, rather than to the public, which they are supposed to serve; and a basic belief that humans can "manage" natural areas better than nature has been doing for millions of years.

Obviously, the general public and most of the kids who idolize foresters have a misconception about who foresters are and what they are experts in. After reviewing what foresters study, it is no surprise that the U.S. Forest Service is part of the Department of Agriculture. The opinions of forest-

ers may be no surprise either. For example, USFS foresters generally have maintained that clearcutting hardwoods and replanting pine trees have not been harmful to the wildlife or to the ecosystems of Alabama over the long term. In contrast, according to Katherine Bouma in Alabama: the Big Tree Farm from The Montgomery Advertiser of May, 1994, experts in herpetology (reptiles), botany, ornithology (birds), and biodiversity have maintained that clearcutting and pine conversion have been devastating to many of our native species. Can we expect foresters, who manage our national forests for multiple-use, to manage these forests as a home for endangered species, as a source for clean water, and as an area where we can enjoy wild nature? Perhaps the American people, in allowing the U.S. Forest Service to manage our national forests, have left the fox guarding the hen house door.

Experience One Of Nature's True Wonders ...

Natural Bridge



Located just off highway 278 West, Natural Bridge offers visitors a glimpse of nature's mighty architectural abilities. Carved from stone by thousands of years of flowing water, the giant, natural arch is a beauty to behold. Hiking trails and picnic facilities make Natural Bridge a great place to enjoy Alabama's beauty.

Highway 278 - Dennis Denton, Manager 205-486-5330

OH! Bryan's FAMILY STEAK HOUSE



"TAKE A RIDE TO THE COUNTRYSIDE"

Located on highway 24 in the
Mt. Hope Community
Between Moulton and Russellville

Complete Carry-out Available

974-4008

STEVE...
You've been chosen
to carry the Olympic
Torch through
Lawrence County.

IT'LL
HAVE
TO
WAIT!



Steve McLemore says ...

*"The most important thing I'll do today is
fill your prescription."*

- * Computerized Prescription Service
- * Discount Prices & Friendly Service

STEVE'S DISCOUNT DRUGS

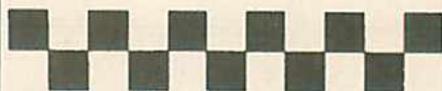
Laurel Plaza - Hwy. 157, Moulton, AL
974-7663

BIG BOB GIBSON

Bar-B-Q

1715 6TH AVENUE SE
DECATUR, AL 35601

350-6969



MANCHESTER

AUTO PARTS

P.O. BOX 1782

JASPER, ALABAMA 35502

HIGHWAY 195N

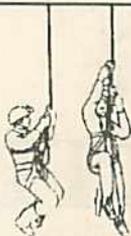
205-221-7980

THE MOST UNUSUAL STORE IN ALABAMA

 **wobbe**
It's Great Outdoors!



Barbecue Grills



Cave and Rock
Climbing Supplies

• • SEE OUR GARDEN POND DISPLAYS • •



Bicycles



Canoes



Backpack and
Camping
Supplies

CALL OR COME BY AND SEE US!

ROBERT G. WERNER CO.
1115 4th Street S.W. - Cullman, Alabama
Phone (205) 734-5673



Know of an
**Environmental
Problem?**

- pesticide spraying in the boll weevil program
- illegal dumps or waste burning
- poor forestry practices
- herbicide spraying on forest lands
- wetlands destruction
- loss of wildlife habitat
- occupational hazards

Call 1-800-WATCHDOG

(1-800-982-4364)

A service of
The Alabama Environmental Council

S **SOUTHERLAND'S PHOTO**



The Kodak Mini-Lab for processing and printing of 35mm C-41 films. Kodak quality is assured with the Colorwatch System, and our Southerland's Photo Service is unbeatable



Kodak Create-a-Print lets you custom crop for enlargements from 5x7 to 11x14 and have your print in minutes. We also make color reprints of old pictures or instant photographs.



We are a Nikon Advanced Systems and Consumer Products Dealer. We carry new and used equipment and can answer all your photographic questions

2357 Whitesburg Drive at Bob Wallace
One Mile East of Memorial Parkway

539-9627

CREATED BY THE HAND OF GOD



MADE EXTINCT BY THE HAND OF GREEDY MEN

BE A GOOD STEWARD OF GOD'S GREEN EARTH. IT IS NOT YOUR RIGHT TO KILL THE LAST OF ANY SPECIES. DON'T PLAY CREATOR. PROTECT NATURE.



Paid for by the Stewards of the Lord's Handywork

Cooper's Trading Post

Feed - Tack - Pawn

648-8790

Located at 6335
Hwy. 78 East in Argo
Route 2, Box 210
Cordova, AL 35550

Camping Supplies
New & Used Guns
Live Bait-Gun Smith
Boats, Motors & Trailers
Black Powder Muzzle Loader Supplies
Hunting & Fishing License & Supplies



MOTORCYCLES



DIXIE Sports Plus/BMW

BMW Authorized Sales and Service Dealer

P.O. Box 129, Suite A North Vinemont Plaza
Vinemont, AL 35179
Cullman County

We can finance your BMW motorcycle up to 60 months
205-739-3999

Carlos Wilhite
Owner

1-800-ALA-BMW
FAX 205-739-4770



TLS, Inc.



Theatrical Lighting Systems, Inc.

"Serving the Television, Video, Theatrical,
Nightclub and Concert Lighting Industry."

Caving, Climbing and Repelling
Supplies and Equipment

(205) 533-7025

Fax: (205) 536-7846

P.O. Box 2646 • 909 Meridan Street • Huntsville, Alabama 35804



** TCW III 6.50 GAL **

RIVERSIDE MARINE

ALL MAKES AND MODELS SERVICED

901 MITCHELL BLVD • FLORENCE, ALABAMA 35630
PHONE (205) 767-7762 • FAX 766-7767



Yamaha



S&W HONDA & YAMAHA JOHN DEERE & KUBOTA

P.O. Box 461 - Highway 78 East
Jasper, Alabama 35502

Telephone: 387-2119



Jim Wilson, Sr.
Phillip Bradford

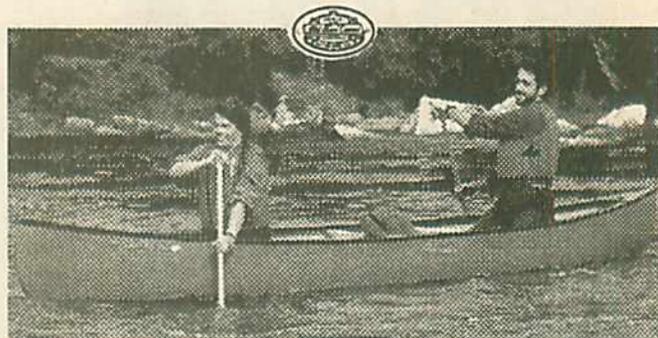
384-4423
221-5940



Jim Watson, Jr.
Mike Patton

Old Town Canoe

A TRADITION OF QUALITY SINCE 1900



Your Old Town Headquarters
For Canoes And Accessories

Hwy. 78 W
Jasper, AL
1-800-222-6892

SPORTSMAN
CENTER

Store Hours
9 AM - 6 PM
MON - SAT
387-7678

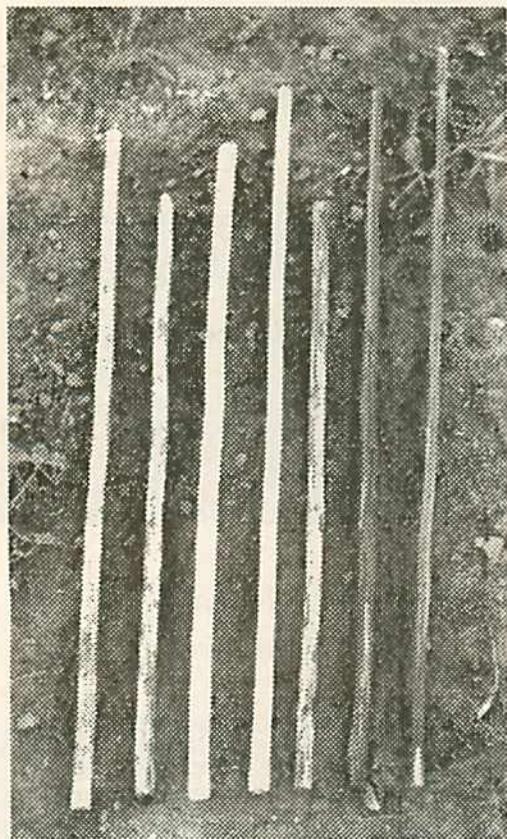
FIRE BY FRICTION

THE HAND DRILL

By Darryl Patton

"We also saw in this place abundance of papa trees, the wood whereof the Indians make very dry on purpose to rub fire out of it. Their method of doing it is this: They hold one of these sticks in each hand, and by rubbing them hard and quick together, rarify the air in such a manner as to fetch fire in ten minutes."
Bassett, 1901

Primitive cultures around the world have long utilized various means of producing fire in an effort to keep warm and cook their food. These have included the hand drill, bow drill, pump drill, fire plow, pyrites and chert, and even some unusual methods such as the bamboo fire saw, fire thong and the fire piston which makes use of compressed air to produce fire.



L-R: Elder, Yucca, R. Buckeye, Pawpaw, Houseweed, Mullein, Goldenrod.



Horseweed — The ultimate hand drill!

In this article we will concern ourselves with what I consider the ultimate in low tech fire making - THE HAND DRILL. It is not only the simplest of all fire making techniques in its lack of complicated materials, it is also the most beautiful in action and the most difficult to learn. Only a handful of people in the United States have mastered the art of the hand drill, and this alone makes it worth the challenge.

Ishi, the last wild Indian as he was called when discovered in 1911, used the hand drill as his primary method of fire starting. For the drill he used buckeye and sometimes poison oak. For the fireboard he preferred Western Cedar. With this combination he was always able to rapidly

produce a fire under varying climactic conditions. Ishi spoke of his hand drill set as being both male (drill) and female (fireboard), with the mating of the two producing life (fire).

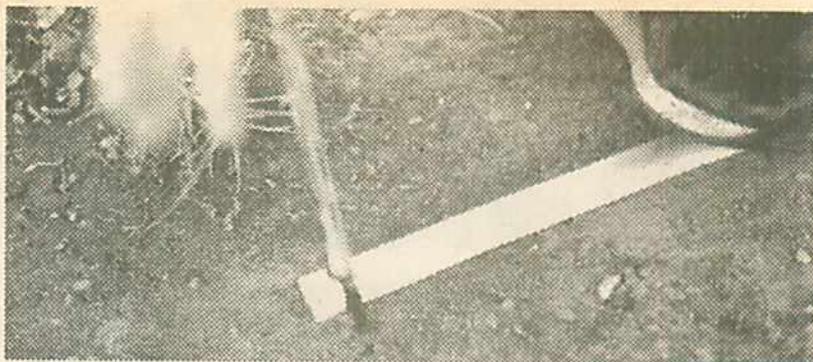
On a bright summer day recently, I set out to produce a fire with the hand drill using only a chert flake as a knife and locally obtainable materials for both the drill and fireboard. As you can see, it didn't take long to both gather the materials and produce a fire without having to resort to the use of a modern steel blade. One of the biggest complaints I have always had about so called survival books is that they tend to rely upon the survivor having access to both knife and man-made cordage, something not always available in an emergency situation.

It is important to remember that in producing fire with a hand drill, it is critical that the proper materials be gathered. For most people, hand drill is very tiring and if things don't go as expected, you can easily wear yourself out without achieving the desired coal. This can lead to disastrous results. If you are going primitive, I would suggest that you rely upon the bow drill. It is much easier to learn and use and also allows you to take advantage of woods that would never work with the hand drill.

THE DRILL

Like the bow drill, hand drill needs to be made from a relatively soft hardwood or a soft "wood" from various usable weeds. The same general rule of thumb exists here as with the bow drill. Stay away from resinous woods such as pines. The one exception being White Pine which will work to a certain extent. Some of the best materials to use in the Southeast and the East Coast in general are:

Yucca (Flower Stalk)
Elderberry (Shoots)
Horseweed/Canada Fleabane (Stalks)
Paw Paw
Red Buckeye
Box Elder
Teasel (Not common in the Deep South)
Mullein (Stalks)
Thistle



4 trips down the drill and a coal has formed — ready to make fire

Goldenrod
Evening Primrose

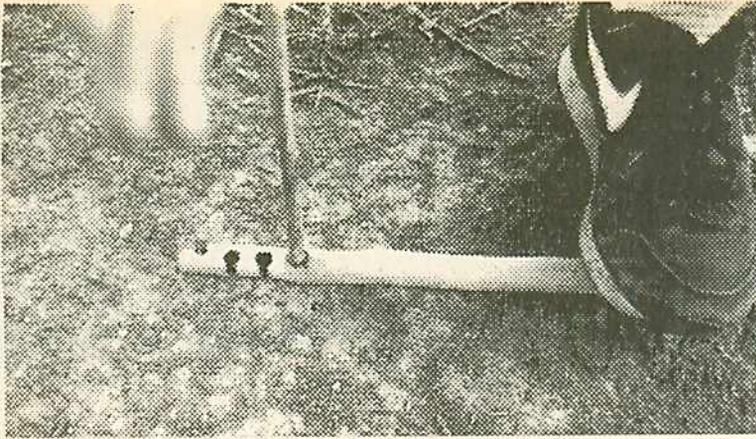
These are only some of the most common and easy drills to use. I would recommend that the beginner gather the dry flower stalks from one of the three yuccas native to the Southeast to begin with as they are the easiest to use. Horseweed is another good choice as it is widespread weed which works well as a drill. You will see it listed in some books as Canada Fleabane.

While the length and diameter are not critical, Here are some general guidelines in selecting a drill. A good length would be approximately 18 inches. By using this length, you will have a drill capable of producing many fires. If you make the drill much longer, you may have problems with the top whipping around as you reach the bottom of the drill. If you make the drill too short, you will reach the bottom too soon and have to go back to the top faster than you should. This will rapidly tire you reducing your ability to produce a coal.

The diameter of the drill can range from 3/8 to 1/2 inch. As with the length, there are pros and cons concerning varying degrees of thickness. Too small and the drill will be hard to rotate. Too thick and it will be ungainly to handle. Choose whichever diameter feels comfortable; I personally like the 3/8 inch diameter drill.

THE FIREBOARD

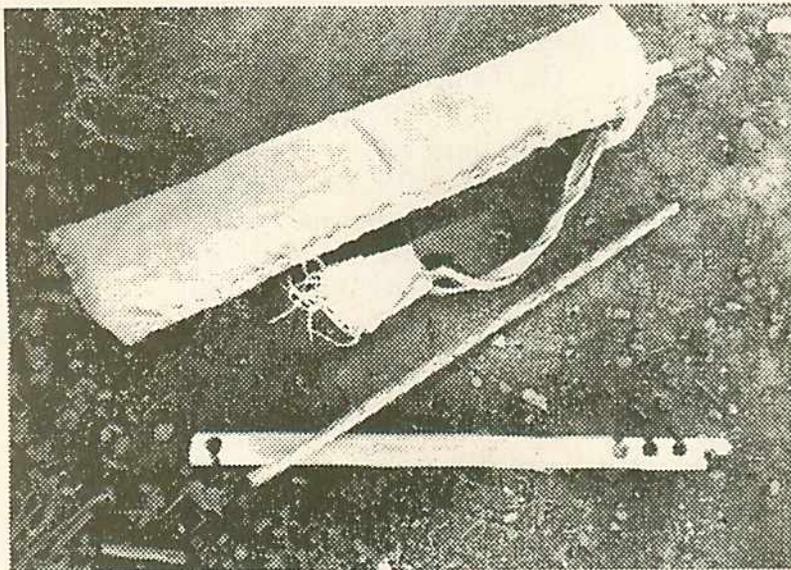
The fireboard is the second critical part of this simple fire maker. The dimensions I prefer are found in a fireboard approximately 12 to 15 inches long, a little bit wider than the diameter of the drill and about 1/2 inch or a little less in thickness. If the board is too thick, the coal will



Drilling a depression in the Paw Paw fire board.

have further to drop and may disintegrate before it has a chance to form. To make the fireboard, take a dry, dead branch and with a piece of chert or similar sharp edged stone, split it in half. Some of the better and more common woods for a fireboard are:

- Paw Paw
- Eastern Cottonwood
- Red Cedar
- Ailanthus
- Paulownia
- Basswood
- Box Elder
- Willow
- Catalpa
- Tulip Poplar
- White Pine



The primitive hand-drill kit.

TINDER

One of the most important aspects of fire making with the hand drill is to have a tinder bundle prepared in advance. You can work and work in an effort to produce a beautiful coal only to see it die for lack of nourishment.

To prepare the tinder bundle, first find a nice big red cedar tree and strip off a nice handful of fibrous inner bark. Pound and shred this material to make a big fluffy birds nest. Try making it about as big as will fit in both of your hands cupped together. About the size of a grapefruit is also good. In the center of the birds' nest you can place a small amount of fluff from cattail heads or dry blooms from rabbit tobacco and goldenrod. Other good tinder materials might be the nests of birds and mice, Cottonwood bark, shredded grasses, spanish moss and anything which can be pounded into a nice fluffed up mass.

TECHNIQUE

To start the drilling process, place the fireboard on the ground with a small chip of bark underneath where the notch will be cut to receive the coal. Place your left or right foot on top to steady things. It really doesn't matter which foot you use. Just find which way feels the most comfortable.

Take your knife or chert flake and make a small indentation on the top of the board. Next, take your drill and drill out a depression so that the drill and the board will "mate". Begin by placing your hands at the top of the spindle and rub or rotate the drill between your hands. At this stage you don't need speed. You are only trying to drill out a small depression.

You will notice that as you begin rotating the drill, your hands will slip down the spindle. When you reach the bottom, grab the drill with the forefinger and thumb of one hand while at the same time going back to the top of the drill with the other hand. Release the bottom hand, go to the top and begin spinning the drill again.

After you do this two or three times, you will have created a depression. It is now time to make the notch allowing the coal to escape. Simply cut a v-notch into the side of the fireboard. Cut the notch about 1/4 to 1/3 of the way in towards the center of the depression.

At this point you are ready to get down to business. Begin the drilling slowly, warming the drill tip. Do this a couple of times and then begin spinning the drill rapidly. Every time you get to the bottom, rapidly return your hands to the top and repeat the process. It is very important that you don't slow down or stop as this will allow the drill tip to cool off. One of the biggest problems most hand drillers have is not bearing down hard enough on the drill. Instead, they are simply spinning the drill as their hands slip down towards the bottom. You need to bear down hard enough to produce the char or dust. You will have to grind off dust from both the drill and board, raising the temperature to 800 degrees before it will ignite.

You may be lucky and achieve a coal after three or four trips down the drill. More than likely it will take about six or more before you are successful. Accept the fact that with the process, blisters are a fact of life at first. Eventually, if you keep practicing, you will develop nice callouses making it easier to produce a coal.

After a few trips down the drill, a coal will begin to form and escape through the notch



where hopefully it will ignite. At this point, carefully place the coal into your tinder bundle and begin lightly blowing it into life, feeding it more and more of the tinder. After a minute or two of providing the coal with oxygen and fuel, it will burst into flame, ready to be placed in the middle of your tepee of twigs and wood.

From the simple rubbing of two dead sticks, the mating of the drill and fireboard you have now created a living entity which will warm you,



Begin at the top, rapidly spinning the drill and working down towards the fireboard.



cook your food, produce your tools and most importantly - give you a sense of confidence in your ability to survive and prosper in an emergency situation.

If you would like to learn how to make fire with the hand and bow drill, brain tan buckskin, make bows and arrows and many other primitive skills, contact the author about the Paleo Project, a recreated Southeastern Indian village where the daily living skills of ancient man are taught in a primitive setting.

For more information contact *The Paleo Project* at P.O. Box 8481, Gadsden Al 35902



Lake's Archery



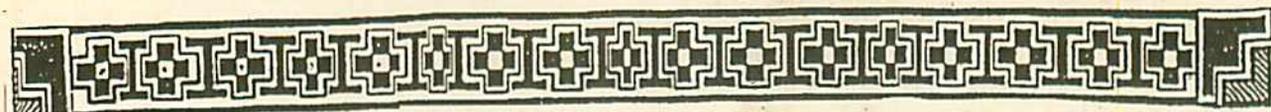
FULL - SERVICE ARCHERY DEALER

Neel Community
Intersection Danville/Ironman Road

Jimmie and Mildred Lake

(205) 773-5691

16th Annual Bowhunter Jamboree
September 2, 1995



dancing rabbit studio

announces its

1995 Open House



Saturday, November the 11th

10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Sunday, November the 12th

10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

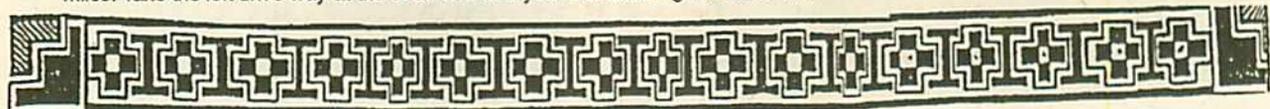
at the studio in Manasco Valley, Clear Creek,
Winston Co., Alabama

The work of Ruth, Terra, Jim and Rusty Manasco, tribal members of the Cherokees of Northeast Alabama, will be featured including functional and sculptural pottery, primitive-fired Native American pots, dream catchers, Native American stone pipes, silver and stone jewelry.

Refreshments provided. Bring a friend. All are welcome! For directions or further information, call the Manasco's at (205) 221-6212

From Birmingham & Jasper: From U.S. Highway 78 West in Jasper, turn right onto Highway 195 North for 4.5 miles to the Manchester community. In Manchester turn onto Fall City Road (by the Clear Creek Recreation Area sign) and go 6.3 miles. Turn left onto Lamon Chapel Road for 2 miles. Turn right onto Old Clear Creek Road for 0.3 miles. Turn right onto the first road for 0.6 miles. Take the left drive way at the dead end and you're at Dancing Rabbit Studio.

From Huntsville & Decatur: Take I65 South to the Cullman Exit 308, turning right onto Highway 278 West. Continue on 278 West through Jones Chapel and Addition until you reach Double Springs. At the traffic light in Double Springs, turn left onto Highway 195 South (between the Texaco and the Welcome to Double Springs sign). Go for 13.7 miles on Highway 195 South and turn left onto Lamon Chapel Loop (by the Clear Creek Recreation Area sign). Go straight for 3.2-miles (continuing straight through the stop sign), and turn left onto Old Clear Creek Road for 0.3 miles. Turn right onto the first road for 0.6 miles. Take the left drive way at the dead end and you're at Dancing Rabbit Studio.





BOOT COMPANY

WESTERN WEAR
HIKING BOOTS

LAREDO

JUSTIN

205-648-9611

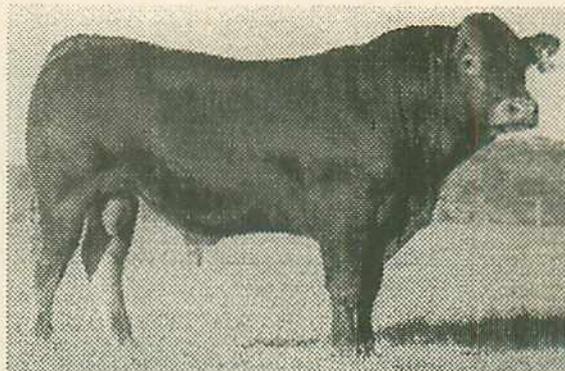
Box 419F Hwy. 78
Sumiton, AL 35148



Goosewing Ranch

Chuck & Maya Burton

Wren, Alabama

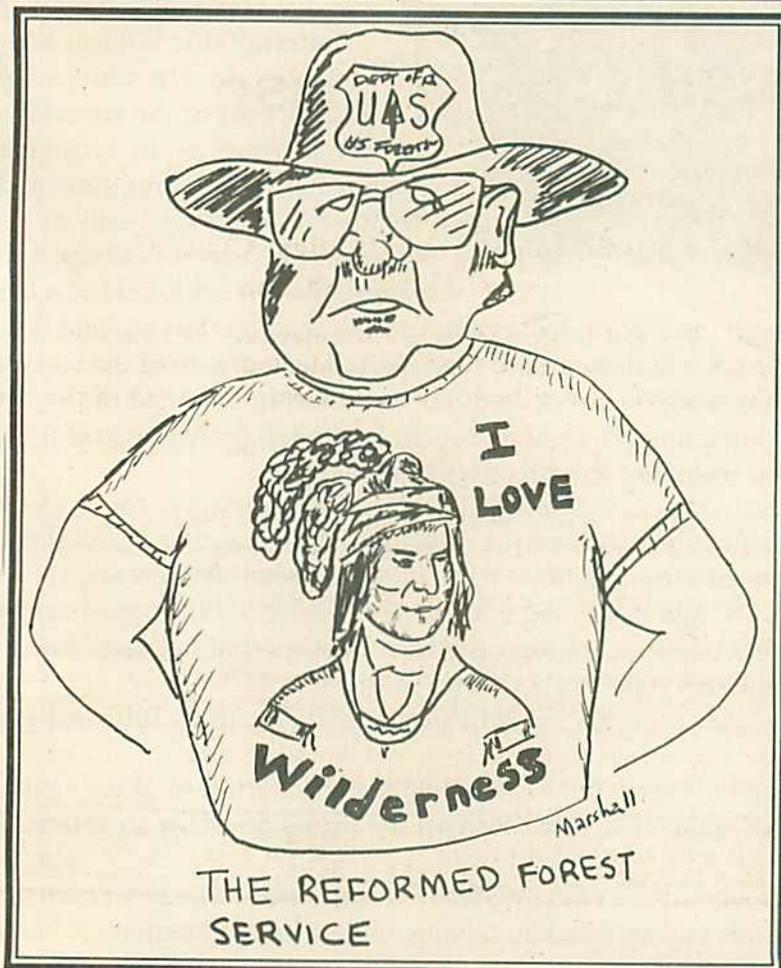


Limousin Cattle

FOR SALE

Bulls or Cows

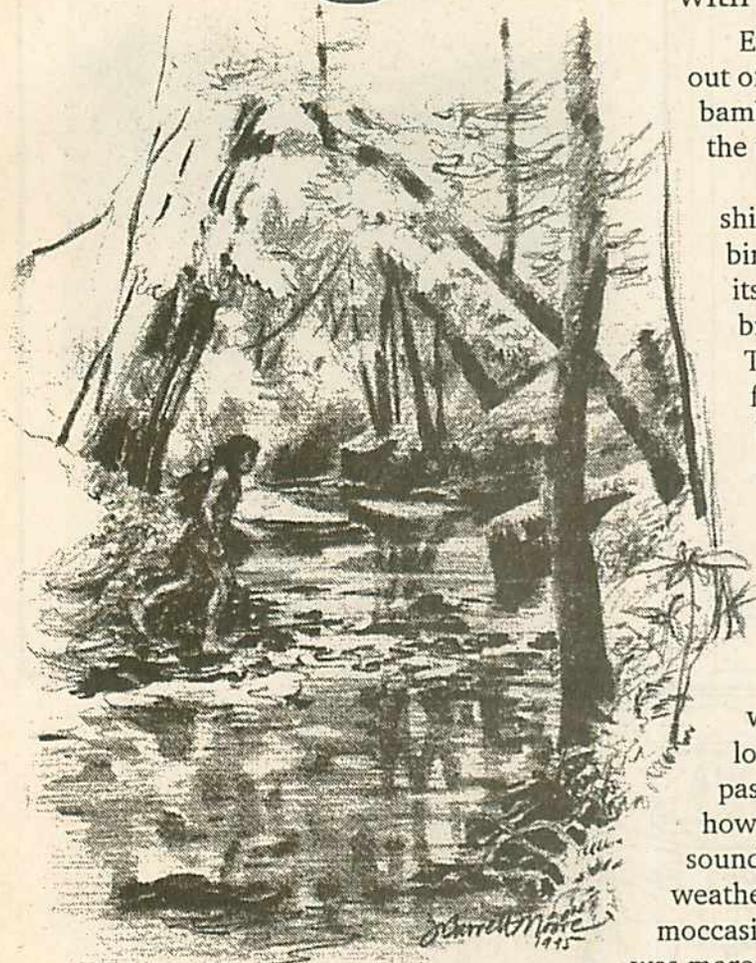
(205) 974-9321



LOJAH PART 6

By Lamar Marshall

with illustrations by Janice Barrett Moore



Eventually the rain stopped and Lojah stepped out of the shelter. Across his back was a large bamboo cylinder trimmed with fur. Within were the tools of his epoch.

The beating of air by the wings of a large, shiny black raven caused Lojah to look up. The bird sat on the gray limb of a beech. It cocked its head toward the wiry brown man. The wiry brown man looked the raven dead in the eye. The raven was the scout and the eyes of the forest. He followed the actions of man and beast. What transpired between man and winged animal was a primeval communication or telepathy that has become forgotten and dormant to modern societies. Maybe it was intuition. Or just maybe it was a message in the eye of the raven. But Lojah sensed that something was happening.

Lojah moved down the stream to the waterfall that Wildcat had been swept over not long before. The water was still raging. The passing roar of the waterfall reminded him of how all things in the forest change. Even the sounds of the streams grew and dimmed with the weather. Though clad only in a worn loincloth and moccasins, he was well dressed. His toughened skin was more like the bark hide of a tree than skin as we

know it. It was glazed with the smoke from campfires, tanned by the sun, and tempered by the wind.

He approached the high fall, detoured to the side and instantly read the story of the past hour. He saw the limp body of a boy lying on a rock shelf below a bluff in the bend of the swollen stream. A panther dropped out of a mammoth tree and crouched with tail twitching as if it was trying to decide whether to make the final leap onto this prospective meal.

Lojah himself moved like a cat down the hill side. He picked up a rock as he moved shadowlike toward the creek's bend. Finally, he threw the rock toward the panther. It fell short of the predator with a loud clatter. The cat leaped around and let out a hideous growl-like scream. He couldn't tell where the attack was coming from. By now Lojah had nocked a razor-sharp, flint-tipped arrow onto his bowstring. The cat picked out the slight motion amongst the laurel bushes that half hid Lojah. What animal was this that challenged a panther's right to supremacy in this forest?

The big cat decided that his pride should be salted with caution. It turned and bounded off into the forest.

When Wildcat opened his eyes, he was looking into the stern face of his uncle. He could never decipher or discern the thoughts that were born on the back side of the stoic face. This moment was no different.

"You have felt the power of the river, Wildcat?" Lojah asked. The boy nodded an affirmative and shut his eyes again. He was embarrassed at having made a bad judgement. It had almost cost him his life.

The boy rested for another hour before he was able to travel on with his uncle. Later that night after having eaten around the fire, he began to feel like talking again.

“Lojah, I have heard that some of the tribes far away live in great lodges made of clay and great logs with many rooms; that it took many moons and many people to build these great houses. I wish that I had a great lodge with 10 rooms in it. That would be wonderful.”

“It only sounds wonderful, Wildcat. Look around you. We sleep in the great lodge of the earth. It is made by the hands of the Creator. Here, in this rock house, we are dry and warm. It is stronger than any wood and hide house, it requires no maintenance to keep it up, and it won’t rot or blow down.

“When we travel, we sometimes sleep on the ground under a great tree. Why do we need more? Every minute of your life is priceless. Every work of your hands requires a measured portion of your life. Would you trade your life away for the things that you do not really need and can’t carry with you to the spirit world when you leave this life? Make sure that every object that you trade your life for is necessary. Time is life and life is time.

“I knew an uncle who had much wealth. He had seven wives, many hides, much jewelry. He was very unhappy. He constantly feared that someone would steal his wives or his belongings.

“The earth is all we need. The sky with the stars, the sun, the moon, the air, and the pure streams. No one can steal these things. The Creator gives them to all. No one has the right to foul the earth. The greed of one does not come before the benefit of all.” The firelight flickered eerily around the walls of the overhang. Wildcat silently pondered the words of his elder and his own experiences of the day.



The Mysteries of the Trail

Lojah continued his discourse to the boy: "For over 60 winters I have followed the trail. I have traveled to the sand dunes of the Great Water, to the snows of the north country, to the swamps of the far south. The more I have followed the trail, the more I have learned about nature and the more pleasure and reward I have found in life. To be an accomplished trailer is to be at home with the wild and one with the flow of life.

Remember the old saying: The thing that I am seeking is seeking for me."

"What does that mean?" asked Wildcat.

"It means that if you truly seek to know the way of a creature, or the way of anything in this universe, it will reveal itself to your devotion while remaining unknown to those who are blind to such pursuits.

To those who study diligently the ways of the wild, it will become clear that the wild kin of the forest will write their lives for you in endless manuscript. Drink deep where others may only sip and you will become wiser than most."

Not far away from the overhang where Lojah and Wildcat sat was an east-facing bluff line. Partially covered by moss was a series of strange engravings. But what did they mean? Were these the marks of the Old Ones who walked these mountains and canyons thousands of years ago?

Chief Sitting Bull (1834-90)



Chief Sitting Bull (Tatonka I Yatanka), leader of the Sioux nation said in his language at a ceremony marking the completion of the Northern Pacific's main line in 1883, "I hate you. I hate you. I hate all the white people. You are thieves and liars. You have taken away our land and made us outcasts, so I hate you." Sitting Bull's words were translated into a friendly, courteous speech for the audience (*Glaspell, 1941*).

Think Big, Boss.

The Polaris Big Boss 6 x 6 400L is as big as big gets. It's tough, all-purpose and ready to go to work.

- Liquid-cooled 400 engine is dependable and hard working.
- 800-pound capacity steel cargo box pivots for dumping and also converts to a flatbed.



POLARIS *Believe it.*

COMPETITION MOTORSPORTS



3919 Hwy. 78 West
Adamsville, AL 35005
(205) 674-5511

Polaris six-wheelers may not be ridden by anyone under 18, and all riders should take a safety course. For safety and training information, see your dealer or call Polaris at 1-800-342-3764. Six-wheelers can be hazardous to operate. For your safety, always wear a helmet, eye protection, protective clothing and never carry passengers.

©1994 Polaris Industries L.P.

Just Add Water

Stop by today and take a closer look at the muscular Polaris SLT750.

- 3-cylinder, reed-inducted 744cc engine with three 38mm carbs
- Three passenger seating capacity
- Polaris Multi-Function Display provides stats at the touch of a button
- Rearview mirrors, watertight storage compartment and reverse are standard
- One-year limited warranty



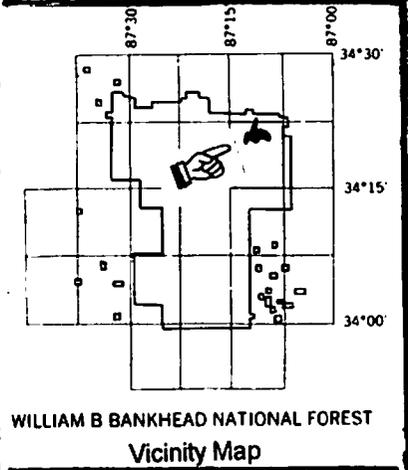
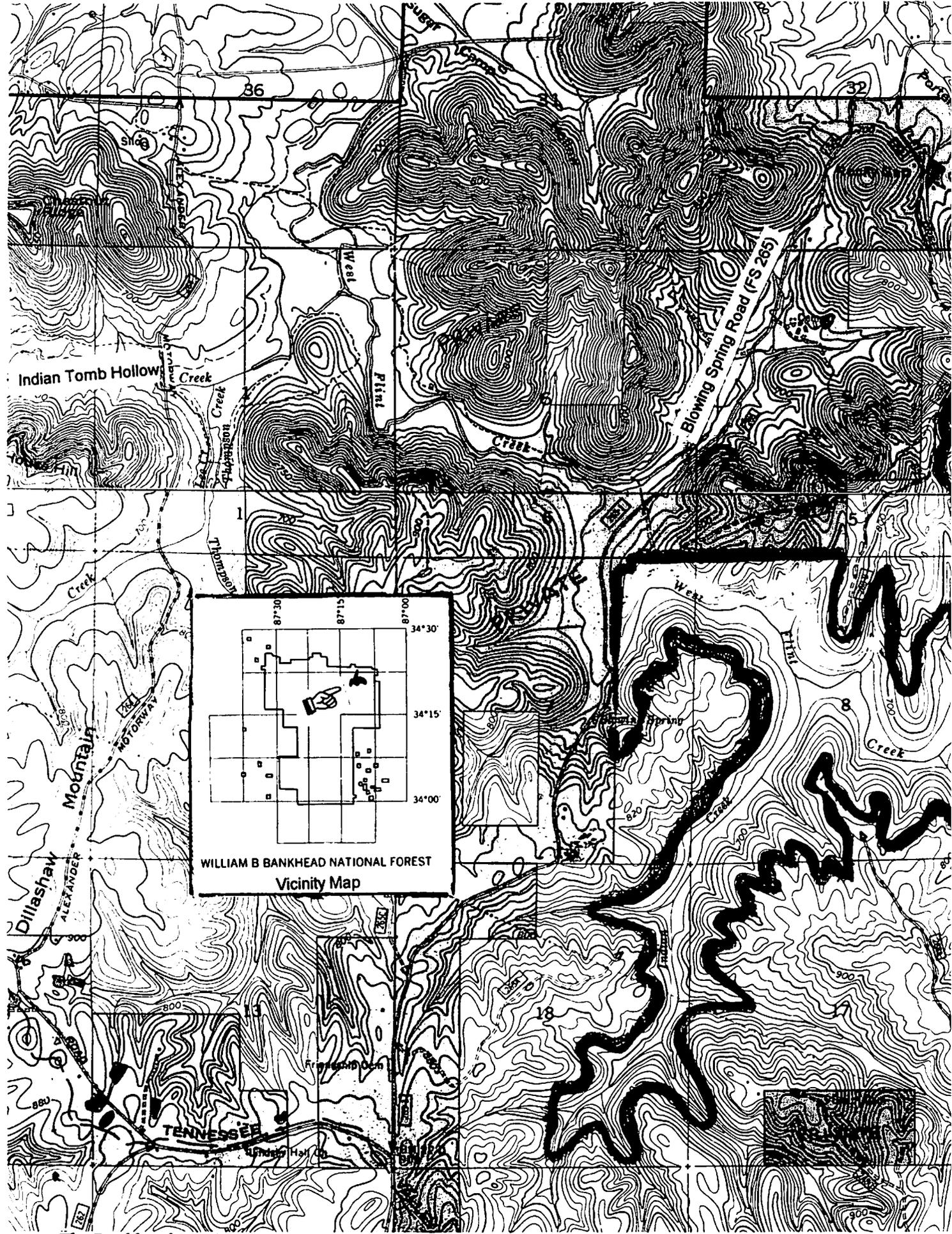
POLARIS *Believe it.*

COMPETITION MOTORSPORTS



3919 Hwy. 78 West
Adamsville, AL 35005
(205) 674-5511

©1994 Polaris Industries L.P.



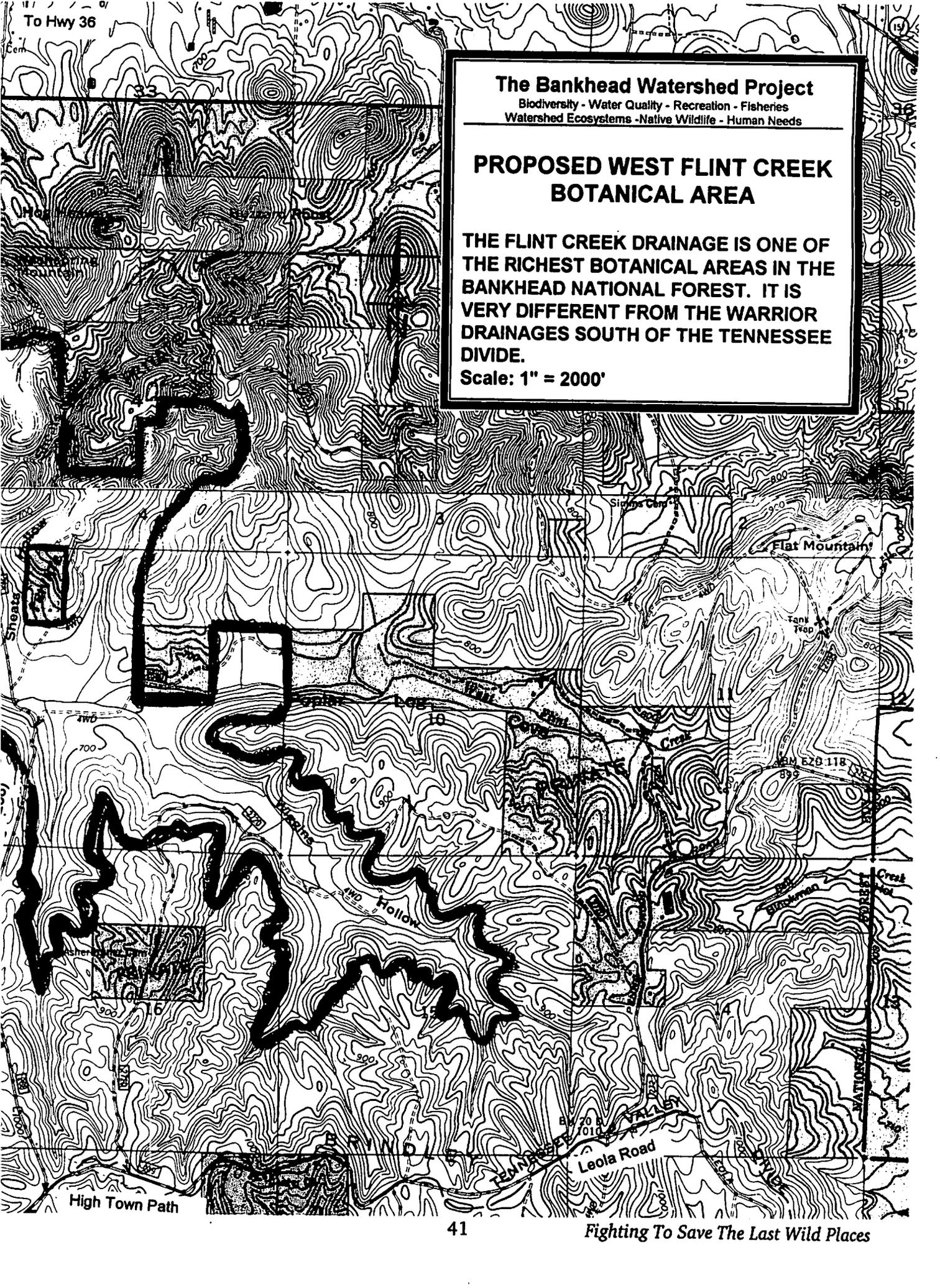
The Bankhead Watershed Project

Biodiversity - Water Quality - Recreation - Fisheries
Watershed Ecosystems - Native Wildlife - Human Needs

PROPOSED WEST FLINT CREEK BOTANICAL AREA

THE FLINT CREEK DRAINAGE IS ONE OF THE RICHEST BOTANICAL AREAS IN THE BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST. IT IS VERY DIFFERENT FROM THE WARRIOR DRAINAGES SOUTH OF THE TENNESSEE DIVIDE.

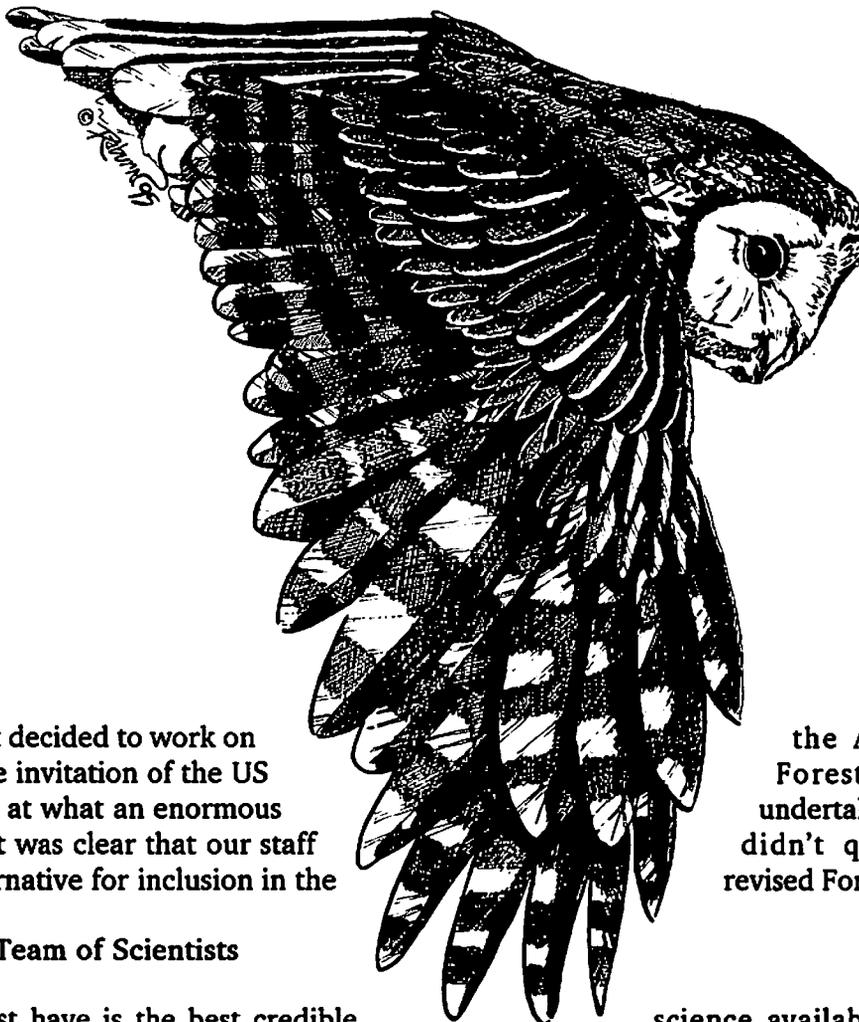
Scale: 1" = 2000'



“SAVING NATURE’S LEGACY”

AND THE BANKHEAD WATERSHED PROJECT

By Lamar Marshall
Illustrations By Robert Raburn



When we first decided to work on revision at the invitation of the US overwhelmed at what an enormous involved in. It was clear that our staff scientific alternative for inclusion in the

Producing a Team of Scientists

What we must have is the best credible community around the country. This would cost

the Alabama Forest Plan Forest Service, we were undertaking we were becoming didn't qualify to produce a revised Forest Plan for Alabama.

science available from the scientific money.

First we had to find a top expert in the field of landscape ecology to oversee and synthesize new research on the plants, animals and hydrology in the Bankhead. Through a US Forest Service manual on Ecosystem Management, we located a scientist named Reed Noss. He was quoted in many places in their work.

Second we must contract a team comprised of several different specialists for each type of study.

In late May of 1995, one of the most important visits ever was made to the Bankhead National Forest: Reed Noss, a native of the Southeast flew into Huntsville airport with the agenda of working in the Bankhead National Forest to help the Bankhead Watershed Project produce a conservation plan for the US Forest Service. Noss is frequently quoted in the same sentences with such names as E.O.Wilson and other top scientists in the nation.

Reed is the editor of a scientific journal, *Conservation Biology*, an international consultant in conservation, science director of the Wildlands Project, a research associate at Stanford University, and he is on the Fisheries and Wildlife faculty at Oregon State University. He has an M.S. in ecology from the Univ. of Tennessee, a Ph.D. in wildlife ecology from the University of Florida, and a fifth -degree black belt in Shito-Ryu karate. His twenty-plus years in the environmental field include work with the Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources, Florida Natural Areas Inventory, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. He is a Pew Scholar in Conservation and the Environment (1993-96) and has published over one-hundred papers. We are proud to have him working on the forests of Alabama.

Bankhead Watershed Project ID Team

Conservation Biologist/Landscape Ecologist

Function: to produce the overall plan that would take into consideration all the various studies done on the forest and put them together in one package. The plan would preserve the natural, native forest and focus on habitat conservation for all species found in the unique ecosystems of the Bankhead. Dr. Reed Noss was chosen to perform this work.

Hydrologist

Function: to study the effects of:

1. Clearcutting, Seedtree Cutting (Even-Aged Management) on the watersheds of the forest.
2. Conversion of the native hardwood forest types to loblolly pine plantations and the effects of this conversion on the watersheds of the forest.

Ornithologist

Function: to perform studies on the Neotropical birds, especially the impacts that current management practices have on them.

Herpetologist

Function: to study impacts of management on the viability of reptiles and amphibians.

Ichthyologist

Function: To study impacts of management on viability of fish and mussels.

Botanist

Function: to study impacts of management on viability of plants.

Anthropologist

Function: to study the Forest Service methodology for protecting cultural resources. Nominate historical places and districts for special designation.

Economist

Function: to analyze the timber program against other benefits such as recreation, habitat conservation, and national heritage areas.

The research that will be produced by this team will constitute the basis for our alternative plan. We will have an unbiased alternative based on the best science available. We, like the Forest Service, would have to live with the chips, wherever they fall.

In 1994, Dr. Noss and Allen Cooperrider wrote a book for federal land managers. It is entitled Saving Nature's Legacy. According to Michael E. Soulé, founder of the Society for Conservation Biology, "This is the most scientifically credible 'how to do it' book in conservation... I predict that the book will become a bible for wildlands managers..."

The Bankhead Watershed has presented the US Forest Service with their own copy to use in the Alabama Forest Plan revision on Alabama.

Defenders of Wildlife and Saving Nature's Legacy

The following is taken from the Defenders Magazine Special Report on Saving Nature's Legacy by Allen Cooperrider.

"Through our efforts to combat species extinction and habitat destruction, Defenders of Wildlife has been striving to meet the biodiversity challenge



Dr. Reed Noss checking the plants of Bankhead.

facing our fragile plant. Biodiversity, however, is complex and not readily grasped by either the public or the agencies responsible for managing our nation's natural resources.

As part of our effort to inform policy-makers and the general public of the need to protect biodiversity,

"We have both worked for and with government agencies that control much of the land base in the United States. This experience has convinced us that internal changes in these agencies will be central to any advances in biodiversity conservation.

We focus on public lands because fully one-third of the United States is federally owned and because we believe that biodiversity, ecological integrity, wildness, and other broad public values provide the most legitimate basis." Dr. Reed Noss

in 1992 we commissioned internationally renowned biodiversity specialist Reed F. Noss and Allen Y. Cooperrider to write Saving Natures Legacy: Protecting and Restoring Biodiversity. Dr. Reed Noss, formerly with the Environmental Protection Agency, currently serves as editor of Conservation Biology and is a member of Defenders' Science Advisory Panel. Dr. Cooperrider, formerly a biologist with the Bureau of Land Management, currently consults in conservation biology.

Imagine the North American continent as seen by some of the first European explorers. In 1664 one of them wrote: 'We returned, viewing the land on both sides of the River, and found as good tracts of land, dry, well wooded, pleasant and delightful as we have seen anywhere in the world, with great burthen of Grasse on it...the woods stor'd with abundance of Deer and Turkies every where... also Partridges great store, Cranes abundance, Cronies...several Wolves howling in the woods....' Then imagine that you were asked how to restore and maintain this glorious natural legacy.

Unspoiled nature is being lost from our nation at an increasingly alarming rate. The evidence is

Dr. Reed Noss inspects clearcuts and site preparation activities of the U.S. Forest Service near the Sipsey Recreation Area.



everywhere - polluted rivers, degraded rangelands, overexploited forests and, most ominously, increasing numbers of endangered and threatened species. Nearly 900 of our plant and animal species, subspecies or populations are currently listed as threatened or endangered under our Endangered Species Act. Widely publicized species such as the northern spotted owl and desert tortoise are only the tip of the iceberg in a trend occurring not only in North America but throughout the world.

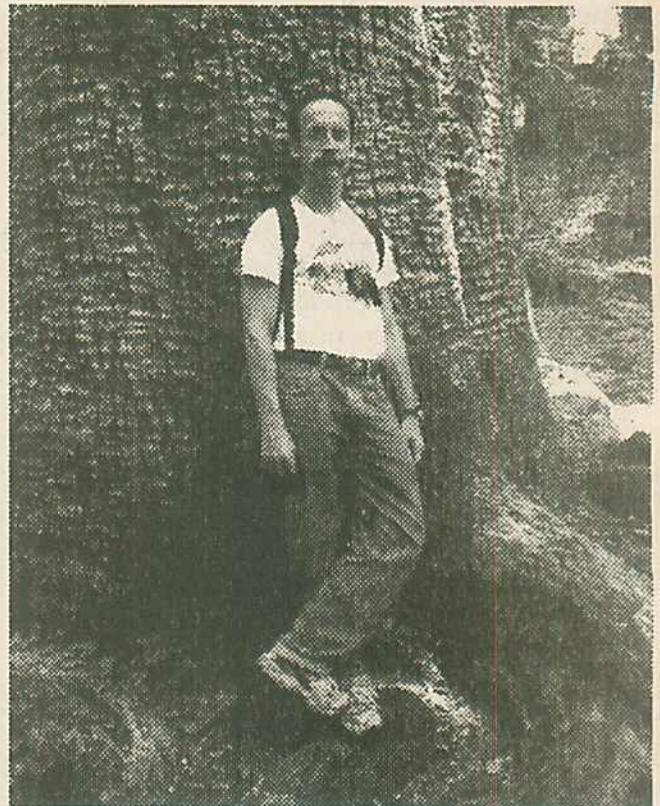
Depletion of the life forms of the natural world increasingly is being referred to as loss of biological diversity, or of biodiversity. One definition of biodiversity is 'the variety of life and its processes.' This definition encompasses life at all levels of biological organization from genes to species, communities and ecosystems, and it recognizes the importance of processes- the dynamics of life.

Two habits of thinking are at the core of America's problem: first, a focus upon 'use' of resources, too often without regard to conservation of the ecosystems from which the resources are derived, and second, a fragmented approach to conservation in which individual people, disciplines and agencies focus upon small parts of the ecosystem.

"Studies in the eastern United States have confirmed that many songbirds are area-sensitive and breed only in large tracts of forest, even though their individual territories consist of only a couple acres."

Historically, foresters have concentrated management on commercially valuable tree species

while ignoring or even deliberately destroying other species of trees and plants as well as wildlife dependent on the forest ecosystem. Similarly, range managers have focused on providing forage for domestic livestock at the expense of wild species. And wildlife biologists have concentrated management for the most part on a small group of species having recreational value for hunters and sport fishing enthusiasts.



Dr. Reed Noss visits the Champion Poplar in Bee Branch Canyon.

Not only have these approaches been inadequate because of their limited scope, but the very process of managing for single species or specific uses has often harmed other species and degraded the habitats upon which they depend. For example, for many years wildlife biologists championed the creation of 'edge' in forests because many species having recreational value, such as mule deer, thrive in areas where trees meet grassland or shrubland. What biologists did not consider was that many animals that live in the interior forest, such as fishers, do not thrive around human-created edges.

"Studies in the eastern United States have confirmed that many songbirds are area-sensitive and breed only in large tracts of forest, even though their individual territories consist of only a couple acres." *Dr. Reed Noss*

Similarly, many forest, range and wildlife management practices have involved the introduction and nurture of non-active, or exotic, species causing detrimental effects on native species. For example, the Barbary sheep or aoudad of North Africa was introduced into desert mountain ranges of New Mexico to provide additional recreational hunting. The animal thrived, expanded its range and is now considered a threat to remnant populations of native bighorn sheep.

Saving Nature's Legacy is more than a discussion of the biodiversity crisis; it is an essential guide for managing public and private lands to accommodate human use while protecting biodiversity. By spelling out specific management guidelines and techniques for maintaining biodiversity within different landscapes, Saving Nature's Legacy fills an information gap that has hindered public land managers and private landowners in implementing effective conservation. As one reviewer said, 'Saving Nature's Legacy is a "Blueprint for conservation action.'

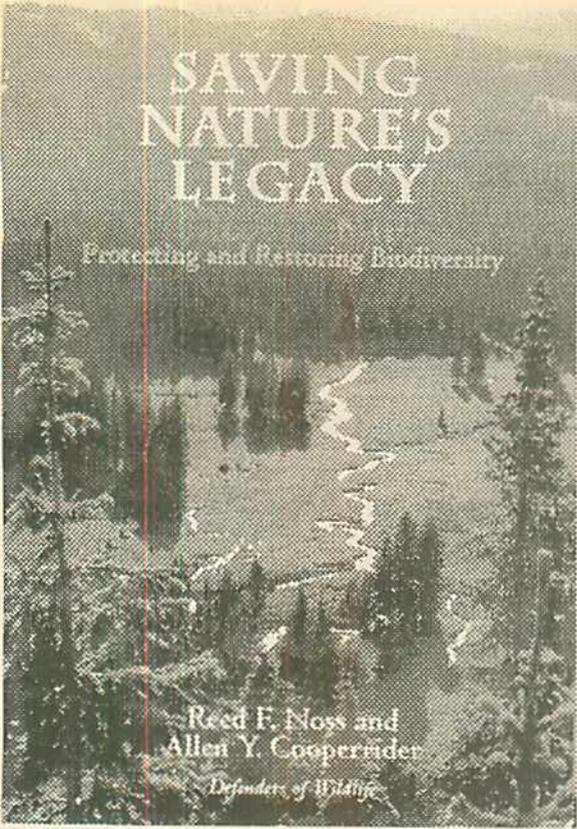
We have both worked for and with government agencies that control much of the land base in the United States. This experience has convinced us that internal changes in these agencies will be central to any advances in biodiversity conservation.

We focus on public lands because fully one-third of the United States is federally owned and because we believe that biodiversity, ecological integrity, wildness, and other broad public values provide the most legitimate basis." *Dr. Reed Noss*

Published by Island Press, Saving Nature's Legacy was made possible in part by generous grants from the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trusts. The book may be ordered from Island Press (1-800-828-1302; outside the U.S., call 707-983-6432) and sells for \$27.50 paperback and \$48 hardcover (plus shipping and handling fees).

You can also pick up the book at the Warrior Mountains Trading Post, outdoor book section, in Wren, Alabama.





Bill's Hub & Grill

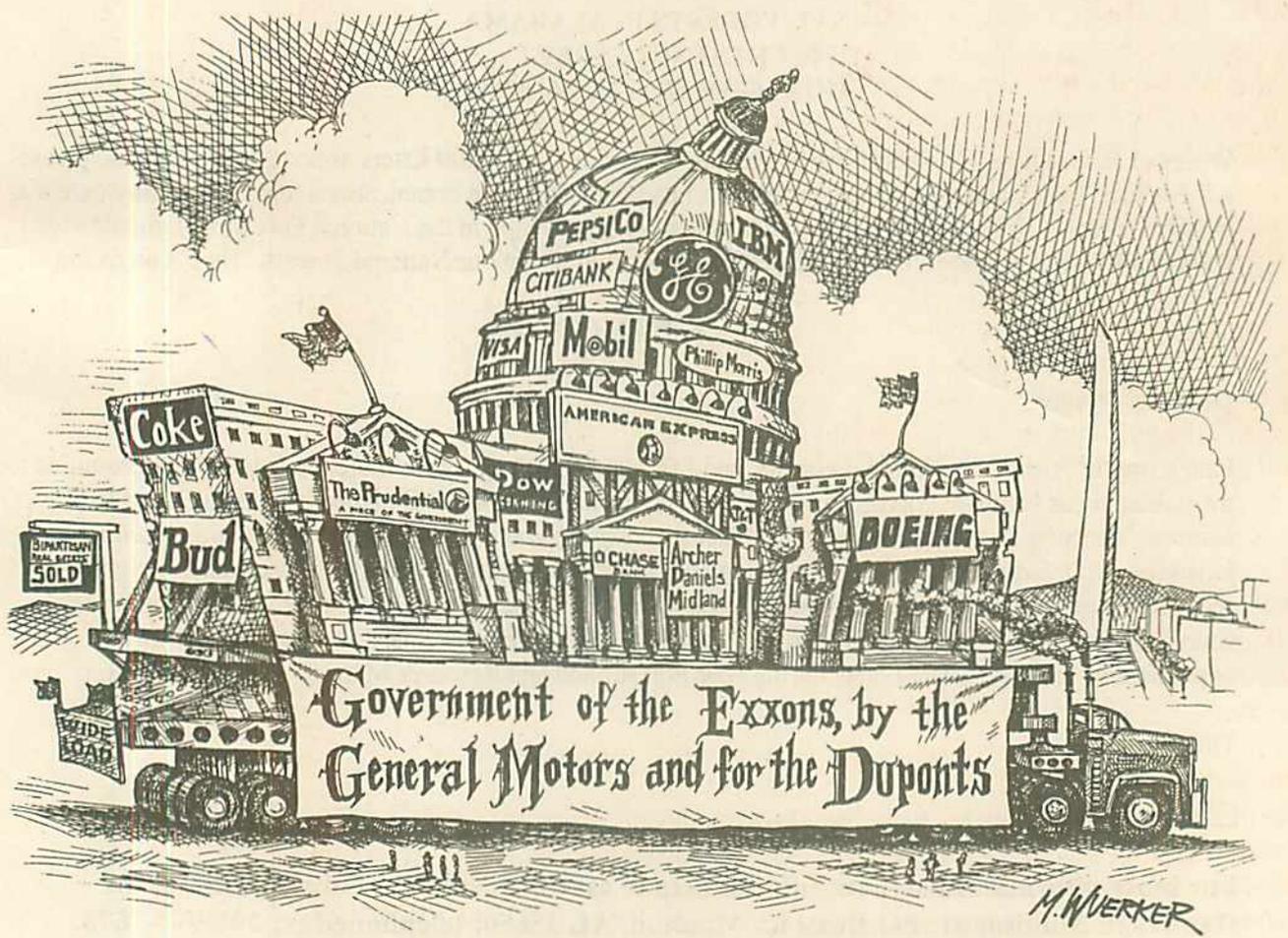
On The Way To Or From Bankhead
Great Food & Great Fun!

Free Pool On Monday Night
 Dart Tournament On Wednesday Night
 (Drink Specials from 5 to 7 p.m.)

387-9400
 Highway 195 North
 Jasper, Alabama



**LIVE BANDS
 On The
 Weekends**

BANKHEAD WATERSHED PROJECT

BIODIVERSITY - WATER QUALITY - RECREATION - FISHERIES - WATERSHED ECOSYSTEMS -
NATIVE WILDLIFE - HUMAN NEEDS

A scientific research project of the Bankhead Monitor - P.O. Box 117, Moulton, AL, (205)-974-7678

What is the value of our natural, native forests?

The U.S. Forest Service uses a computer program called SPECTRUM to calculate the economic values of activities which take place in our National Forests. They then use these values as the basis for their Forest and Land Resource Management Plan Revision. How can they place an economic value on the beauty of our natural wildlife? How can they place a dollar sign on the right to visit natural areas, protected from the devastation caused by the timber industry? The Forest Service must also consider "the public's needs and demands" in their assessment of "market and nonmarket services." **You are the public**, and if you demand the protection of your natural heritage in our National Forests, then let the U.S. Forest Service know by sending in the enclosed card and by writing letters to:

**RICK MORGAN
FOREST PLAN TEAM LEADER
NAT. FORESTS IN ALABAMA
2946 CHESTNUT STREET
MONTGOMERY, AL 36107-3010**

We need letters now! We need to send the Forest Service at least 500 letters as soon as possible, so please write a letter today, and encourage your friends, neighbors, and local organizations to write as many letters as possible. Let Mr. Morgan know what kinds of activities you enjoy in the National Forest; let him know why you feel that there is a need for more recreational opportunities in our National Forests. Here's an example:

EXAMPLE LETTER

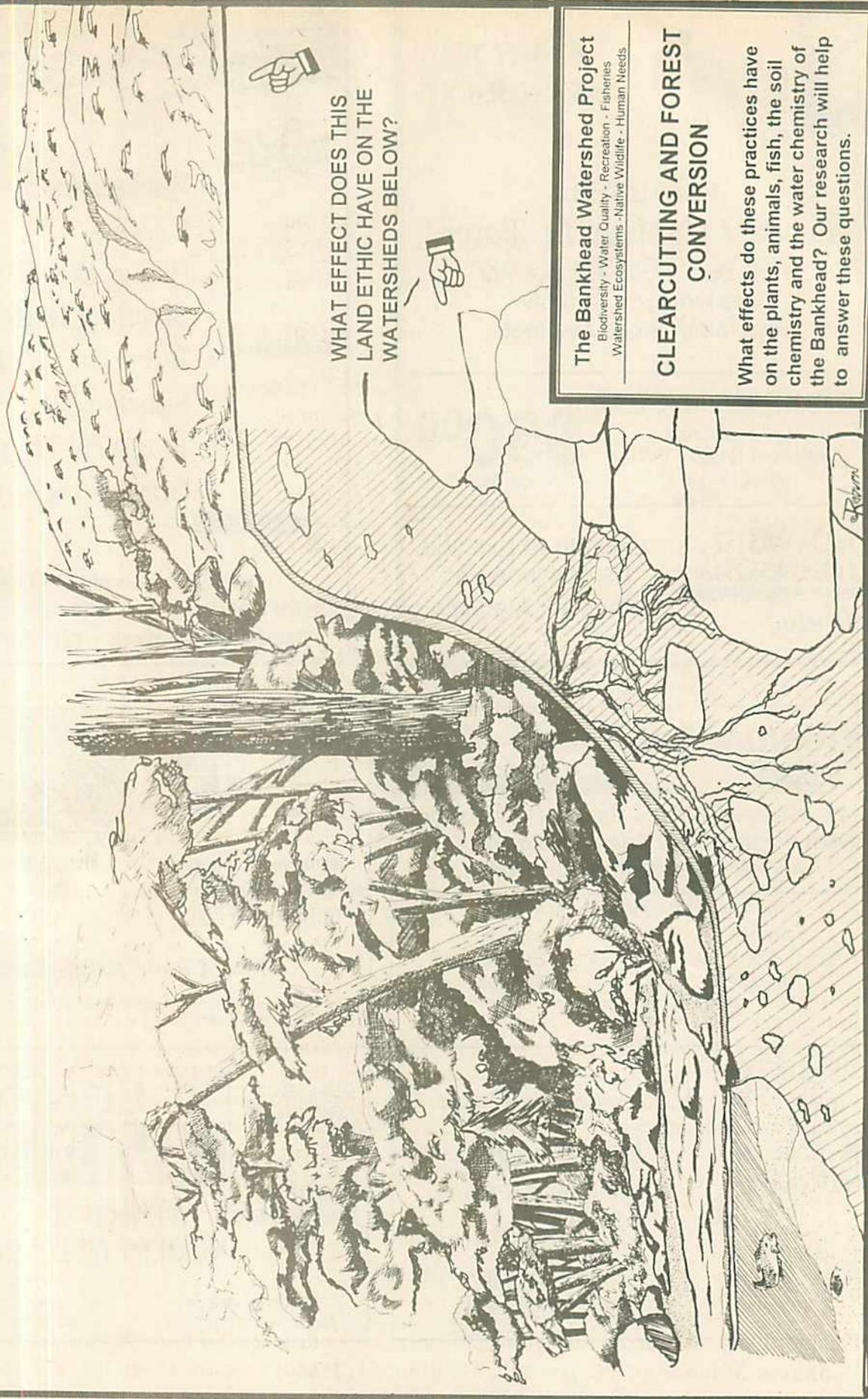
Dear Mr. Morgan,

I am a user of Alabama's National Forests, and I feel that a need exists for more recreational opportunities for the public in our National Forests. I enjoy the following activities in the Bankhead National Forest [*or other National Forests*]: [*walking, hiking, backpacking, camping, looking at wild flowers, hunting, canoeing, kayaking, etc.*]. I do not appreciate timbering and coal mining in the National Forest, as these activities reduce my use and enjoyment of our public lands. These activities are not compatible with my use of the forest, and they are better left to private property. Please consider my request for more recreational opportunities in the National Forest during your Forest Land and Resource Management Plan revision.

Thank you,

[Your signature]

For more information on how you can help to save our National Forests, contact the Bankhead Monitor at: PO Box 117, Moulton, AL 35650; telephone/fax: 205-974-7678.



WHAT EFFECT DOES THIS
LAND ETHIC HAVE ON THE
WATERSHEDS BELOW?

The Bankhead Watershed Project
Biodiversity - Water Quality - Recreation - Fisheries
Watershed Ecosystems - Native Wildlife - Human Needs

CLEARCUTTING AND FOREST CONVERSION

What effects do these practices have on the plants, animals, fish, the soil chemistry and the water chemistry of the Bankhead? Our research will help to answer these questions.



**FAMILY
RESTAURANT**

FEATURES:

The Best Catfish In Town!

Fri. & Sun. 11:00 AM til 8 PM
Seafood and Catfish
Vegetable Plates Available

SENIOR MEAL DEAL

Age 60 & Over.
10 Meals - Lunch or Dinner!
7 Days A Week!

\$50⁰⁰

Includes Sales Tax

**HOWARD
JOHNSON®**

Lodge

Located At Exit 308
US 278 W. & I-65
Cullman, Alabama

OVER THE MOUNTAIN OUTFITTERS



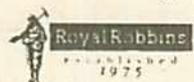
ASOLO

- Backpacks
- Canoes
- Hiking Boots
- Sleeping Bags

Gramicci

- Tents
- Sportswear
- Technical Wear
- Guided Trips

Dagger



Located at Shops of the Colonnade
1459 & Hwy. 280 • Birmingham, Alabama
Open 7 Days A Week • (205) 969-0766

Adventure Outfitters

Div. of



Tents • Sleeping Bags • Backpacks • Canoes
Roof Racks • Rock Climbing Equipment
And all sorts of other fun stuff!

Two convenient North Alabama locations

Florence
325 S. Court St.
766-3483

Huntsville
908-A Bob Wallace
536-8404



1808 Sportsman Lane
Huntsville, Alabama 35816
(205) 837-3920

Southland Plaza Shopping Ctr.
Decatur, Alabama
(205) 351-8603

Your Canoe Headquarters!



Classical Fruits/

Bar-B-Que

Orchard And Nursery

205/974-8813

8831 AL Hwy. 157
Moulton, AL 35650

**GLASTRON
CROWLINE**

NELEMS

**COBALT
FORMULA**



**YAMAHA
WAVERUNNERS**

MARINE

**SUNDANCER
PONTOONS**

ROBERT NELEMS

5301 Hwy 78 East
Jasper, Alabama 35501

(205) 221-3072
FAX (205) 221-3870
AL Watts 1-800-601-4805



**ALLSPORT YAMAHA
SEA-DOO POLARIS
TRIUMPH MOTORCYCLES**

2602 BELTLINE ROAD S.W.
BELTLINE AT HWY. 24
DECATUR, AL 35601
205-355-9706

**STEVE ARMSTRONG
OWNER**



HWY 157 MOULTON, ALABAMA

- Senior Discounts
- Group Rates
- Non-Smoking Rooms
- King & Executive Suites
- King Jacuzzi Rooms
- Swimming Pool
- Meeting Facility
- Free Continental Breakfast

12701 Hwy. 157
Moulton, AL 35650

**For Reservations
1-800-329-7466**

205-974-1214
FAX: 205-974-1582

"The Best Value Under The Sun."



HISTORIC FOLK-ART ENVIRONMENT

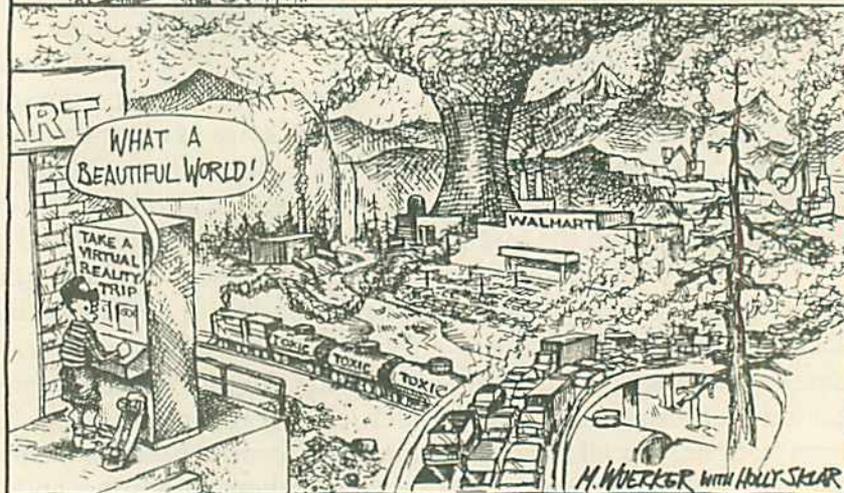
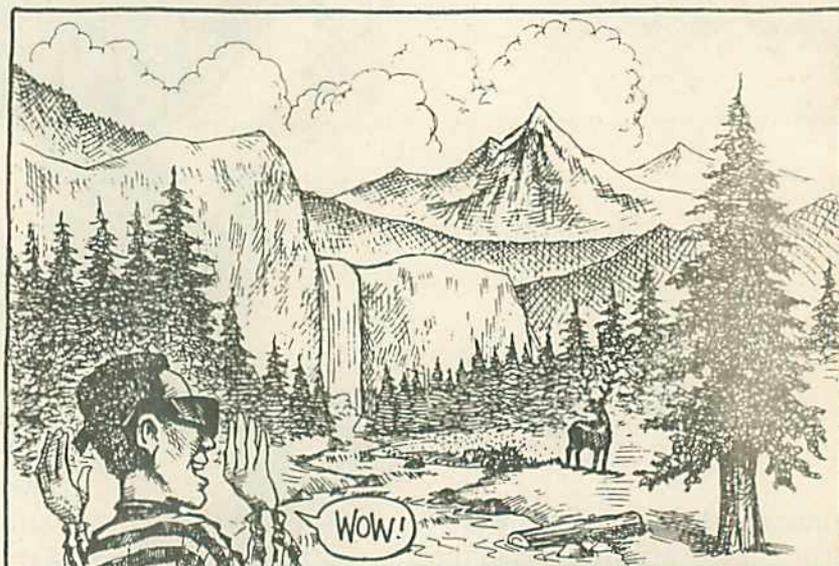
OPEN YEAR ROUND

ST. BERNARD ABBEY
1600 ST. BERNARD DR. S.E.
CULLMAN, AL 35055
205/734-4110

LOCATED ON HIGHWAY 278
4 MILES EAST OF I-65

TENTS

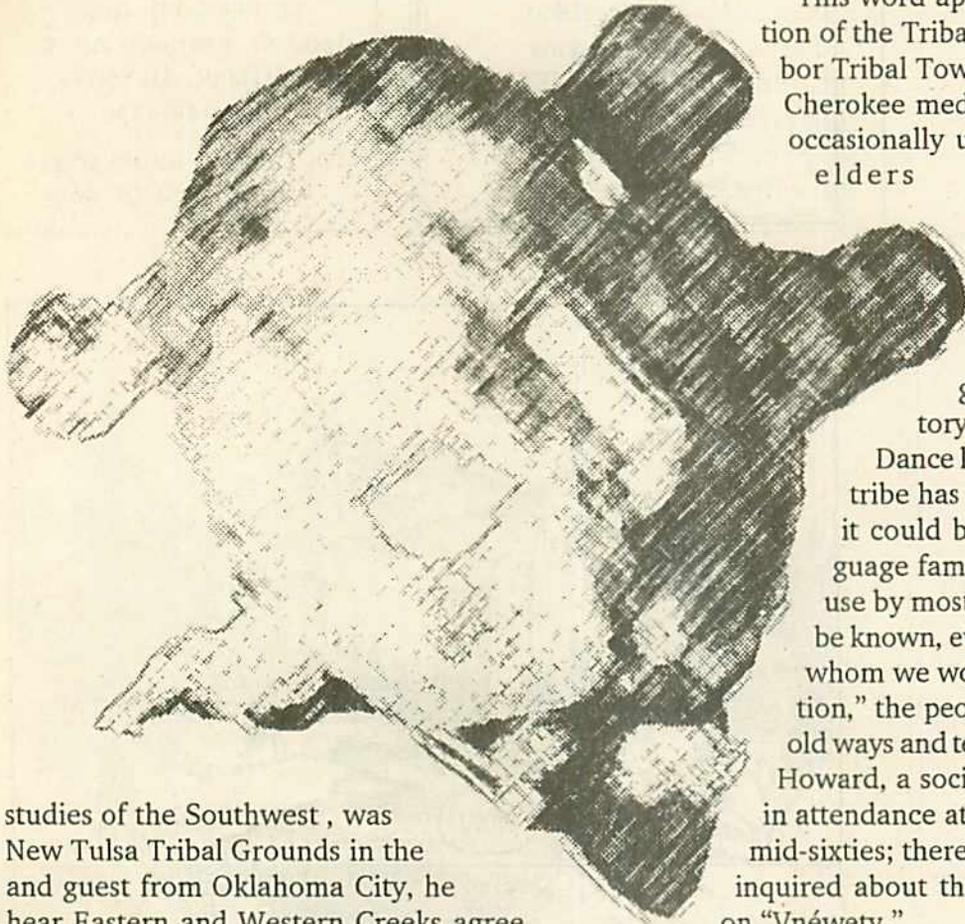
Remanufactured Tents -
Lowest Prices In The
U.S.A. - Discounted
Sleeping Bags And
Camping Supplies -
CAMPER'S OUTLET, 118
1ST STREET S.E.,
FAYETTE, AL 35555
(205) 932-7347 We
Ship UPS - We Repair
Tents And Replace
Sleeping Bag Zippers



**Discount
Tire Co.
Jasper, Alabama**

Vnéwety

"Vnéwety" is not a Muskogee word; in fact, we don't really know whose word it is. However, the meaning of "Vnewety" (the Anglicized form is "Aniweda") should be important to every Native American as a descendant of the First Citizens of Liberty.



This word appeared in the 1895 Constitution of the Tribal Ground now called Pine Arbor Tribal Town. Will West Long, a famous Cherokee medicine man in North Carolina, occasionally uses the word, as did several

elders of the Mohawk Presbyterian congregation in New York City. Dr. E. M. Hoffman, Berea College, Kentucky, also used it frequently during the many lectures he gave on Native American History. Elisi Parson, a Pomo Dream Dance leader, also used this word. No tribe has yet claimed it. Linguistically, it could belong to any number of language families. Though not in common use by most Native Americans, it tends to be known, even today, among those people whom we would call the "carriers of tradition," the people who know and remember old ways and teach them to the young. James Howard, a social scientist who specializes in attendance at the Green Corn Ceremony at mid-sixties; there, in the presence of Mary Haas inquired about the word. It was gratifying to on "Vnéwety."

studies of the Southwest, was New Tulsa Tribal Grounds in the and guest from Oklahoma City, he hear Eastern and Western Creeks agree

Just what is this elusive word, "Vnéwety"? Perhaps it is the sole survivor of an ancient language or an ancient priesthood which guided the earliest steps of natural man on these shores, the Back of the Turtle. "Vnéwety," though simply explained, has a depth that goes far beyond the confines of thought in the English language. Straightforwardly, it represents a concept which, until very recently, was most strange and unfathomable to the foreigners who invaded VNÉWETV and settled on it from sunrise to sunset.

VNÉWETV means the whole of North America. It doesn't just mean the land mass; it also encompasses the delicate and harmonious relationship of all things that have form, substance, purpose, and place. These four words are how being is defined at Pine Arbor. In English, the word "being" is limited somehow to just specially delineated living things. Yet among most Native Americans, "being" can also include such things as rocks, thunder, clouds, mountains... after all, don't we speak of the Sky Nations, Grass Nations, and all the nations that have form, substance, purpose, and place? Also, it should be noted that VNÉWETV refers to the natural land without its borders and boundaries, so carefully marked out by modern man, the foreigner on the Turtle's Back.

VNÉWETV is our land! It is the land of all Native Americans, the land without political divisions or artificially drawn boundaries. It is the land unscarred by careless development, duststorms, forests in ruins, or meadows covered in concrete and asphalt. VNÉWETV, then, is more than a place in historical time. It is an idea, the idea of us. Perhaps it is more perfect in our memories than it was in actualities. For surely there were wars and killings in those days. Earthquake, fire, and flood have also been part of us, and wind and rain have always been companions to all "beings." But these things weren't on the scale they are today. War was ritualized and fought by many rules. Flood and fire were just natural events that were not to be railed against and cursed; they were merely accepted as part of things. VNÉWETV was more probably an attitude as well as a place. For me personally, and for many Native American communities, VNÉWETV best expresses ourselves. It was and is the whole of North America, uncorrupted and unscarred by any events or actions except for those which were natural. When I see the word, hear the word, or speak the word, a great feeling of peace floods over me and for the moment I remember my roots and my land.

Perhaps the old ones and the old ways are not gone but just invisible. This isn't an unreasonable assumption in light of our beliefs and feelings.

Knowing VNÉWETV is to know that the visible and invisible "beings" exist. Knowing VNÉWETV is to feel at one with the past, to live in the present, and to know that you are the future, too. VNÉWETV brings contentment within. It erases the lines drawn around us by time.

We are VNÉWETV. VNÉWETV is ourselves. We are inseparable. That one word, whatever its linguistic origins, speaks best for traditional Native America. Whatever your ceremony, whatever your belief or language, whatever your anything...VNÉWETV is the word that says it best.

VNÉWETV, the soul of the Land and the soul of the Indian is one. (The verb "is," not "are," is purposely used here.)

Note: In written Creek, it is common practice to capitalize an entire word for emphasis, as is done several times above with "Vnéwetu."

C. Randall Daniels-Sakim

The hand you see
with the match

belongs to a
right-wing republican near you

Hard core republicans are selling out America's environment on behalf of their Corporate Comrades. You'll get the bill: bad air, foul water, less parks, gutted forests, vanishing wildlife. The hypocrites will subsidize corporations but not artists.

Greed before honor.

Like all lies, the Contract With America is sweet on the surface and stinks underneath. Only you can stop fools from destroying America's natural heritage. It belongs to you!

For more information, contact: Rep. Spencer Bachus 202-225-4921

Paid Political Ad: American Rustics



MY OLE OAK TREE

While alone in memory--sitting beneath my ole oak tree.

It's where I've been since I was young.

I've grown old while it grew strong.

*It's trunk is many feet around,
its branches low, they shade the ground.*

It's where I can sit and cool my brow.

My thought of youth is with me still.

*How well I remember climbin this old hill,
it was bleak and in decay.*

*Erosion had taken the soil away
and all was left for one to find was a clump of brier weed and
vines.*

*But in the center I could see a spot of green it was this tree
I set it free I watched it grow*

*I built my house beside this tree,
now the time is past and gone.*

This house and tree is still my home.

*To me this tree means history,
its where I've raised by family.*

It's where I've rejoiced, it's where I've cried.

It's where I live, it is where I will die.

This ole tree is dear to me.

Dear God, I pray protect my tree.

Guy Sparks, Sr.



National Forest News

America Betrayed- Recissions Bill Back on Fast Track

Eugene, Or., July 1, 1995

The Native Forest Council, with its national headquarters here in a joint press statement today with Voice of the Environment, Missoula, MT., and Taxpayers Assets Project, Washington, D.C., condemned President Clinton's resurrection of the budget "recission" bill in which many national environmental disasters have been deceptively embedded.

"This recissions bill represents a total sellout and betrayal of all American citizens and taxpayers by both the Republican and Democratic parties in Congress and the President," said Native Forest Council Executive Director, Tim Hermach. "This bill represents a declaration of war by the President of the United States against the interests of the American People, their public assets, their environmental life-support system, and our judicial system on behalf of large corporate special interests like Weyerhaeuser and Georgia Pacific.

"With Congressional betrayal of their interests, all Americans concerned about social and economic justice issues are farther pushed into the arms of a third or fourth party. I personally know that I will never again, in good conscience, be able to raise money for, work for, or vote for President Clinton or members of Congress of either party who voted for this bill full of special-interest environmental disasters."

Lewis Seller, President of Voice of the Environment, asked: "What will happen to justice and democracy in America if the President of the United States says that the ends justify the means and suspends all environmental laws and citizens' access to the courts to facilitate the corporate rape of America? This anti-democratic bill, pushed by Senators Gorton, Hatfield, Packwood, Craig, and Stevens, should act as a wakeup call for all Americans who don't want to see their civil liberties taken from them one by one."

"Congress and the Clinton Administration have proven themselves completely incapable of respecting the U.S. Taxpayer and the Law of the Land," said Ned Daly, Public Policy Analyst for Taxpayer Assets Project. "In the same week that the Supreme Court ruled that national environmental laws, like the Endangered Species Act, can be enforced on private

lands to protect the public's interests, Congress and the President intend to pass this bill to make the same laws unenforceable on public lands. Do Congress and the Administration really believe that lands owned by taxpayers should not be afforded the protection Congress once passed and our courts have ruled they deserve? Or do they just hope that 250 million Americans just won't notice?" Note: the House Passed this bill Thursday and the Senate would have passed it Friday but for the filibuster of two senators who placed principles before politics, Carol Mosely-Braun and Paul Wellstone.

"With the passage of this 'recissions' bill," Hermach stated, "the Congress and Administration are sending a clear signal that they just don't give a damn about the public's interest and that circumventing, abrogating, or breaking the law in the interests of heavy political contributors and corporate special interest will become standard operating procedure from now on. Our government has now abandoned the American people in favor of destructive, rapacious corporate profits for the already rich and powerful, and they have helped to further degrade, if not destroy, our national security, public health and quality of life."

Alabama Woodpecker League Cites Forest Service Deception

By Ray Vaughan

Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Management of the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker and its Habitat on National Forests in the Southern Region.

The U.S. Forest Service has issued a management plan and a Final EIS (FEIS) for the Red-cockaded Woodpecker on the National Forests of the South. The future of this bird rests entirely with our public lands; if the woodpecker is not recovered there, it will go extinct within the near future. The number of birds on private lands are too few and too widely separated to ensure the continued existence, let alone the full recovery, of the woodpecker. Although the Forest Service has been the main instrument of the woodpecker's recent demise up until now, it is also the only hope for saving the species from oblivion.

The FEIS and the Forest Service's adopted alternative are NOT acceptable. The plan may allow

the species to hold its own at its current population levels, but it will not lead to the recovery of the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker, and the plan admittedly will not lead to the restoration of the old growth longleaf pine forest ecosystem of which the bird was a major part. The Forest Service intends to use intensive artificial manipulation of the woodpeckers and their populations, along with intensive, short-rotation, even-aged timber management. None of the RCW experts or the longleaf pine experts who commented on the draft plan agree with the Forest Service's planned actions. Even the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service says that the adopted alternative is an excuse to get the cut out and that an alternative which would allow the longleaf pine forests to return to their natural state (with trees 250+ years old) would be better. Basically, the Forest Service is doing the minimal amount it can get away with instead of truly restoring the longleaf ecosystem and doing everything reasonably possible for the woodpecker.

In essence, the Forest Service is using the RCW as a convenient excuse to continue intensive, short-term rotation of pine plantations. The adopted alternative was made even worse than the proposed plan in the draft EIS by INCREASING the amount of timber harvested and by REDUCING the amount of forage habitat made available to the woodpeckers.

The deadline for an appeal of this disastrous plan is September 18, 1995. The Alabama Woodpecker League and its organization members, the Alabama Wilderness Alliance and The Bankhead Monitor, intend to appeal this plan and FEIS to the Chief of the Forest Service. If such an appeal does not produce drastic improvements in the plan, we intend to pursue the matter further in federal court. This plan fails to recover the RCW and its longleaf ecosystem habitat; thus, it is in violation of the Endangered Species Act. We will need financial and other help in this effort. We will coordinate and submit the expert testimony of a dozen or more RCW, longleaf ecosystem and ecosystem management experts. Lawyers will have to handle the appeal and any eventual court case. Costs for the appeal will probably be in the \$10,000-15,000 range; any court case will cause those figures to double or triple.

This plan will seal the fate of the RCW and 2,000,000 acres of YOUR National Forest.

Suspected Sturgeon caught but dies in net
Birmingham News
May 24, 1995

Washington, DC-- For the second time in less than two years, a suspected specimen of the rare

Alabama sturgeon has died within days of being captured by Fish and Wildlife Service employees.

Vicki Boatwright, a spokeswoman for the agency's Southern regional office in Atlanta, confirmed Tuesday that the fish was pulled from the Alabama River last Friday and died Monday after becoming ensnared in a government gill net in the river.

"Unfortunately, it looks like the Fish and Wildlife Service is a greater danger to the future of the so-called Alabama sturgeon than any amount of commercial or recreational activity on Alabama's waterways," said Sen. Richard Shelby, R-Ala.

"It wasn't in our custody," said Boatwright. "It was in the river."

She said the fish was pulled from one of four gill nets that had been set by Fish and Wildlife employees, who summoned scientists from two universities to the scene.

After the team had examined, measured and taken tissue samples from the fish for testing, it was tagged with an external radio transmitter and released into the Alabama River on Saturday, she said.

Government workers monitoring the fish on Monday noticed it had stopped moving. They found it dead in gill nets on the bottom of the river, she said.

Boatwright said the nets on the river bottom were two of the four set by the government fishermen. She said workers had missed the nets earlier because local residents had told them kids were bragging that they had taken the nets.

Apparently, she said, the nets had been cut and allowed to sink to the bottom of the river.

The sturgeon is the focus of a battle over whether it should be protected as an endangered species.

TVA Breaking a promise to stem river's trash, environmentalist charges

By Duncan Mansfield
Birmingham News, June 22, 1995

Knoxville, Tenn.- The Tennessee Valley Authority is breaking a promise to stem a tide of trash being flushed downstream from one Tennessee River reservoir to the next, environmentalist Leaf Myczack says.

Myczack, co-director of the Chattanooga-based Broadened Horizons Riverkeeper Project, told TVA directors Wednesday that former TVA chairman Marvin Runyon personally promised in 1989 to clean up the trash.

TVA's solution was an expensive waste skimmer that never worked properly and is now sitting on

blocks near the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

"Instead of getting two john boats and a couple of rakes, they got this Rube Goldberg thing," said Myczack, who believes the trash could be easily collected, separated and composted.

"I am a little embarrassed to still be working on litter after all these years," he said. "This is so doable. They just have to say, 'Stop. Anybody caught flushing trash through the dam is fired.'"

TVA's directors had no response to Myczack's comments.

Agency spokesman Gil Francis acknowledged later that "moving the trash down the river through the spillway gates is not the preferred alternative, but we don't have funds to collect it.

"Once it is in the river, it is very costly to remove," he said. "We have been working with communities to help change people's attitudes about dumping trash in the river and help establish local river cleanups."

Myczack, who actually lives on the river and travels its 650-mile course frequently, said he has seen trash slicks up to two miles long of lumber scraps, dead animals, plastic bottles, barrels and tires.

He also said he has filed a formal complaint with the state of Tennessee against TVA for violating water quality laws.

"My complaint is centered on the practice of the TVA to discharge large volumes of organic and manmade debris...which is lodged behind the TVA dams on the Tennessee River and its tributaries through the action of the wind and current," said Myczack's June 9 letter to the state.

"When enough trash debris accumulates behind the dam to warrant attention, the TVA historically, knowingly and willfully flushing this mess downstream through the opening of one or more spillway gates in the face of the dam."

TVA operates the power plants and spillways on the nine main channel dams of the Tennessee River. The Army Corps of Engineers operates the locks.

A Corps lock operator at Fort Loudoun Lake near Knoxville, who refused to give his name, confirmed that when debris collects "the dam has a gate that they open and flush it down the river. One of the spillway gates."

AU researchers study pollution effects

The Decatur Daily, May 21, 1995

Auburn-- Auburn University forestry researchers are responding to growing concerns about the effects of air pollution on forest ecosystems by studying pollutants caused by automobile and industrial emissions.

Researchers will evaluate the effects of tropospheric ozone, a type of pollutant in the air that is caused by auto and industrial emissions and is created when emissions react with ultraviolet light.

Researchers also are working on the effects of ozone on wilderness areas.

Sewage proposal met with friction

Jon Rabihoff

Birmingham News

June 28, 1995

Smith Lake Marina owner William Slack expected to be busy this weekend, but said he fears a sewage treatment plant now proposed for a nearby creek eventually will scare people away from the popular lake.

Specifically, Slack fears discharges from the plant will pollute Smith Lake and cause people to go elsewhere for boating, swimming and water skiing.

The city of Cullman has applied to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management to operate a plant that could treat up to 2.5 million gallons of sewage a day along Ryan Creek- which drains into Smith Lake.

A citizens' group, formed in opposition to the proposal, hopes to convince ADEM not to issue a permit for the project. Beyond that, the group wants a state law to bar other developments they fear might hurt Smith Lake, including nuclear power plants, paper mills and medical waste facilities.

ADEM spokesman Clark Bruner said a key to Cullman getting the requested permit will be that the city prove the plant will not degrade the quality of water in the creek and lake.

Bruner said his agency lists Smith Lake as among the top two or three cleanest lakes in the state.

"If we issue a (discharge) permit, we feel it is fully protective of water quality in the stream," he said.

If the plant is built, Slack said he expects trouble for the Smith Lake Fishing Resort he has run for the past 18 years, as well as for the other businesses tied to recreational activity on the lake.

"I think it would be in jeopardy," he said, "because when we talk to potential customers, we talk about how clean the lake is. It has to hurt if people know there is a sewage treatment plant right across the road."

Cullman Mayor Jack Sides said the proposed sewage treatment plant is part of his city's expansion plan that also includes the development of an industrial park on a 263-acre tract along Ryan Creek.

Sides said only through the continued growth of the city, and the expansion of its industrial and commercial tax base, will Cullman be able to keep its young people from moving to cities like Birmingham and Huntsville.

The proposed plant will not be a polluter, he said.

But residents point to the parts of the Cahaba River polluted by sewage as examples of what might become of Smith Lake if the plant opens.

The Smith Lake Environmental Preservation Committee points out that not only is the lake a favorite spot for recreation, it also serves as a water source for Birmingham and Arley.

Committee President Wendell Smith owns 15 acres bordering the industrial park site.

"They're not treating our community fairly if they do not explore other means of protecting the water," he said.

"You are going to see the clean water in Upper Smith Lake disappear," he continued. "You'll probably start seeing algae growth. You're just going to see Ryan Creek and Upper Smith Lake turn into another Cahaba River."

Sides said the city bought land in unincorporated Cullman County, west of the city, with an eye toward expanding its border in that direction.

City officials do not plan to build the plant until they have their first tenant for the park, he said, but once the plant is built, it will likely serve homes and businesses in the area as well.

Sides pointed out his family owns property along Ryan Creek and frequents Smith Lake. He said he is certain the plant poses no threat to the waterway, but could play a big role in the area's economic development. "We're looking 20 (to) 25 years down the road," he said. "We've got children that finish school here every year and have to go out of town to find a job. We want someone here to hire people and keep our folks at home."

Smith Lake Environmental Preservation Committee

Sewage Plant- Smith Lake

The city of Cullman has applied for a permit from the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) to build a sewage treatment plant to discharge 2 1/2 million gallons a day of "treated" sewage into Ryan's Creek which runs into Smith Lake. An organization, The Smith Lake Environmental Preservation Committee (SLEPC), has been formed to research, monitor and fight this proposed plant and to stop the ongoing pollution threat to Smith Lake and its tributaries. The mission of the

SLEPC is to preserve and enhance the quality of Smith Lake and its tributaries for people, recreation, fish and wildlife. Get involved now or Smith Lake could become a dumping ground for Cullman as well as others. Write your legislators, your Governor, your Congressmen and spread the word.

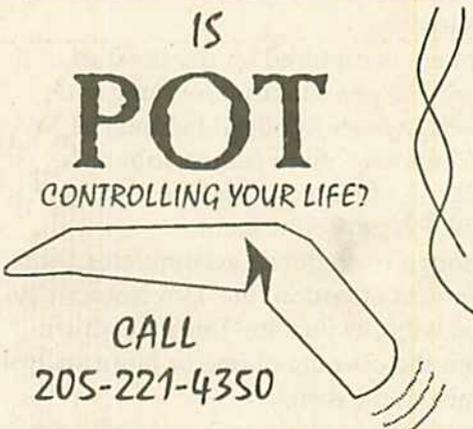
Meetings for the SLEPC are at The Smoker Restaurant on Cullman Co. Rd. 222. The Smoker is also accessible by water via Ryan's Creek. Please attend the meeting, and if you have questions, comments, or suggestions, please contact any member of the committee.

As always, funds are needed to fight this battle and win. Donations can be mailed to:

SLEPC
c/o M. Bruner
410 Co. Rd. 413
Cullman, AL 35057

or
SLEPC
c/o Debbie Berry
860 Alford Ave.
Birmingham, AL 35226

IS
POT
CONTROLLING YOUR LIFE?



CALL
205-221-4350

WALKER RECOVERY CENTER, INC.

Equipment
Sales & Rental
Repairs — Air
Hydro-Testing

"We Teach Scuba"
Beginners —
Advanced
Dive Trips



575 AL Hwy. 69 S.
Hanceville, AL 35077
(205) 287-1500

Indoor Pool



A TOTALLY NEW SPORT UTILITY 4x4

New four-wheel drive ATV with a compact four-stroke engine and five-speed transmission • Extremely high ground clearance • 7-inch long travel suspension and a low seat height • Triple inner-wheel disc brakes • Low maintenance shaft drive • Large 3.4 gallon fuel tank for longer rides

ATVs with engine sizes of 90cc or greater are recommended for use only by those aged 16 and older. Yamaha recommends that all ATV riders take an approved training course. For safety and training information, see your dealer or call the ATV Safety Institute at 1-800-447-4700. ATVs can be hazardous to operate. For your safety, always wear a helmet, eye protection and protective clothing, never ride on paved surfaces or public roads, never carry passengers, never engage in stunt riding, riding and alcohol/drugs don't mix, avoid excessive speed, and be particularly careful on difficult terrain.

Check our prices before you buy.
23 Years At D&H

YAMAHA

D & H CYCLE
Hwy 31 N. of Cullman
739-1840

Alabama Harley-Davidson



Harley-Davidson Motorclothes, Collectibles,
Leather Jackets, Vests, Hats And More For
Men, Women And Children.

1010 Heathland Drive
Huntsville, Alabama 35816
Off University Drive
Behind Jerry Damson Acura
1-800-925-RIDE
1-205-837-RIDE

Member Of The North Alabama Trail Riders' Association.

Help Preserve Our Forests!



GRAND OPENING SALE
FREE TRAILER & LIFE JACKET
With the purchase of any new
Yamaha Waverunner.
(Limited time offer good with this ad)
Layway Now!

KC's YAMAHA
WaveRunners
Huntsville, Alabama
536-8670

Rock'it on a WaveRaider.



Back for an encore performance is 1994's "Watercraft of the Year". But what really makes it stand out from the others is its attention to detail. Like the easy to use Quick Shift Trim System. There's also an innovative double chine, deep-V hull for intense carving and high speed stability.

BIG #ONE YAMAHA
227 West Valley Avenue
Homewood, AL 35209
942-3313
945-4664

YAMAHA
WaveRunners

Irish Indians of The Warrior Mountains

By Rickey Butch Walker

Introduction

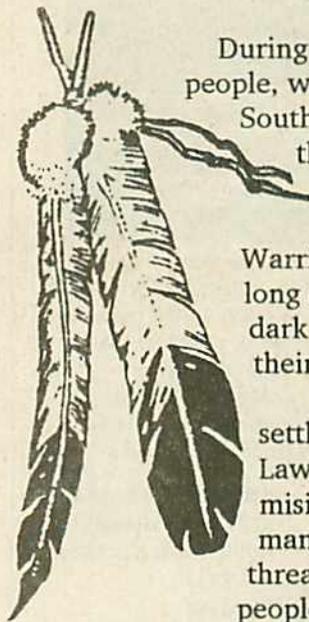
Between 1816 and 1840, thousands of the Southeastern Indians and mixed-blood Indian people were forced into hiding, denial, or removal to the west by the United States Government. The newly established southern states, still in their infancy, refused the right of the Cherokee, Creek, or Chickasaw to establish Indian nations within the sovereign states of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Jackson

According to "Documents on United States Indian Policy," by Francis P. Prucha, on December 8, 1829, President Andrew Jackson said, "The Southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites and made some progress in the arts of civilized life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government within the limits of Georgia and Alabama. These States, claiming to be the only sovereigns within their territories, extended their laws over the Indians, which induced the latter to call upon the United States for protection."

Jackson went on the say, "It seems to me visionary to suppose that in this state of things claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have neither dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain or passed them in the chase." Jackson, the great Indian fighter of the Southeast, believed in the spoils system: "To the victor belongs the spoils of the war." Sometime around 1816, Jackson laid claim to the Irish-Cherokee Indian farmland at Melton's Bluff in Lawrence County, Alabama.

Denial



During the turbulent times in the early history of the Southeastern United States, Irish people, who have always been somewhat rebellious freedom-seekers, migrated into the Southeastern Indian farmlands, mingled with the native people, and married into their tribes. As the Federal Government forced the removal issue during the 1830's under Jackson, mixed-blood Irish-Indians began moving from the Cherokee Nation in Alabama, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee into the Warrior Mountains of northern Alabama, which provided isolation and protection as long as they would deny their Indian backgrounds. The Irish-Indians who were of dark complexion would many times claim to be Black Dutch or Black Irish, denying their rightful Indian descent in order to stay in their aboriginal lands.

Those who question the idea of intermarriage of Irish and Indian people who settled primarily on the poor isolated lands found in the Warrior Mountains of Lawrence County, as well as other isolated areas of northern Alabama, are merely misinformed. However, after looking into their eyes and examining the features of many who come in effort to reclaim links to their Indian past, many common threads appear which not only strengthen but confirm that the vast majority of these people are truly Irish-Indians afflicted by over 150 years of denial. Isolation and intermarriage forced their complexions fairer through the genetic sieve of the Irish

which transcends nearly two centuries, but from within their hearts they speak with a straight tongue of their Indian ancestors who survived in the Warrior Mountains of Lawrence County, Alabama.

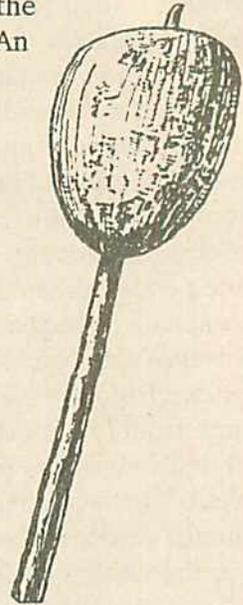
Common Characteristics

One of the most common characteristics of the true Warrior Mountain Irish Indians is the direct line of descent from the Cherokee or the Creek, originating around the 1830's just prior to the Great Removal. Another common occurrence was the intermarriage within family units, where cousins married cousins, where sisters of one family married brothers of another family, where two different families intermarried over several years, and where children from the same mother and different fathers took the mother's last name. One would be amazed at the number of people having the same great-grandparents on two sides of their family. An original Warrior Mountain Irish Indian, who is at least a quarter-blood Indian, many times has the same great-grandparents on more than one side of their family.

Another common thread is the migration of their Irish ancestors from the Carolinas, to Georgia or Tennessee, and then into Alabama. Intermarriage between Irish and Indian people most often occurred in East Tennessee, North Georgia, and Northeast Alabama, all of which made up the Cherokee Nation until 1838.

Conclusion

The remnants of the Warrior Mountain Irish/Indian mixed-bloods survive in Lawrence County under common family names. Today, the most commonly occurring surnames of Indian children in Lawrence County Schools are Alexander, Black, Blankenship, Borden, Bradford, Dutton, England, Gillespie, Green(e), Hill, Hood, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Kerby, Kelso, LouAllen, Owens, Parker, Riddle, Rutherford, Smith, Terry, Walker, and White. Many other family names are not as prevalent.



Come Visit The
Hometown Bank
For
Bankhead Forest

 The
Citizen's
Bank

Member FDIC

Hog Heaven BBQ



"BBQ Just Out Of This World"

205-924-9007

In Downtown Eldridge, Alabama on Highway 78

The Studio

905 20th Street - Downtown Mall
HALEYVILLE, ALABAMA

Something For The Entire Family

Hair Styling • Tanning
Manicures • Solar Nails
Pedicures • Facials

SONYA KNIGHT
Owner/Operator

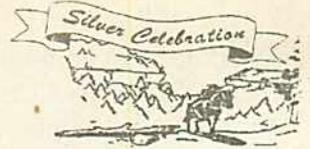
486-HAIR

Silver Celebration



1971-1995

By Carmen Blalock



The Bankhead National Forest is the home of the oldest endurance equine event in the Southeastern United States. Endurance events, currently the fastest growing equine sport in the United States, began in Alabama in 1971. This pre-dates the founding of the American Endurance Ride Conference in 1972. I discovered this in the process of planning for the Silver Celebration. I called AERC in hope of obtaining ride information for this article. All those knowledgeable people directed me to Barbara Rogers of Russelville. Barbara had taken great care to preserve ride results, trail maps, letters and news articles from the early events. I could not determine from the information that Barbara had tended so well the exact date of the original event. However, Jackie Mitchell of Muscle Shoals, veteran ride manager, assured me that it was the weekend following Thanksgiving Day.

The Alabama Arabian Horse Association sponsored the birthing event with Kent Stephen as Ride Manager. Dr. Jack Goodman, currently from Athens, Alabama, and Dr. John Lowery, Muscle Shoals, were the veterinarians. There were thirty-six entries in the first Alabama Ride, nine representing Georgia and Tennessee. Twenty-five were awarded a successful completion. Mac, Cathy and David Abercrombie of Douglasville, Georgia, were the first three respective finishers with a time of six hours and thirty-two minutes. Flame, a twelve-year-old half-Arab from Hayden, Alabama was the "old" gelding in the herd.

From the trail map, it appears that the base camp was located at the intersection of Ridge Road and Mountain Springs Road, west of Alabama Highway 33. This was noted on the 1972 fact sheet as Bunt Armstrong's place. Interestingly, the first event was fifty miles, no novice or limited distance. It was a single loop, with no portion of the trail repeated. The trail began at Bunt Armstrong's, followed Ridge Road west, turned south following Gum Pond Road, turned west to follow what appeared to be a logging road

across Bazel Creek, and intersected Bunyan Hill. The intersection of Cullman Road, a well-used dirt road, was designated as the fourteen mile marker, and the trail turned south, followed this road to Cranal Road, crossed Cranal, and turned southeast to follow the ridge. The trail crossed the Sipsev River between the tributaries of Davis Creek and Hurricane Creek. The vet check was located at the intersection of Alabama Highway 33, the twenty-five mile mark. The trail continued east, following an all weather road to Alabama Highway 63 south of Grayson, then turned south to Moreland, crossed Hwy. 63 and turned north to cross Collier Creek. Walsom Road continued north, crossing the west fork of Beech Creek, and followed Beech Creek Road to Central Tower. It crossed Hwy. 33, then turned south to follow Hwy. 33 for a mile to the Northwest Road. The trail followed the Northwest Road to the intersection of Mountain Springs, then ran north on Mountain Springs to the base camp.

The 1972-81 rides continued under the sponsorship of the AAHA (Alabama Arabian Horse Association). The original staff of Kenton Stephens, Jack Goodman, John Lowery and others along the way, nurtured these humble beginnings. The original trail was used for these events, and the "good news" traveled fast. "Endurance Riding... Southern Style," an article that appeared in *Saddle Action*, described the 1972 trip from Reno, Nevada, by Sam Arnold and Flying C Glaoui, to participate in the November 26 event. The team was the First to Finish in the 2nd Annual Alabama Ride. The author described their Saturday pre-ride trail inspection as "places where a mule would hesitate to go." At the vet check, Sam's first remark was "These people aren't foolin' around." They were initiated to the sport in this 25-miler. Meanwhile, I was home with a young equestrian in the making, soon-to-be Aytrey Blalock. Numerous southeastern riders of honorable mention began their careers with the Alabama Ride during these years: Alice Smith,

Shelia Hutchenson, Jim and Barbara Daily, Jerry Gray, Jerrilynn Huffman, and Joe Long.

The base camp was relocated to a spot on Gum Pond Road in 1979. The Sipsey River portion of the trail was lost due to "wilderness" designation. Gone were the days of one fifty-mile loop with no repeated trail. Joe Long introduced the Heart of Dixie on July 4, 1980, at a base camp across from Reno's Grocery on Hwy. 63. This was the first 100 mile event in the Bankhead. With the sweltering southern heat, it notoriously became the last "summer" 100-miler. The 1981 Alabama Ride was the last year of nurturance by the Mitchells at the Reno's Grocery base camp.

In the spring of 1982, David and Carol Blue introduced the Black Warrior Ride, a two day 100-miler, at the USFS Owl Creek Horse Camp. Jackie Mitchell, Jack Rogers and Lynn Luna had reviewed the location with the Bankhead Ranger District. I had developed the proposal for the project in one of my graduate classes, and Charles Borden exercised political calisthenics to make the camp a reality. Joe Long continued his management tenure with the traditional fall running of the Alabama Ride. In 1987, under Joe's capable leadership, the Alabama Ride was the AERC Southwest Championship event.

In 1989, I agreed to rear the teenage Alabama Ride into young adulthood. I will never forget my first ride-management experience. It is recounted in "A Ride Manager's First" in *Trail Blazer*. Coordination of rides in the Southeast required that we move from Thanksgiving weekend to the last Saturday in September. It rained from Monday, prior to the ride, until Sunday morning, totaling 12 inches of rainfall. Only one rider finished the 100-miler: a junior, Joy Buxton, and her trusted Arab gelding, Kommertary. Brian Bourne crawled out of bed at 3:00 a.m. as escort on the last leg.

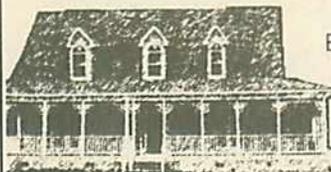
In 1990, Joe Long introduced the Moonlight Madness to the Bankhead. His primary purpose was to convince folks that it doesn't hurt to ride in the dark. This was my first night-ride experience, thanks to Aytrees... "Oh, Mom, it would be fun!"

During my tenure as ride manager of the Alabama Ride, the participation of equines in the endurance sport has increased 50%. The 1989 event hosted 49 riders in the limited distance and endurance event; in 1994 we hosted 75 rider-

mount teams in the "pre-silver" event. We hope those riders that have enjoyed the scenic beauty of the Bankhead National Forest will join us for the *Silver Celebration* of the Alabama Ride on October 7, 1995.

Victorian Riverbridge Inn Bed & Breakfast

Duncan Bridge • Smith Lake • Highway 257 • Jasper
Located Between Curry and Arley



Specializing in a Good Hearty Breakfast, Luncheons and those Sizzling Good Steak Dinners from Everett's Steak House

Reservations
Call 205-387-1761

EVERETT & BETTY WILSON

Enjoy Smith Lake From The Vistas Only This Inn Offers



ED and DEB GRAY, OWNERS

Rt. 4, Box 6, Hwy. 72 West
Rogersville, AL 35652
(205) 247-0544



GREY WOLF TRADING POST

THE LEATHER FACTORY

Indian Moccasins - Pottery - Blankets - Prints
Mandallas - Baja - Teeshirts - Accessories
Wholesale - Retail

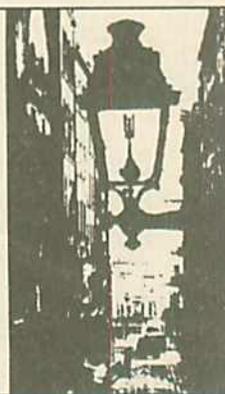
Across From Joe Wheeler State Park - Rogersville, AL, Hwy. 72 West

Vantage Point Gallery

211-A 2nd Ave. SE
Decatur, AL
(Next To B.J.'S)

355-3230

Fine Art Prints & Custom Framing
Gifts & Accessories For The
Environmentally Minded



MON.-SAT. 10-5
SUN 1-5



ROGERSVILLE ANTIQUE MALL ANTIQUES and COLLECTIBLES

104 LEE ST.
ROGERSVILLE, AL 35652

PEGGY VICKERS
PHONE 205/247-1491

HWY 207 & HWY 72 BEHIND HARDEES

Road Rip

The Road Removal Implementation Project

by Kraig Klungness

In the article "Roading our Forests to Death" of the Bankhead Monitors last issue (#16, spring 95), the first two paragraphs were directly quoted from literature provided by the organization ROAD-RIP, while the third paragraph came directly from Keith Hammer's *Road-Ripper's Guide to the National Forests* published by ROAD-RIP.

ROAD-RIP is a coalition of grassroots wilderness and environmental groups from across the country, led by The Wildlands Project and Biodiversity Legal Foundation. Our focus is specific: ROAD-RIP seeks removal and road prevention on U.S. public wildlands.

TWP provides the vision for coordinating road elimination with large-scale ecosystem restoration and lends technical expertise; BLF develops legal strategies and assists in their application. The coalition's regional grassroots groups provide the critical knowledge and perspective derived from their road-fighting experience, along with many field-tested insights.

ROAD-RIP's work is to combine and coordinate these elements into a highly effective set of road-fighting tools. To empower the grassroots, we sponsor Road-Ripper's workshops to train activists, serve as an avenue for intergroup communication, provide national coordination for regional campaigns, and educate the public on the ecological effects of roads and the benefits derived from eliminating them on public wildlands.

The *Road-Rippers Handbook* is a fundamental tool ROAD-RIP is putting into activists' hands. It contains each of the following guides:

- The Road-Ripper's Guide to the National Forests
- The Road-Ripper's Guide to the National Parks
- The Road-Ripper's Guide to Off-Road Vehicles

Road-Ripper's Guides to the Bureau of Land Management and to National Wildlife Refuges are currently in production and, when ready, will be provided to all who previously purchased handbooks. The handbook is in loose-leaf binder format so it can be periodically updated. In addition to these guides, its resource section is packed with critical information on FOIA requests, the ecological effects of roads, road impact, assessment, contacting federal land management agencies, recommended books and articles, information sources and more. You can get a handbook by sending us \$12 (our cost), or, for the individual road-ripper's guides, send \$3 each. Contact us and we can send you an order form.

ROAD-RIP's workshops train activists on how to legally get public lands roads obliterated and revegetated, and wildland road proposals stopped. Using the road-rippers' handbook as a text, the workshops cover the ecological effects of roads, the role of road elimination in establishing conservation reserves, and administrative and legal tools to use in road-stopping efforts.

Road-building on our public lands is one of the most ecologically destructive, economically dishonest, and politically corrupt scandals in U.S. political history. It directly contradicts the best visions of the *The Bankhead Monitor*

American public lands conservation movement, converts tax revenues strongly needed for ecological restoration into welfare payments for wealthy corporations, and destroys BIG WILDERNESS and the species that live there. ROAD-RIP wants to do all it can to increase the success of grassroots road-fighting on public wildlands.

You can reach ROAD-RIP at P.O. Box 7516, Missoula, MT 59807; phone 406-543-9551. (Kraig Klungness is a cofounder of ROAD-RIP)

"When You Go Your Own Way"



Boots & Shoes

LAWRENCE COUNTY EXCHANGE, INC.
12955 AL Highway 157, Moulton, Alabama
(205) 974-9213



EARTH FRIENDLY

OF HUNTSVILLE

GREEN PRODUCTS AND GIFTS

205.536.5602

2357 Whitesburg Drive, Suite D, Huntsville, AL 35801

Meet the Manascos

Ruth & Jim Manasco, and family, owners of Dancing Rabbit Studio will be showcasing their wonderful creations at the Trading Post. Don't miss the opportunity to talk to these talented artists!



Saturday,
December 2, 1995
974-7678



from 9 to 5 p.m. at the
Warrior Mountains Trading Post

In Moulton, Alabama at the intersection of highways 33 & 36

JOHN GARVIN SANFORD CHEROKEE MOUNTAIN MAN

By Lamar Marshall



The late John Garvin Sanford

I first met Garvin Sanford in 1966. I had a passion for a place that was called May's Gulf, so called by the man who first took me camping and exploring in its 600 foot gorge. Modern folks call it Little River Canyon. This is where I cut my canyon teeth; running the blufflines and steep hillsides of this wild place.

I worked in the meat department of a grocery store in Birmingham with an old gentleman who one day revealed to me that he was raised in the area that is today called Little River Canyon on Lookout Mountain. I was intrigued by the stories told by old-timers.

about lost silver and lead mines. Harry told me that if any person alive knew the location of an old lost silver mine in this canyon, it was a somewhat eccentric old timer named John Garvin Sanford who lived at Blanche.

Garvin became one of what I call "The Elders of the Outdoors." These are those who have large impacts on the lives of seekers. I have sought to learn the wilderness, the old ways of different peoples in different eras. My Dad, my Grandpa, John Foshee, and Garvin were some of my special teachers of the outdoors.

Harry continued to tell me many tales about old Garvin, including one that I verified later through Garvin himself: Harry told me of seeing the corpse of a man shot by Garvin. As the corpse had been shot with a shotgun, Harry vividly remembered seeing dark blue buckshot wounds all over the fellow's body.

I still remember the day that I decided that the worst thing that could happen if I tried to visit Garvin was that I could get shot.

I drove about 90 miles to Blanche and found the Sanford place exactly where Harry had said it would be. I pulled into the driveway and could not decide where the door to his house was. In fact, I couldn't even see a house in the conglomeration of junk, tin-covered sheds and other ancient things. I'm sure Garvin was watching from some camouflaged crack when I heard a voice say "Who's there?"

I introduced myself and told him how I knew about him. He became more friendly, and at that moment I made a friend who would set me up for a decade of "prowling." This was how Garvin liked to describe our many trips into the forgotten places of Little River Canyon, as well as the mountains of northeast Alabama and southern Tennessee.

Garvin knew every Indian campsite in the country, every Yankee and Reb camp, and most every mountainside around that still harbored the famed "Sang" plant.

He carried me into the backwoods to visit outlaws of the 20th century that you only read about in books. We drove 10 miles once on dirt backroads to a shed with an octagon-shaped cock-fighting pit. I cannot describe with words the gathering of armed, white-lightning-swallowing-ruffians that fought

chickens with the same passion that great generals fought wars. I considered myself to be lucky to leave with all my limbs.

One day I asked Garvin about shooting the man that Harry told me about seeing dead. Garvin's friendly face became seriously stern. He didn't like the fact that I knew about this.

"That strapper came here to kill me. He rode up on a mule drunk. He had a gun. He was calling me to come out. I shot him off'n that mule."

Garvin loved old things. His buildings were filled with old blue canning jars, old glass insulators, and hundreds of antiques that were in poor condition. He saved everything.

He milked a goat into an old coffee pot. He would set the milk up to cool and drink it right out of the can.

Chickens ran around his bare dirt yard and roosted anywhere they took a notion. Garvin was a master at finding their laying spots and retrieving their eggs.

One of Garvin's favorite spots was his secret healing water spring. The water trickled out of a cut by a highway that ran down the east side of Lookout Mountain. He had a pipe stuck in it. He drank the water and used the red muck that accumulated where it pooled to put on cuts and sores. It looked rusty to me and I was always afraid that I would get lockjaw if I got it into a cut.

Garvin and I made many trips into the forest and canyons over many years. He showed me secret places that are so special that I still refuse to show anybody.

One day I called his house and he didn't answer. I called for several days and suspected that something was wrong. I had made him promise to call me if he ever got sick or needed help. This was the only promise that he ever broke with me. I eventually contacted his sister who said that Garvin died in a hospital of pneumonia. That was a long time ago. As Garvin so aptly put it "There's been a lotta water over the dam and the ginseng's getting thick."

If I had recorded only 10% of the history and mountain life that Garvin shared with me, I could write a 500-page book.

I have forgotten most of his words now but I have not forgotten him. The spirit of his wildwood wisdom lives in me and I am passing it on to the next generation.



Garvin cooks up a pot of delicious stew.



Farewell old friend — Garvin and Lamar in June of 1973

The Ice House

China - Gifts

844 Seminary Street Moulton, Alabama 35650
(205) 974-8727

Tammy Fennel

Owner/Buyer

TVS • STEREOS • APPLIANCES • FURNITURE

Budget RENT TO OWN

1006 20TH STREET
HALEYVILLE, ALABAMA
205-486-7368

SOUTH MAIN STREET
WINFIELD, ALABAMA
487-6530

TOWN & COUNTRY PLAZA
HAMILTON, ALABAMA
921-7700

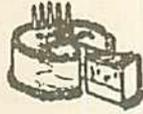


Batting
Cages

SONNY'S Fast Track

387-7869

Putt Putt Golf



B'Day Parties

Mini-Golf



Go
Karts



Kiddie
Rides



Present This Ad For A \$5.50
Discount On A Go Kart Ride
Limit One Per Visit

HIGHWAY 69 NORTH • BOLDO

Chaparral • Bravo • JC • Silverton

RIVERCHASE BOAT SALES & SERVICE

At Lucy's Branch Resort & Marina

(205) 729-6116
(205) 729-1034 FAX

P.O. DRAWER 50
RT. 5, BOX 452
ATHENS, AL 35611

"Serving Hartselle Since 1921"

Cards



Gifts

Hartselle Rexall Drugs

137 Main St. • Hartselle, AL 35640 • (205) 773-2566

WILLIE LEE SALES

Wholesale



Retail

We pay cash for campers

Willie or Barbara
(205) 648-8026

Route 2, Box 286
Cordova, Alabama 35550

7826 AL HWY 36, DANVILLE, AL 35619
INTERSECTION OF 157 & 36
VISITORS WELCOME ANYTIME



DIXIE BAR RANCH & TACK SHOP

Your Source For Delta Trailers



Harold Kelsoe 974-1202
Clifford Kelsoe 773-6226
Sherry Terry 773-6226

DORIS'S RESTAURANT

Home Of The 14 Oz. Ribeye

Fresh Fish • Home-Cooked Bar-B-Que

Daily Buffet

Breakfast Bar On Saturday And Sunday

All You Can Eat For \$2.99!

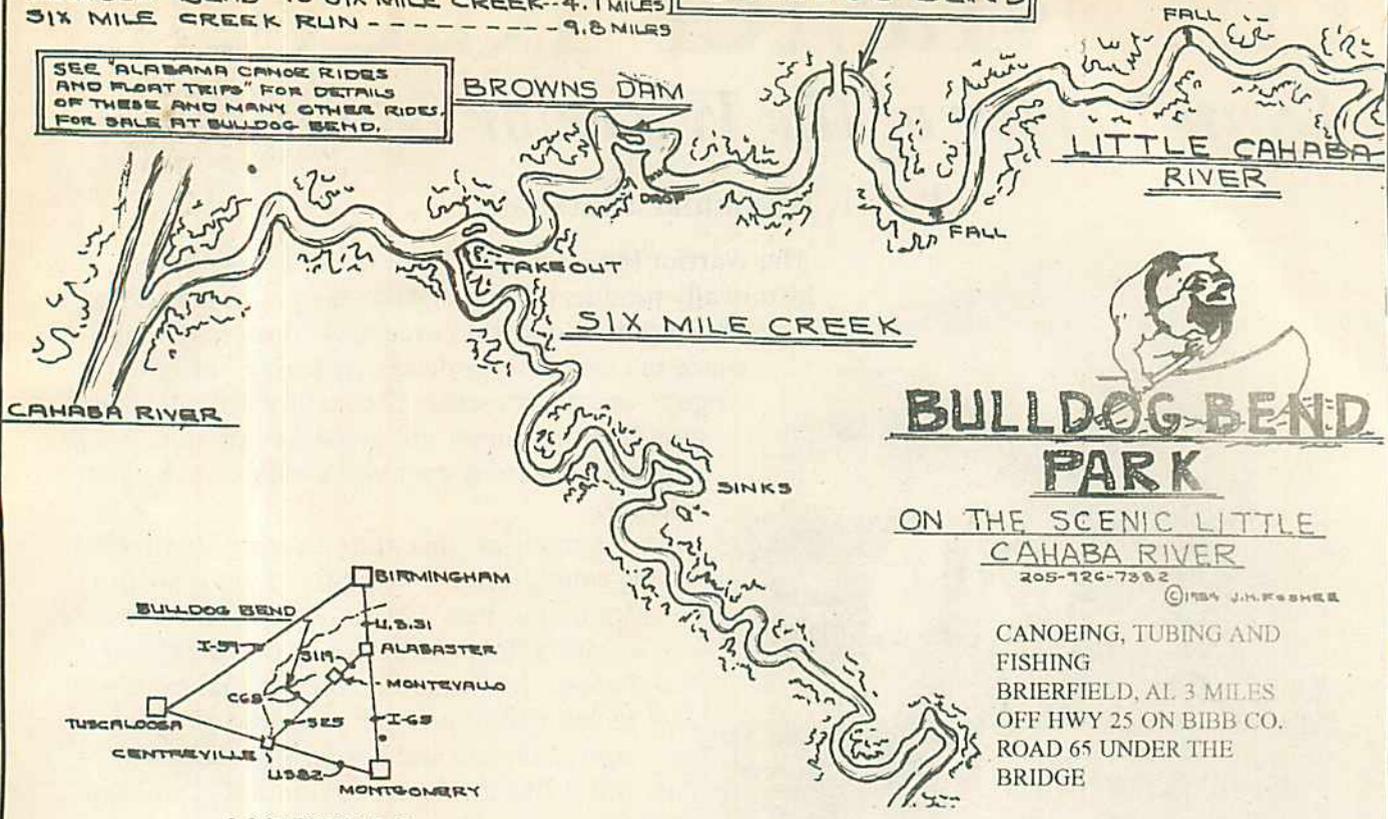
Hwy 157, West Point, AL.

Next To G-Tees Factory Outlet • 739-6692

BULLDOG BEND TO BROWNS DAM---1.8 MILES
 BULLDOG BEND TO SIX MILE CREEK--4.1 MILES
 SIX MILE CREEK RUN-----9.8 MILES

BULLDOG BEND

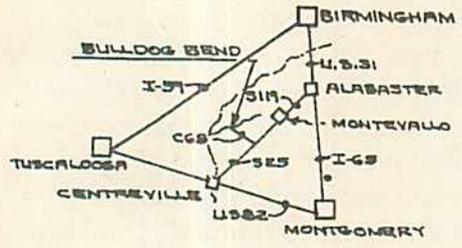
SEE "ALABAMA CANOE RIDES AND FLOAT TRIPS" FOR DETAILS OF THESE AND MANY OTHER RIDES. FOR SALE AT BULLDOG BEND.



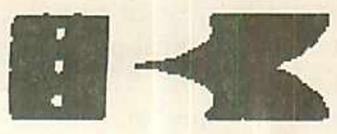
ON THE SCENIC LITTLE CAHABA RIVER
 205-726-7382

©1984 J.H. FOSHEE

CANOEING, TUBING AND FISHING
 BRIERFIELD, AL 3 MILES OFF HWY 25 ON BIBB CO. ROAD 65 UNDER THE BRIDGE



LOCATION MAP



Kawasaki



SUZUKI

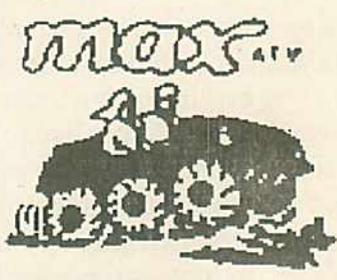
Jasper Motorsports, Inc.

Route 12, Box 160
 Jasper, Alabama 35501

221-6060



Husqvarna



The Master Recycler

Lynn Porter of the Warrior Mountains

Part 1, By Lamar Marshall

The Warrior Mountains of the Bankhead Forest have historically produced some of Alabama's most interesting people. Lynn Porter is no exception. Born in the innocence of rural independence, he learned at an early age to use the resources that nature provided. His grandparents, aunts and uncles taught him to take advantage of whatever was available to make a living.

Lynn is moving and restoring an original log cabin from the outskirts of the Warrior Mountains, near Mt. Hope, to Black Warrior's Cove on the eastern side of the Bankhead Forest. He dismantled the original cabin and its later additions that consisted of a bedroom, kitchen and porch. The cabin will be much like it was over a hundred years ago. Lynn constantly makes references to reusing rather than throwing away.

Following are some questions that I asked Lynn:

Lynn, what is your philosophy on recycling?

"What I've found is that most people see the bad before they see the good. They just say: 'throw it away, and well get a new one.' They don't ask how can we fix it and use it over again.

Ninety eight percent of the people would have looked at that cabin and said: 'Its gone, man, its gone. It is a shame that old cabin is rotted down.' But probably only 10% of the cabin was actually gone. I lowered the ceiling height one foot and replaced eight logs. Keep the roof on it and it'll last another hundred years. There are a lot of options other than trashing the place. Look to the good instead of the bad. There is good in everything. There is even some good in the Forest Service clearcutting because it is bringing us back together as a people.

"As recyclers, we are a small group, but we are growing. Recycling would help reduce clearcutting if the government wouldn't allow our logs to get shipped overseas.

"A great evil in society today is the breakdown of the family circle and people getting away from their past. The people that lived through the Great Depression will be gone soon. They can tell you about recycling and getting by with the things at hand. Each old person knows things and has seen changes that you are not going to see. They have seen how those changes affect the whole circle of life. It is wrong to stop listening to other peoples' opinions and to say that they are trying to rule your life. You have got to have respect for the wisdom of others."

In other words recycling is as natural as the circle of life?

“Every creature is special. Everything is made of the same thing. From the smallest bird to the elephant, when we die we turn to dust. We just happen to have a different form. We are dirt which is molded into a different life form. When we finish our earth-walk we die and then we return to the earth, to the grass, to the air and to the stream. We become a part of everything and we are always here. We always will be. It is a never-ending-cycle. As far as I know, all religions teach the same thing about the afterlife. The Christians say that you live, die and have the ten commandments, but when you die you are satisfied. You are content in your heart, therefore your spirit should be content. To the Native Americans, I become the grass to become the buffalo to feed my people. I am the grass; the water you drink and the air you breath. These things are our ancestors.

I believe that we should get back to natural foods. I got balogna for lunch today and I am going to eat it because my mother bought it for me. I am about to make a commitment not to eat store bought meat because of the steroids. My dad was a farmer. One year, the land bank program came in, and they started to set aside land because the government would pay them not to grow anything. One of my fields down there is called the cotton pin patch because it is shaped kinda like a pin. They would sow it, but not sow it thick. They ate peas practically every meal. One year they canned 125 gallons of green beans because everything had rotted out. It rained and it rained.”

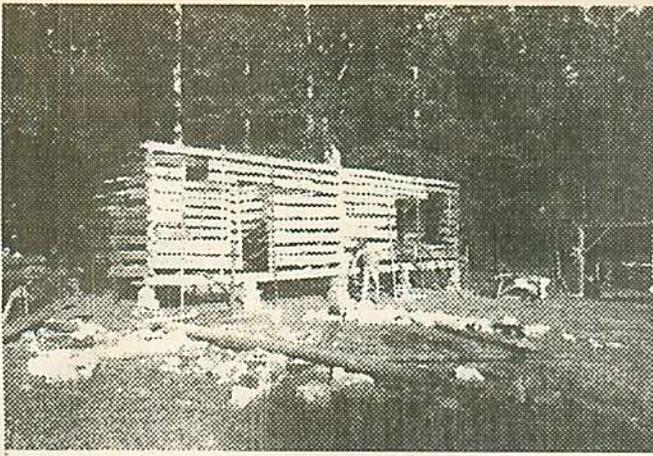
What is happening to the earth?

“It is not what’s happening to the earth, but what we are doing to the earth. The earth is our Mother and she still nurtures us. She has not severed our umbilical cord and if she had we would die. We are killing the earth with air and water pollution, chemicals, and landfills. There is no man-made chemical that is acceptable, but society calls for it today, and there has got to be a change in society and the way we live and look at things.

“With the log cabin, I used natural chemicals. I used boric acid which you can use to make rat, ant poison and roach poisoning out of. It’s naturally mined from the earth out west. Its use goes back for 4000 years.”



The cabin before it was moved. It was deteriorating rapidly.



The Hawk's Nest rises at its new location.

What kind of trees are in this cabin?

"I did not have books to tell me about the trees. Virginia Pines are in the cabin. The old barns that have been standing around there for years and years and years are old growth Virginia Pines.

"Early when we were tearing down the cabin, this hawk flew by. There is an old wood lot nearby, probably five acres of old poplar, old sour wood, ash, and ancient wild elm. She came in and landed on this nest. At that time we figured that she was still laying on the eggs, but no, there were little hawks in the nest. When they're little they can feed on mice and snakes and frogs. As they get bigger, their food demand requires more food.

After a couple of days, there were eight little white heads popping up. The day that we went down and got up the old nails, hauled off the tires and old tin that was no good, moved the bobwire and posts, one of the baby birds stood and his wings never stopped.

"The hawks were special to the Native Americans because they were strong and they were hunters. I heard once a saying that said that 'the rain is clean, the grass is tall, the mice are many and the coyotes are fat.' The hawks are great hunters. They can see for miles. They stand above all in the woods. Their name is 'Little Eagle' in the Cherokee language."

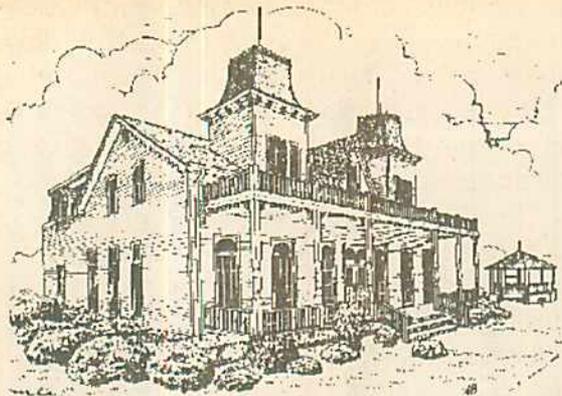
Are there different styles of cabins?

"They've got dove tails, v-notches and there is a Cherokee notch. Your cabin would be called a Cherokee cabin because of the notch. That is the oldest cabin. Each row of logs at every turn is raised a foot- that's how they kept their elevation. The logs would be uniform, but the notches would be precise. It has been in the Bankhead as long as my family. My great-grandfather has been dead for 25 years, and when he was alive he said that this cabin was around 150 years old."

In our next issue we will have a complete story on the Raising of the Hawk's Nest - the restoration of a Bankhead historic landmark and more about Lynn Porter, the Master Recycler.



The cabin approaches completion.



Cullman County Museum

211 2nd Avenue N.E.
Cullman, Alabama 35055
205/739-1258

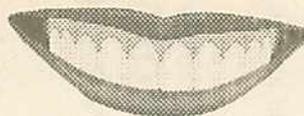
Museum Hours: Monday • Tuesday • Wednesday • Friday
9 A.M. - Noon / 1 P.M. - 4 P.M.
Thursday 9 A.M. - Noon
Sunday 1:30 P.M. - 4:30 P.M.

Admission Charged

"For A Beautiful Smile"

Call
BORDEN'S FAMILY DENTISTRY
MOULTON, AL. (205) 974-4481

**STRONG SUPPORTERS
OF THE ENVIRONMENT**



"We Keep You Smiling"

State law requires the following statement in all ads:
NO REPRESENTATION IS MADE ABOUT THE QUALITY
OF DENTAL SERVICE TO BE PERFORMED OR THE
EXPERTISE OF THE DENTIST PERFORMING SUCH
SERVICE.

Bill Hennessee
Phone:
764-2041



Pam Hennessee
Fax:
766-1559

Victor Hodges

Wally Hodges

Shoals Barbeque Champion
311 South Court Street, Florence, Alabama

LINDA SHIPMAN
OWNER



Whispers Lingerie

101 TRACESIDE PLAZA
JASPER, ALABAMA 35501

UNIQUE GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

221-4261

CHIP DAVIS

HK

**GUNS • N • SUCH
PAWN**

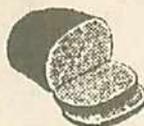
BUY • SELL • TRADE

228 NO. COURT ST.

FLORENCE, AL 35630

YOUNG'S MEAT MARKET

1621 4th St. S.W., Cullman, Alabama 35055



Stick With The Best!

Frozen Vegetables And
Fresh Meats



Owner: Greg Young

Ph: (205) 734-6012

ADVERTISE IN THE BANKHEAD MONITOR (205) 974-7678

ALABAMA SCHOOL OF OUTDOOR SKILLS

INSTRUCTOR:
Lamar Marshall

**ORIENTEERING
MAP READING**

COMPASS

SELF-DEFENSE

WILDLIFE

CORDAGE

**INDIAN LORE
BARK CRAFT**



INSTRUCTOR:
Darryl Patton

FIRE BY FRICTION

SHELTER

WATER

**PLANT FOODS
PIT FIRED POTTERY**

PRIMITIVE BOWS

**MEDICINAL PLANTS
BRAIN TANNING**

The Alabama School of Outdoor Skills is located in the rustic Bankhead National Forest and on the edge of Lookout Mountain at the head of Yellow Creek Falls. The school was established with the objective of teaching modern day man the primitive living skills of his not so primitive ancestors.

SKILLS

The following skills will be covered depending upon the number of students and length of class:

A. Basic wilderness survival skills

1. Shelter (Debris hut, Squirrel shelter, Wickiup)
2. Water (Solar/Transpiration Stills, Filters, Sources of water)
3. Fire (Bow Drill, Hand Drill, Flint/Steel, Magnesium Fire Starters, etc.)
4. Food (Animal and wild plants)

B. Brain tanning various types of hides to include making rawhide and buckskin from a deer hide.

C. Primitive Pit-Fired Pottery from digging it to making pots and firing them in a Creek fire pit.

D. Wild Plant identification of from 50 to 100 or more native and

introduced plants. This will include both medicinal/food plants.

E. Cordage - Learn to make cordage from Yucca, Dogbane, Hickory, Slippery Elm, Poplar, Buckskin and Rawhide.

O. Very basic and primitive neo-lithic stone/flint tools

P. Figure 4 and Paiute Deadfalls along with snares



ALABAMA SCHOOL OF OUTDOOR SKILLS STUDENT APPLICATION

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

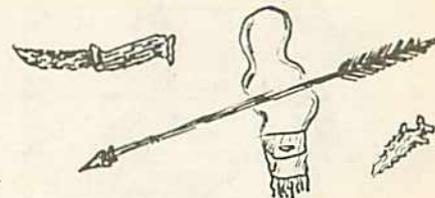
PHONE NUMBER () _____

AGE _____ **MALE/FEMALE** _____

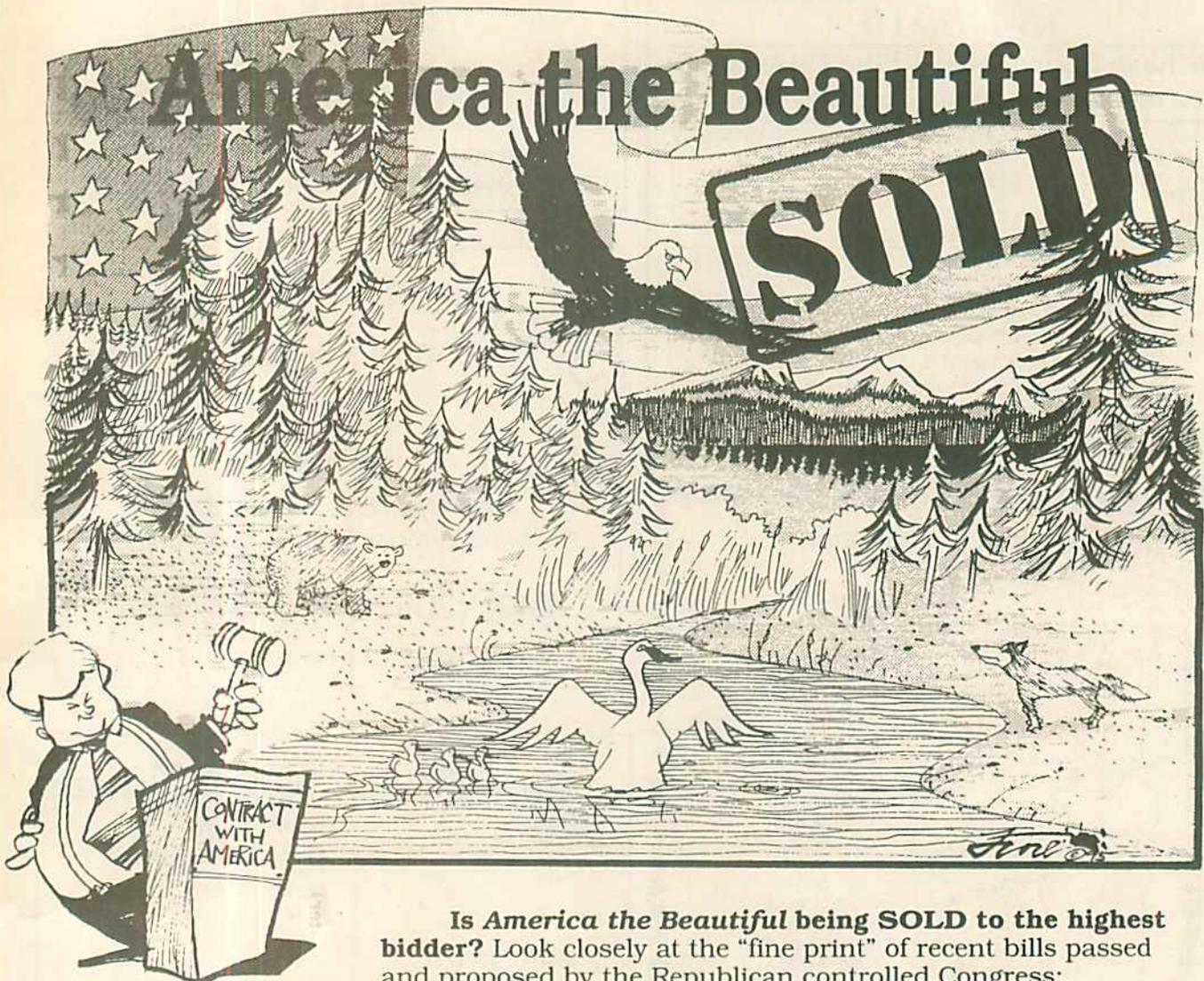
TYPE COURSE:

BASIC _____

ADVANCED _____



For more information concerning course dates, please contact Darryl Patton at (205) 523 - 5300 or Lamar Marshall at (205) 974 -7678. Tuition runs from \$50 to \$75 for weekend courses and \$100 for the intensive three day course. One day courses are normally \$20 each person. Call and we'll set up a date. For a one day short course, please inquire as to availability and costs. Youth and Handicapped classes are also available. Special rates for school groups can be arranged.



Is America the Beautiful being SOLD to the highest bidder? Look closely at the "fine print" of recent bills passed and proposed by the Republican controlled Congress:

- ★ Open public lands to oil drilling and mining.
- ★ Reduce penalties for industrial polluting.
- ★ Eliminate protection for rare and endangered species and their habitat.
- ★ Remove protection for your clean water & air.

Supporters of these measures have carefully concealed all this by failing to disclose the true effects of their proposed laws. In fact, large corporations are the only beneficiaries of these laws and they will reap huge profits as your American Wildlands are sold for their short-term profits. This is worse than bad policy, this smacks of patriotism sold to the highest bidder.

Act now to save what little is left of America's Natural Heritage. Stop these bills and the supporters of the "Contract with America" now. **Save America the Beautiful.**

Senators or Representatives
Senate/House, Wash., DC 20510
202-224-3121

President Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Wash., DC 20500
202-456-1111
fax 202-456-2461 E-mail: President@whitehouse

sponsored by the
Biodiversity Legal Foundation

Box 18327, Boulder, CO 80308-1327

CULLMAN APOTHECARY

DOING ONE RIGHT THING

734-5010

**We have Perfumes and Fine Fragrances
for men & women at Discount Prices.**

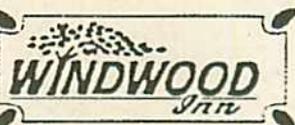
Casmir	Coolwater	BEAUTIFUL
Polo Sport	Design	Mackie
Red	Drakkar	Bijan
Red Door	Guess	Chanel
Joop	Opium	Obsession
and many more		

*THE HOME OF QUALITY, DEPENDABILITY AND INTEGRITY
WITH REASONABLE PRESCRIPTION PRICES*

- Trusses • Back Braces • Hollister & Squibb • Ostomy Supplies
- Spenco Arch Supports • Film & Developing • Walkers
- Wheel Chairs • Bedside Commodes
- Support Hose • Batteries, All Sizes • We Deliver

"Your Friend in Cullman Since 1946"

**While Traveling In Alabama . . .
Stay With Us At**



LOCATIONS:

- BAY MINETTE
- CENTREVILLE
- DEMOPOLIS
- GROVE HILL
- HARTSELLE
- ONEONTA
- RUSSELLVILLE
- SCOTTSBORO
- THOMASVILLE
- TUSCALOOSA

**HUGH
EDMONDS
MOTELS**

Convenient Locations For Your Comfort Throughout Alabama
Toll Free Reservation Number
1-800-233-0841



NATURESCAPE

"The great outdoors and a whole lot more"

"Ask About Our 10% Plan"

616 Hwy. 78E, Jasper Square
Jasper, AL 35501

Telephone
(205) 384-4030



MOULTON VISION CARE

Laural Plaza Suite D
11809 AL HWY 157
Moulton, AL 35650
(205) 974-7483

Optician
DARLENE WALDREP

Optometrist
DR. ROBERT SOULAGES

LAKE SHORE CAMPGROUNDS

On Smith Lake



Off Hwy 278 At Sipsey River
Between Double Springs And Addison

(205) 489-5351

Sipsey River Canoe Take Out Point



Spann Real Estate

HIGHWAY 78
WINFIELD, ALABAMA 35594

MARY SMITH
ASSOCIATE BROKER
Business 205-487-6536
Residence 205-487-2453



SALES, RENTAL

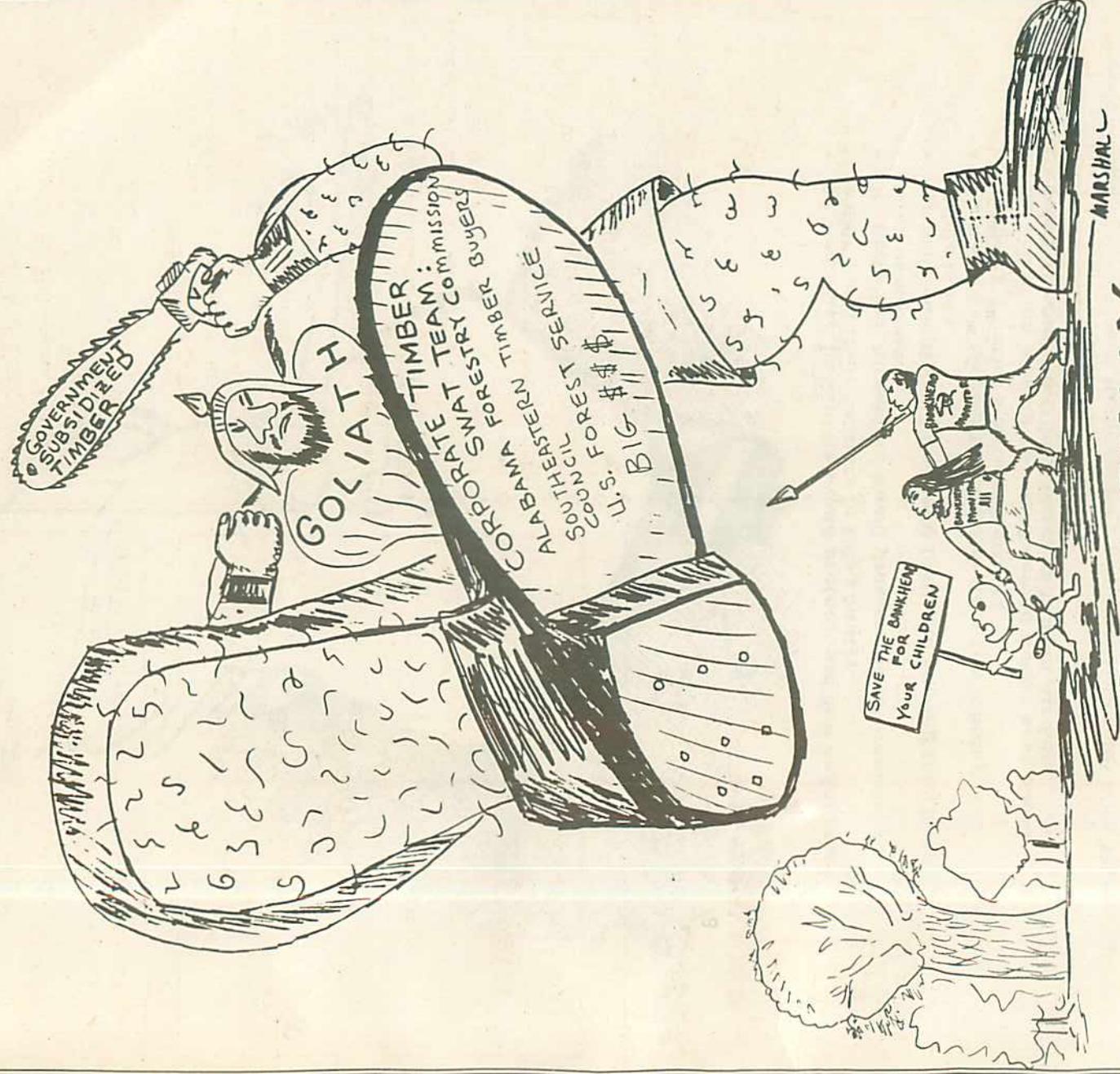


Larry W. Smith

Professional Manager, Muscle Music, Inc.

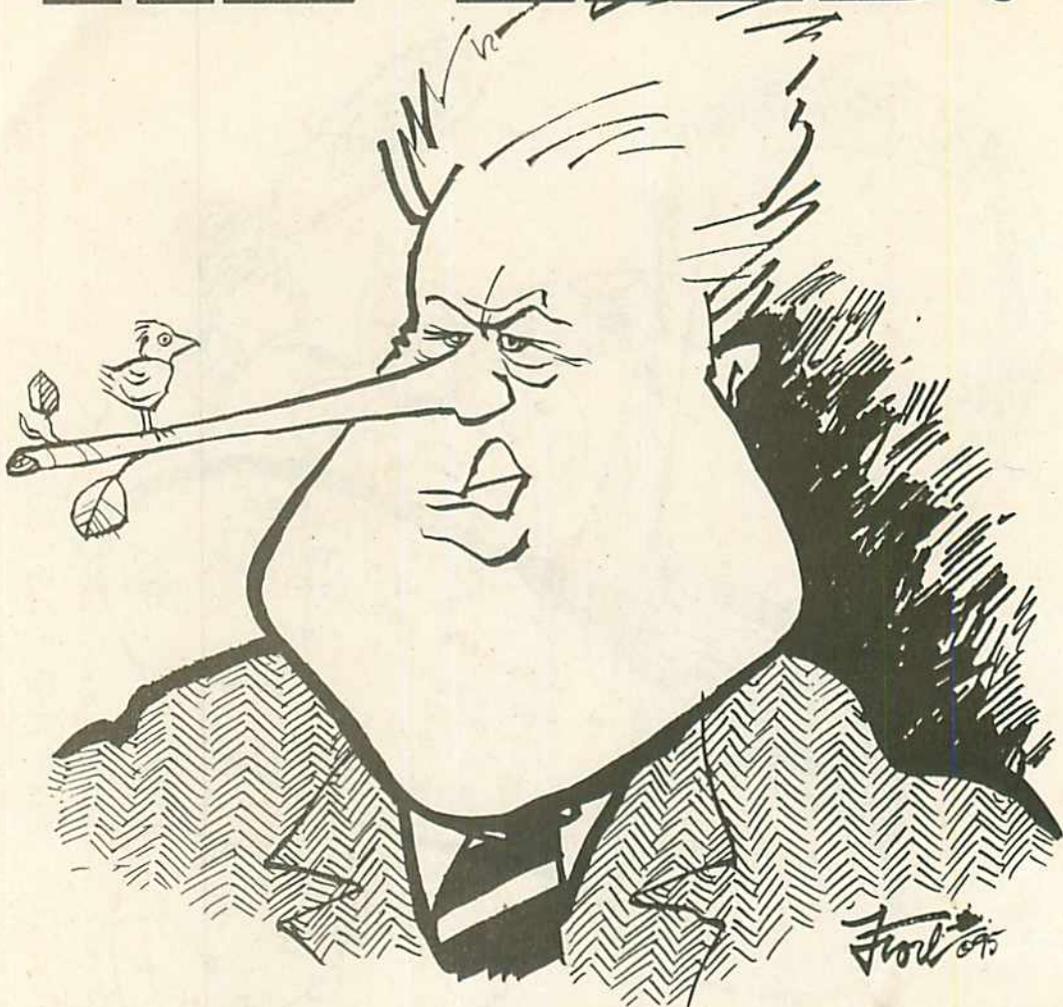
14546 Court Street, Moulton, AL 35650 (205) 974-1990

Email: MM@HIWAAY.NET



THE BULLY

HE LIED!



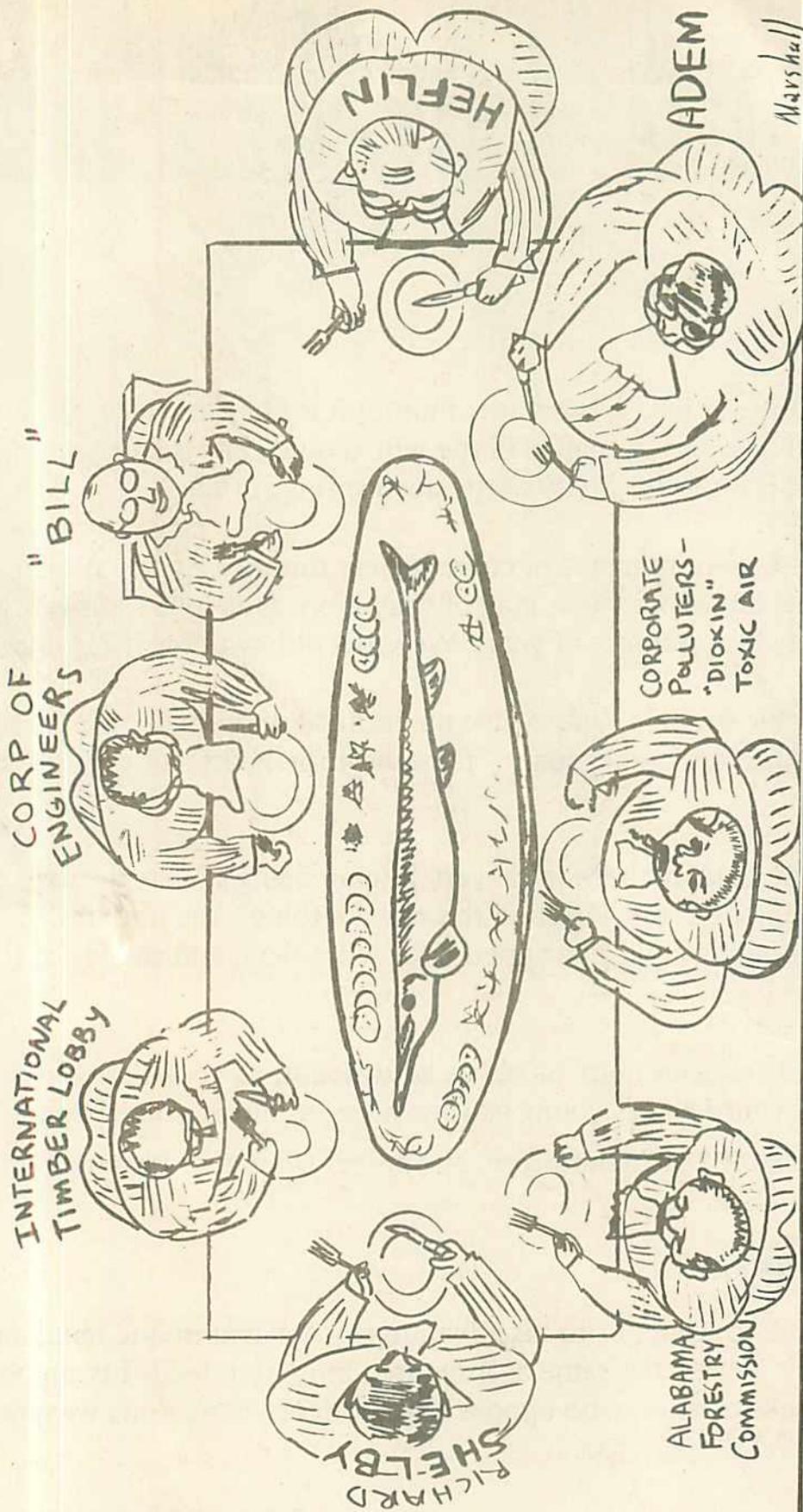
- **He lied when he said he would protect rare and endangered wildlife and their habitats in this country.**
- **He lied when he said he would protect the few remaining ancient forests.**
- **He lied when he said he would institute grazing reform on public lands.**
- **He lied when he said he would protect the funding that supports America's Natural Heritage.**
- **He lied when he said he would defend public health and safety through the Clean Water and Clean Air Acts.**

President William Jefferson Clinton. Has he violated the public trust? He is the first president in 22 years to suspend protection for threatened and endangered species. He told us he would uphold the laws that protect our forests from unsustainable harvests and the consequent violations of the Clean Water Act. He lied when he promised to defend what Americans have said they value most: America the Beautiful with its native species, its ancient forests, its clean air and clean

water. President Clinton is not following through with his promises.

Can he salvage his Presidency? Only by standing firm on these things that all Americans treasure. He must act now and veto these environmentally destructive bills before more species become extinct, before all our forests become lumber farms, before you are forced to breathe and drink more industrial pollution. Give us what you promised, Mr. President. **Save America the Beautiful.**

sponsored by the Biodiversity Legal Foundation, Box 18327, Boulder, CO 80308-1327



THE CLAN WITH THE PLAN TO CAN "THE LAST ALABAMA STURGEON"
 We have the best politicians that corporate money can buy.

Around The Campfire

On Youth

"Youth is not a time of life; it is a state of mind; it is not a matter of rosy cheeks, red lips and supple knees; it is a matter of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions; it is the freshness of the deep springs of life.

"Youth means the predominance of courage over timidity, of adventure over the love of ease. This often exists in a man of sixty more than a boy of twenty. Nobody grows old merely by a number of years. We grow old by deserting our ideals.

"Years may wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Worry, doubt, self-distrust, fear and despair -- these bow the heart and turn the spirit back to dust.

"Whether sixty or sixteen, there is in every human being's heart the love of wonder, the sweet amazement at the stars and the starlike things, the undaunted challenge of events, the unfailing child-like appetite for what-next, and the joy of the game of living.

"You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair."

From the *Summit of Years Four Score*, by Samuel Ullman of Birmingham, Alabama.

On Politicians

A politician uses two weapons to his advantages - A carrot in one hand and a whip in the other. This is used the same as a sugared palm that feeds his supporters and a knife that slashes at those who oppose him. Both are dangerous weapons. Beware of either. They will destroy you.

From *LOBO*, by Gilbert Edwards

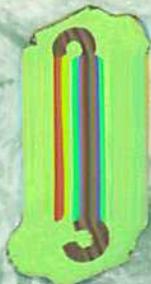


Industrial Tree Farming on our public
land in Bankhead National Forest.
Clearcut - poisoned and converted!
Is this Ecosystem Management?
We think not!

THE BANKHEAD MONITOR, INC.

A Nonprofit, Educational Corporation
P.O. Box 117, Moulton, AL 35650
"Fighting For the Last Wild Places"

Bulk Rate
U.S Postage
Paid
Moulton, AL
35650
Permit No. 111



Last Issue # 21
Sloan, Catherine Borden
1150 Arkadelphia Rd
Warrior, Al 35180

