

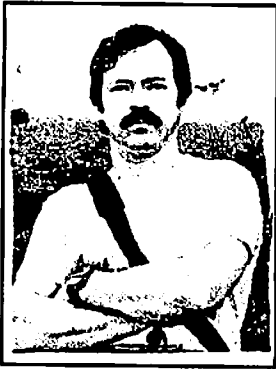
ISSUE NO.9 \$1.50

# BANKHEAD MONITOR

TAKING THE PULSE OF THE BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST



**"MOODY'S GROUP AND USFS ATTACK TBM"**



**Lamar Marshall**

**W**e are never surprised at the next move of the "national forest clearcutter's club." Just when it seems that the management of the Bankhead Forest is willing to work with the 70% majority who oppose the destruction of public lands, a new turn of events changes the game. The Alabama Forestry Commission, the US Forest Service, international timber companies and other timber industry officials have formed a private group to fight against the public. State money is being used to operate this new beast that calls itself EAGLE. I would be willing to bet that

Federal monies are also being used. Mr. James Ramey, District Ranger of the Bankhead is presiding over one committee. The group is chaired by none other than the fanatic who believes that God ordained the forests to be clearcut - Colin Bagwell. He likens all us radicals who oppose his brand of forestry as "the greatest threat to America since the communist infiltration of the 50's." Let's not waste valuable editorial space on garbage. See article - The Lunatic Fringe inside.

It is a sad day when a bunch of bureaucratic puppets can take a piece of public property such as the Black Warrior Mountains of the Bankhead National Forest and strip it for it's elements. To strip away the romantic history and the beauty of this forest in the face of all those who love it is a cultural crime against all Alabamians. To reduce a rich, diverse ecosystem such as the Appalachian Bankhead to cold calculations of board feet and tonnage of fiber is a crime against nature.

Our army of concerned citizens is fighting back. We have people going to school to learn the fine art of appeals and most importantly, litigation. With the new endangered species listings in the Bankhead, and the past history of the FS management, we believe that someone must pay the price for violations of the Endangered Species Act. Laws were made to be enforced. It is becoming more clear that this is the only way to bring the Outlaw Ranger into compliance. This will be done in due time. The snare is set.

The west flank of the Sipsey Wilderness is flagged and ready to be seedtree clearcut only yards from the bluff overlooking Parker Falls on Parker Branch. No regard for a scenic area! No setback from the slopeoff and bluffs. The Sipsey line itself will be cut right up to the painted trees. The hardwood ridges will be put into pines.

A ridiculous statement was recently made in the B,ham News by the EAGLE committee head Johnna Waid Godsey - "Sipsey Wilderness... No timber cutting is allowed because a group of people wanted to protect the trees. Well, the trees in the Wilderness are being devastated and killed by the pine beetle and they are spreading."

The truth is that not one hardwood is being killed by a beetle in the Wilderness. The artificial pine stands are being killed by nature and are returning back to the natural ecosystem that was the historical state. Pine plantations and pine beetle problems are imported by tree farmers. In the natural state, pines are scattered across the Bankhead. One here and one there. Our old-growth pines are majestic and beautiful. But the fiber farmers like Godsey cut them down, plant monocultures, and destroy native trees and plants with saw and poison. They invite the pine beetle to invade. Progressive foresters are wiser.

Lamar Marshall Printed on recycled paper. Cartooned likeness coincidental.

**THE BANKHEAD MONITOR, INC.**

A non-profit, educational corporation  
P.O. Box 117, Moulton, Al. 35650

**Publisher/Editor - Lamar Marshall**

**Writers/Researchers/Contributors**

Darryl Patton - Herbalist Rickey Butch Walker - Endangered Species Pat Weeks - Public Relations Dr. Charles Borden - Recreation Charles Hubbert - Cultural Resources Greg Preston - Special Projects Ed Herring - Historical Chris James - Botanical Consultant Jim Manasco - Naturalist Rickey Roberts Bill Weatherford John Foshee - Canoeing Melanie Johns - Taxonomist Charles Seifried - Cover Photographer Terra Manasco - Wildlife Biologist Mike Offutt - Illustrator

**Administrative**

The Council of the Inner Circle of Twelve

**Membership and Distribution**

550 members 4000 this issue 80 distributing stores

**Mar./April 93 TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b><u>ARTICLE</u></b>	<b><u>PAGE</u></b>
Canoeing Brushy Creek	1
Camp McDowell by Susan Horn	5
Dogwoods - Vanishing Tree	10
Forester's Forum - Guest Forester Greg Holmes	12
Dancing Rabbit	14
Bankhead Bluffs	16
Borden On Horses	17
National Forest News	18
The Official Retraction - by Lamar Marshall	19
Scenic Clearcuts of the Bankhead	20
The Beast That Prowls The Ridgetops	22
Kinlock Post Office by Ed Herring	23
Mule Logging Saves The Forest Rickey Butch Walker	23
That Which Must Be Kept by Terra Manasco	24
People Speak	26
The Lunatic Fringe	27
Trading Post	30
Woodcraft - The Turtle Mountain Tribe	33
<b>SPECIAL - SAVE AMERICA'S FORESTS</b>	<b>34</b>
Around the Campfire	41

**ABOUT THE FRONT COVER**

The great spring blizzard of 93 in the Bankhead. Looking down Brushy Creek. By none other the old master of the photograph, Charles Seifried. Charlie and I drove nearly 100 miles in the forest to catch the rare event - Bankhead in the snow. It was beautiful. Many roads were blocked by fallen pines. The great hardwoods withstood the storm. Some cedars and many hemlocks fell under the weight of the snow.

# THE UNKNOWN CANOE ROUTES OF BANKHEAD CANOEING BRUSHY CREEK

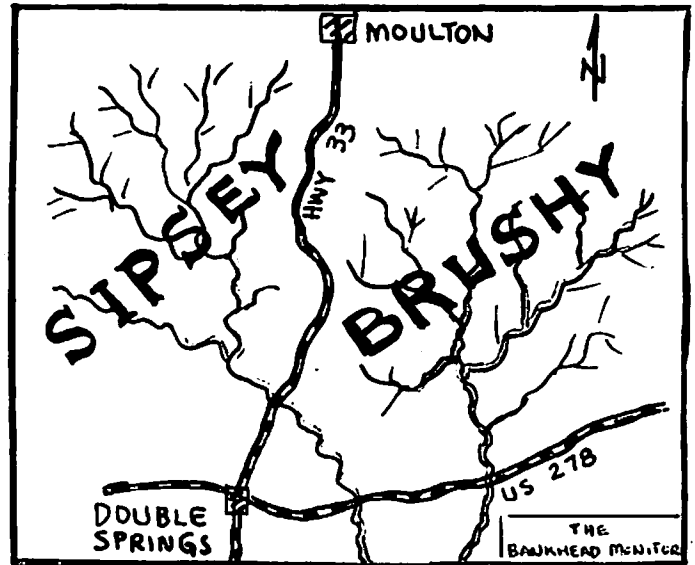
There are two major drainages in the Bankhead National Forest that flow south into the Warrior basin and Lewis Smith Lake. One is the Sipsey system on the west side of Hwy 33 and the other is the Brushy system on the east side of Hwy 33. In many ways they are twins and mirror images of one another. The big difference is that one is protected by the Sipsey Wilderness and Wild and Scenic River status and one is not.

In many ways the Brushy Creek drainage is more beautiful than its brother. The bluffs are outstanding; the waterfalls are many. The canoeing, as is all Bankhead canoeing, seasonal.

Both rivers have rare and endangered species of mussels. By all rights, Brushy should have some form of protected status.

There are two put ins. One is where FS Road 245 crosses Beech Creek and the other is at Brushy Lake. When the water is up after a rain or in the winter-spring higher levels you can put in at Beech and enjoy a beautiful ride after the first mile.

For the first mile, the land is flat. The first 3/4 of a mile is private property, so don't get out on it. The last mile before the junction with Brushy Creek is a narrow canyon with bluffs separated from the



## THE ALMOST MIRROR DRAINAGES

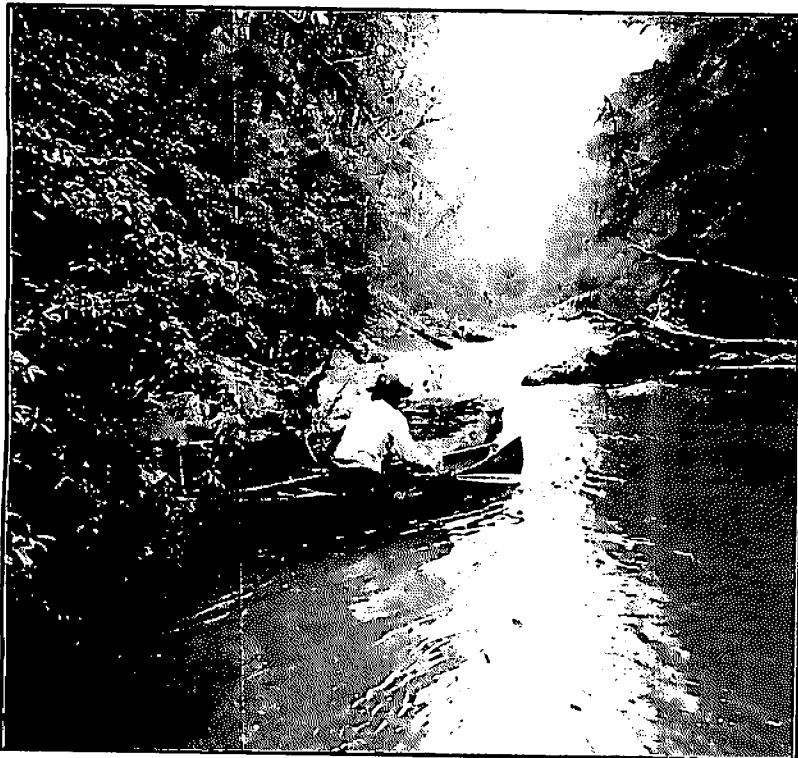
shoreline with hemlocks. A small waterfall from a sidestream on the right will signal your approach to Brushy just prior to mile two.

If you elect to put in at Brushy Lake, park at the picnic area or other handy access to the water.

Canoe across the lake, strike the right shore above the dam, strike the right shore above the dam. Portage around the dam and take off.

The first creek that comes in on the right just under a mile downstream has a pretty seasonal fall on it about a quarter of a mile up it. The first major landmark will be the influx of Beech Creek from the west at mile two.

There are two or three large trees that have fallen across the stream. Go around, under or over, whatever suits your fancy or ability. There are numerous rapids and chutes in the course of the eight mile stretch of water. Class one and two rapids only. Of course, the river can change rapidly during and after rains. This section of Brushy is characterized by bluffs and hemlock bottoms. Some very large yellow poplars grow along the shore. The little land that separates the bluffs and the river is very steep to vertical in most places. There are some dense thickets of laurel along the way. In season, there are dozens of small falls along the bluffs.



The major highlights along the way:

Mile 1 - small feeder stream on west has a beautiful falls about 1/4 mile up.

Mile 2 - The mouth of Beech Creek on west.

Mile 2.8 - The String of Beads is a series of rocks strewn along the east shore which is also a narrow chute that is fun. Also, at this point, notice the stream coming in from east. This is Coal Mine Branch that has a shallow, settler dug coal mine in the bluff line on its south side and a magnificent waterfall at its head about a quarter mile east of the river. Coal Mine Falls drops into a deep, turquoise pool.

Mile 4.3 - The mouth of Collier Creek on the west side. About 3 1/2 miles up this canyon is the fabulous Collier Creek Falls and mill site. I don't advise walking up this canyon from here. It is one of the ruggedest in the Bankhead. You can make this another trip and enter from the Grayson area.

Mile 6 - Don't miss this! The most awesome sight along this stretch of future Wild and Scenic Brushy is Sougahoagdee Falls ( Sow Creek). After the mouth of Collier Creek, this will be the next small creek entering from the west. It is several hundred yards off the river but the walk is easy.

Mile 7 - Mouth of Rush Creek enters from the east side. Some people put in at the next bridge up Rush and canoe down to here to enter Brushy.

Mile 7.5 - A small falls where a small creek enters Brushy on the east shore.

Mile 8 - Take out at Hickory Grove Road ( FS Road 255 )

There is good fishing along this stretch of Brushy. Bass, bream and catfish are to be taken.

**WARNING:** Do not attempt to float this or any other stretch of a Bankhead stream when the water is high during or after a heavy rain. This is even more important if you are not an experienced canoer. A fun little stream like Brushy becomes a raging and deadly force when the water rises only 3 or 4 feet. The debris in the trees attests to the fact that the water has been 15 or 20 feet up. Canoes have been lost here never to be seen again. The islands and beaches covered with bushes and small trees become dangerous strainers when the river pins you into them. We need a good gauge on the river. Perhaps we'll paint one on the bridge support. The official gauge that was at Brushy washed miles downstream as you will see when you make your float.

If you would like to rent a canoe at the forest, you may do so at the Wren Grocery. It is located at the intersection of HWY 33 and HWY 36 just north of the forest boundary. The fee for the canoe, paddles and life preservers is only \$30 per day. Call James Farris at (205) 974-9831

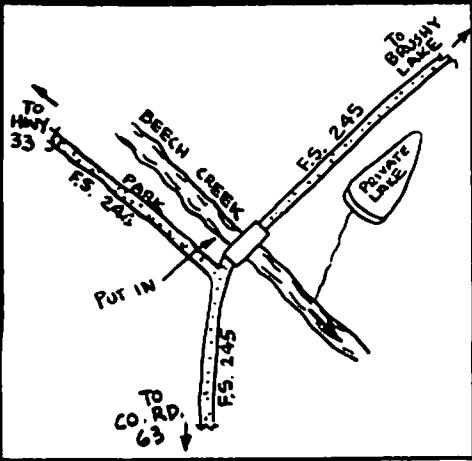
LAMAR MARSHALL



SHOOTING STRING-OF-BEADS CHUTE



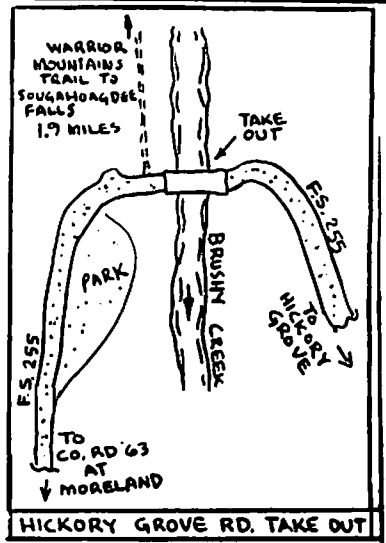
COAL MINE BRANCH FALLS



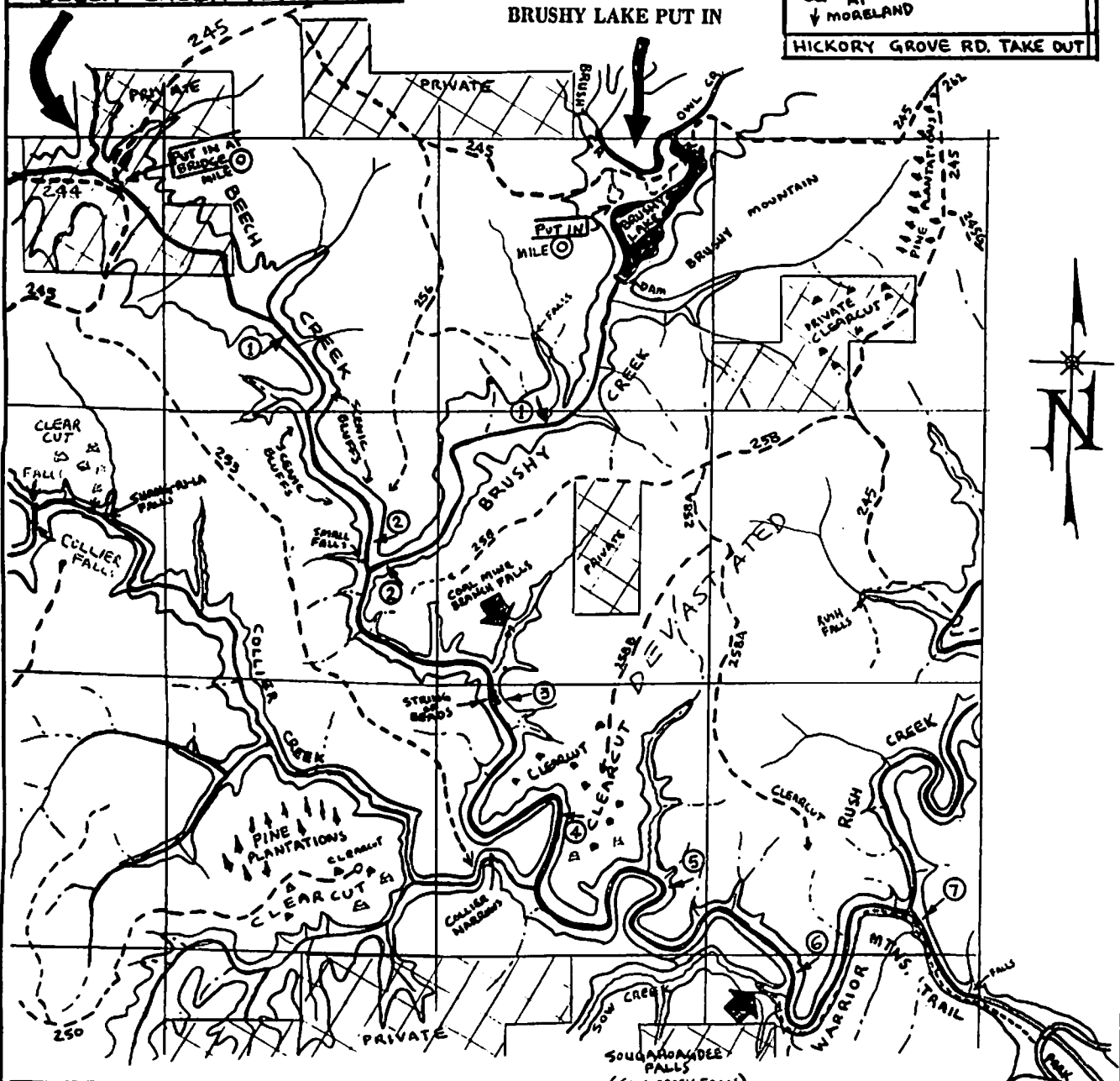
**BEECH CREEK PUT IN**

**LEGEND:**

- 0 — 1 MILE
- ① MILE MARKERS (RIVER)
- 245 FS ROAD NUMBERS
- ▲ CLEAR CUTS
- ▣ PRIVATE PROPERTY (KEEP OFF)



**HICKORY GROVE RD. TAKE OUT**

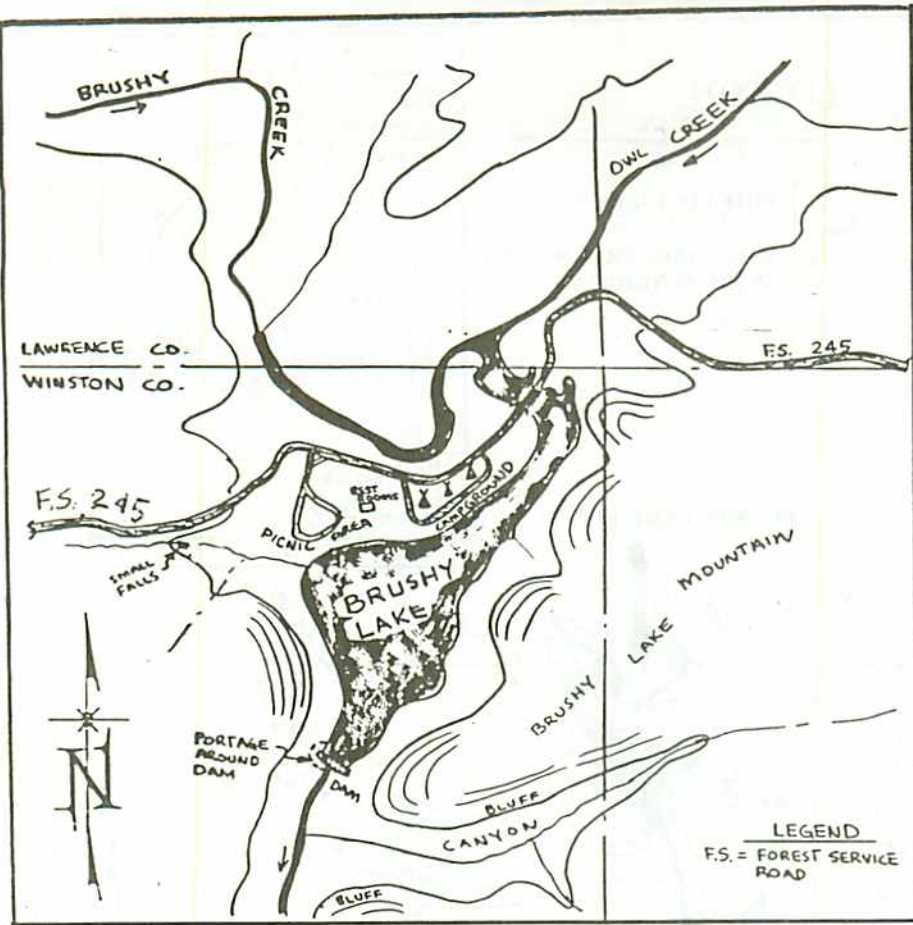


**BRUSHY LAKE PUT IN**



**CANOEING BRUSHY**  
 produced by  
**THE BANKHEAD MONITOR**  
 PO BOX 117, MOULTON, AL 35650

**HICKORY GROVE ROAD ( FS 255 )**  
**TAKE OUT POINT**  
 (SEE MAP ABOVE) 3



## BRUSHY LAKE PUT IN

Daily Mountain Eagle  
 Attention: Managing Editor  
 P.O. Box 1469  
 Jasper, AL. 35503

The Birmingham Post Herald  
 Attention: Managing Editor  
 2200 4th Avenue North  
 P.O. Box 2553  
 Birmingham, AL. 35202

The Birmingham News  
 Attention: Managing Editor  
 P.O. Box 2553  
 Birmingham, AL. 35202

Northwest Alabamian  
 Attention: Managing Editor  
 P.O. Box 430  
 Haleyville, AL. 35565

Moulton Advertiser  
 Attention: Managing Editor  
 217 Walnut St. SE  
 P.O. Box 517  
 Moulton, AL. 35650

Decatur Daily  
 Attention: Managing Editor  
 201 1st Avenue SE  
 Decatur, AL. 35602

Cullman Times  
 Attention: Managing Editor  
 300 4th Avenue  
 Cullman, AL. 35055

# WRITE YOUR SENATORS AND NEWSPAPERS ! STOP CLEARCUTTING BANKHEAD !

### UNITED STATES SENATE

Senator Richard Shelby  
 313 Hart Senate Office Building  
 Washington, D.C. 20510  
 (Office) (202)224-5744  
 (FAX) (202)224-3416

Senator Howell Heflin  
 728 Hart Senate Office Building  
 Washington, D.C. 20510  
 (Office) (202)224-6606  
 (FAX) (202)224-3149

### U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Congressman Tom Beville  
 2302 Rayburn House Office Building  
 Washington, D.C. 20515  
 (Office) (202)225-4876  
 (FAX) (202)225-1604

Congressman Glen Browder  
 1221 Longworth House Office Building  
 Washington, D.C. 20515  
 (Office) (202)225-3261  
 (FAX) (202)225-9020

Congressman Bud Cramer  
 1431 Longworth House Office Building  
 Washington, D.C. 20515  
 (Office) (202)225-4801  
 (FAX) (202)225-4392

Congressman Sonny Callahan  
 1631 Longworth House Office Building  
 Washington, D.C. 20515  
 (Office) (202)225-0708  
 (FAX) (202)225-0562

Congressman Spencer Bachus  
 216 Cannon House Office Building  
 Washington, D.C. 20515  
 (Office) (202)225-4921  
 (FAX) (202)225-2082

Congressman Earl Hilliard  
 1007 Longworth House Office Building  
 Washington, D.C. 20515  
 (Office) (202)225-2665  
 (FAX) (202)226-0772

Congressman Terry Everett  
 208 Cannon House Office Building  
 Washington, D.C. 20515  
 (Office) (202)225-2901  
 (FAX) (202)225-8913

Representative Mike Milligan  
 Route 1 Box 71  
 Hamilton, AL. 35570

Senator George Bolling  
 116 16th Street NE  
 Fayette, AL. 35555

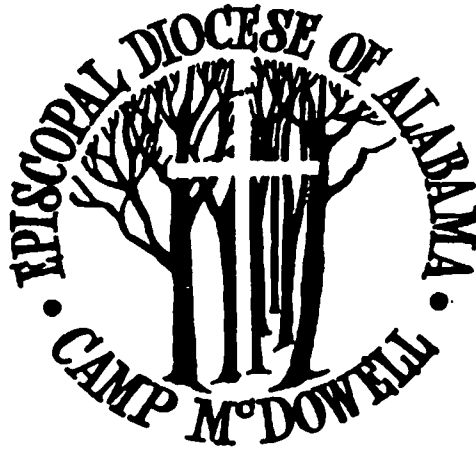
# CAMP McDOWELL

A PLACE OF REFUGE IN A FRENZIED WORLD

In a strange way Camp McDowell is representative of the broader entity that is the Bankhead National Forest. It is a place of spiritual refreshing to the pilgrims of our modern, mad world. Perhaps this was the vision of the priest who worked so hard to found the camp in the mid 1940's. He understood the need for a mecca and a retreat. The outside world that rings the perimeter of the 640 acre piece of the planet is self-destructing it seems. Not even an iron wall could keep out the effects of environmental ruination.

An active mine is discharging mineral laden water into Saint Christopher's pool and the waters of Clear Creek are degraded by upstream clearcutting.

The camp is nestled into a natural setting of trees. Some of the trails have the trees tagged with nameplates to teach those who walk from place to place.

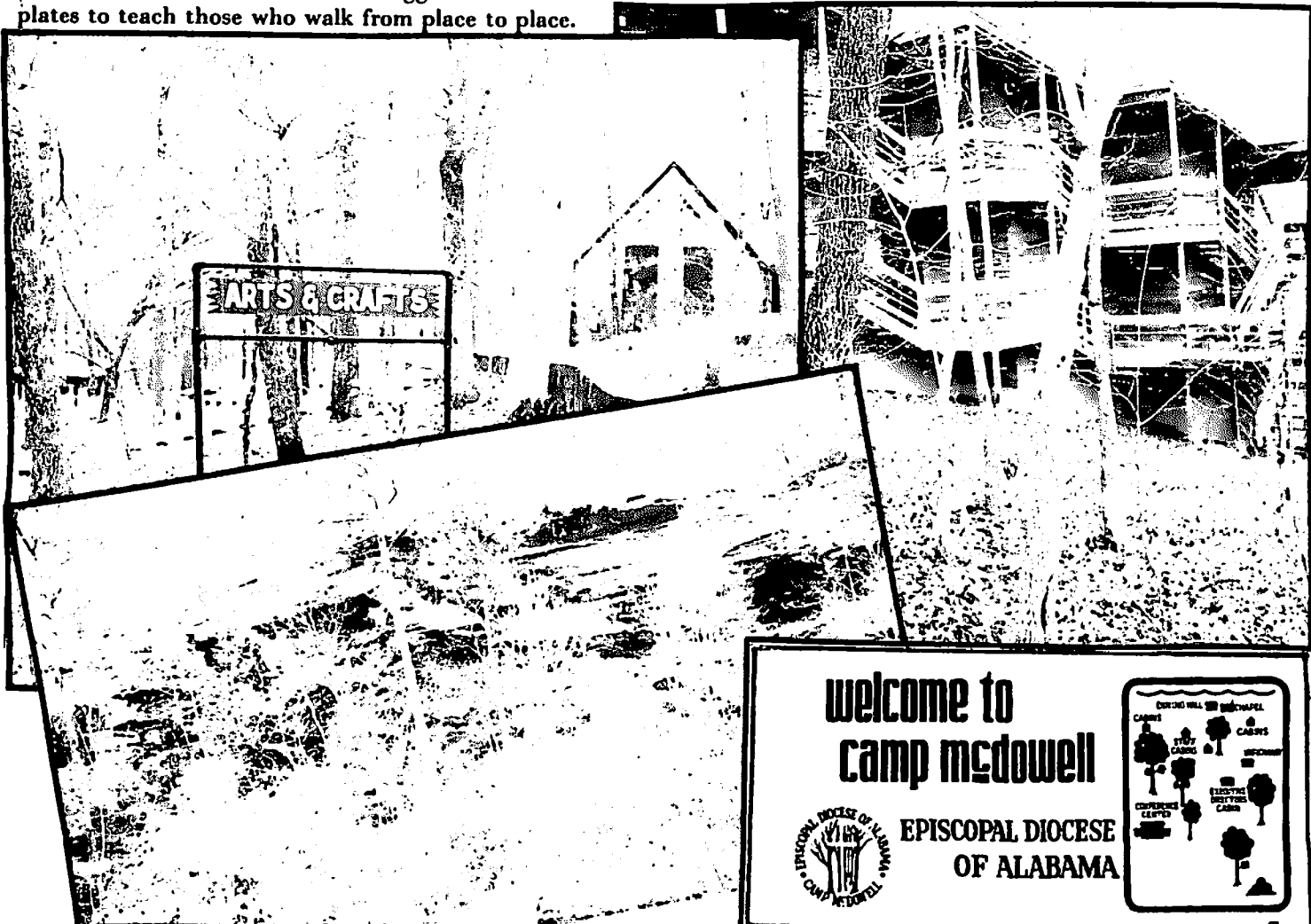


On a much larger scale, the Bankhead itself is suffering from the ravages of environmental destruction. Clearcutting with its companion symptoms of poisons, burns and endless logging roads is tearing the once invincible forest apart. This cancer is eating away from the inside out while the predicament of Camp McDowell is a cancer outside trying to work it's way in.

The woodlands that once stretched for many miles around the camp were stripmined for both the coal beneath and the trees above. Like so many wonderful natural trea-

sures, the camp has become an island and an oasis in the sands of a biological desert.

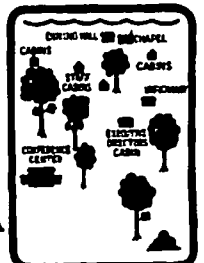
The following is a report on McDowell written by Susan Horn, who works at the camp.



welcome to  
camp mcdowell



EPISCOPAL DIOCESE  
OF ALABAMA



# CAMP McDOWELL: PARADISE THREATENED

by Susan Horn

## THE POWER IS IN THE PLACE

Camp McDowell is a holy place. Not just because it's the summer camp and conference center for the Episcopal Diocese of Alabama. Not just because of the incredibly beautiful natural surroundings. It's much more than that. Former campers get misty-eyed as they remember the energy and wholeness they feel every time they come here. For years I've been hearing about holy sites, and I guess I've been searching for my own place of healing and power. Since I've come to work here, I'm thinking Camp McDowell might be one of my spots, and I'd like to tell you why. Along the way, I hope also to communicate why it is deserving of protection from environmental degradation.

Although I grew up in the Episcopal Church in Alabama, I had never heard of Camp McDowell until I was in college. The man I eventually married came here as a "workboy" for several summers during our lengthy courtship. Peter's hours were long, his days off few and very far between, and he didn't earn enough money to shake a stick at: I couldn't figure out why he kept going back for more punishment. Looking back, I see that I was distracted with priorities that now seem unimportant. And over the years, I've come to an awareness of what so many Camp McDowell people knew all along.

**CAMP McDOWELL IS A SPIRITUAL CENTER WHERE PEOPLE FIND BALANCE AND HARMONY, BELONGING AND COMMUNITY.**

More than a vital gathering spot, Camp McDowell is a spiritual center where people find balance and

harmony, belonging and community. The bonds made here are deep and lasting. The way people here at Camp connect with themselves, with each other and with the elemental forces and processes of nature--with God, if you will--fosters renewal, creativity, and healing at all levels. And while the people who have been in charge over the years have a lot to do with Camp McDowell's success, its magic seems to transcend any effect people could ever have. The power is in the place.

## STEWARDS OF THE EARTH

While I was writing this story, it came to me that I kept using various forms of three words: "heal," "holy," and "whole"; and that they are all probably derivations of the same ancient root word. A cursory check in Webster's supported my theory -- the Old English "hal" is the foundation for each word. Because of

their common linguistic ancestry, all three center around a sense of completion, wellbeing and sacred perfection.

This connection is more than a felicitous coincidence uniting some wide-ranging ideas: it reminds me that everything on God's earth affects and is affected by everything else. I'm talking about the concept of holism, which is widely accepted under a variety of names by many "primitive" cultures as well as by today's most forward-thinking scientists. We are all part of one great unity. If one part is sick, then every part is diminished. If we want to heal what is unwell about our world, we must effect cures at every level, from every perspective. To heal ourselves and our culture, we must heal the planet and all its life forms; we must end violence and prejudice in all shapes and sizes, including not only violence and prejudice against people, but also that which is directed against other species and ecosystems. All of creation is deserving of respect and of the right just to be.



THE BELFRY



Which, in a roundabout way, brings me to the topic of stewardship at Camp McDowell. Many aspects of stewardship--including respect for other people as well as for the earth and God's creatures--have become central to daily living here. The Rev. Mark Johnston, Camp McDowell's Executive Director, walks his talk and encourages others to do the same, by promoting cultural and environmental sensitivity in campers and staff members alike. To that end, several projects now underway at Camp were designed as models for earth-friendly living in the 1990s. Among these programs are a three-pronged approach to garbage reduction, creation and enhancement of wildlife habitat, ongoing efforts to improve energy efficiency, a new environmental camp session, and a large organic garden.

## TROUBLE IN PARADISE

I haven't yet had the opportunity to see every breathtaking view I've heard about at Camp McDowell. But I have experienced the clear sounds of Leathe Brook on a bitter cold day, with tremendous icicles suspended from the huge rocks overhead; on the short hike there, I saw my first frost heave. As I watched my husband and our two young sons exploring the small caves along Clear Creek, images of indigenous people and white people finding shelter there played out in my mind's eye. The tender beauty and quivering aliveness of a wild doe staring at me from just yards away left me with a sense of awe and gratitude I'll not soon forget. I've seen enough to know what a precious piece of land this is. Needless to say, I'm deeply saddened when I consider that nearby strip mines have fouled the waters in St. Christopher's Pool. Ugly orange

sediment is discoloring the water in the springs that feed it; even more unsightly orange water comes from the sediment ponds that continually overflow into St. Christopher's. Due to poor timber practices and ineffective "reclamation" of strip mines, erosion sediment is also muddying the waters of Clear Creek. I've read enough to know that if you can see this much with the naked eye, chances are there's a great



DISCOLORED WATERS FROM ST. CHRISTOPHER'S POOL

deal more going on that you don't see. Who knows what effect this sediment is having on the delicate marine ecology? Whom can we hold accountable for such damage, and to whom can we turn for help? It is my understanding that the Forest Service trades property and then allows the new owners to strip mine what once was National Forest--your land and mine. This

practice has clearly created problems on Camp McDowell property. Likewise, the Forest Service's clearcutting practices compromise not only the cut areas, but also adjacent lands and hundreds of miles of waterways downstream from cuts.

It's no longer possible for us to drive past the clearcuts and strip mines in this area and feel satisfied that Camp McDowell's 650 acres constitute some kind of island paradise, sequestered safely from these brutal practices. We are part of the larger whole, and the fact that the earth is being ripped open right next door diminishes the beauty and value of our experiences at Camp McDowell. The same kinds of problems are no doubt showing up all through the Bankhead, though I can't speak from first hand knowledge.

For this and many other reasons, Director Mark Johnston wants Camp McDowell to become a center for consensus-building and cooperation among concerned groups and individuals. For the good of the local and global ecologies, it's best that we turn our

disadvantage into an advantage: let's take our diversity and make it work for us, not against us. There are so many talented, intelligent people with a passionate interest in preserving the Bankhead--let's use all the resources at our disposal to do what needs to be done.

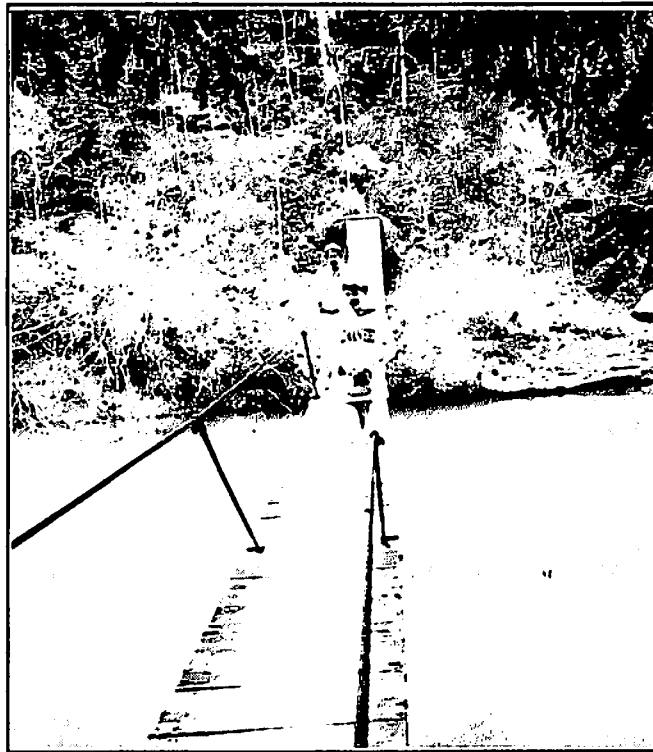
### THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AMERICA--A TRADITION OF CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

In order to understand Camp McDowell and its position on stewardship, it helps to have a little background information on the Episcopal Church and Camp McDowell itself.

The Episcopal Church was formed in much the same way as the United States. In fact, many of the same leaders who broke away from England and wrote the Constitution of the United States also broke away from the Church of England and formed the Episcopal Church. And, like the United States, the Episcopal Church has a representative government, in which citizens' involvement is crucial to the system's success. But instead of being divided into states, the church is divided into more than 100 dioceses (DYE-uh-sees). Currently, the Diocese (DYE-uh-sis) of Alabama is the fastest-growing in the country.

Clearly, the Episcopal Church was started by revolutionaries, and in many ways it remains on the forefront of progressive thinking. When virtually everyone in America was waving the flag and angrily shouting for Iraqi blood during the Gulf War, Edmond Browning, the Presiding Bishop of the National Church, was one of few leaders in this country who spoke out against our involvement in the conflict.

Like the Episcopal Church, Camp McDowell has a colorful history, beginning with the first summer camp sessions in 1946. Since that time, thousands of young people have spent their summers exploring the weeds and waterways here at Camp McDowell, situated adjacent to the Bankhead National Forest, just 15 miles north of Jasper on Highway 195.



**SWINGING BRIDGE OVER CLEAR CREEK**

Seasoned campers often share fond and funny stories of the Camp's founding director, the Rev. Scott Eppes, a character who is credited with gleefully dynamiting his way through the early days of construction at Camp McDowell. Our understanding of ecology was not quite so advanced then as it is today...

Over the years, the summer camp program has developed into one of the most popular church-sponsored activities in the diocese. Currently, Camp McDowell's summer offerings include nine regular sessions for children from grades 1-12, along with several short "mini-camps" designed for more specialized experiences such as soccer and choir workshops. A unique feature of each regular session is the program theme: camp directors and their staffs design daily age-appropriate activities incorporating skits, songs, are, games and lots of fun around a theme such as "Relationships," "Peace," or "Decision-making."

Also unique to Camp McDowell is the method by which high school-age campers make and enforce their own rules by consensus in "Community Meetings". Everyone is encouraged to participate, and everyone learns far more through these experiences than any book could ever teach.

In addition to the summer camping program, Camp McDowell also host thousands of visitors each year during the many adult and youth conferences held here by educational and religious groups.

For more information about Camp McDowell, please contact us at Route 1 Box 330 Nauvoo, Alabama, 205/387-1806

### CAMP MCDOWELL--MODELING EARTH-FRIENDLY LIVING IN THE 1990'S REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE

Since the winter of 1991, garbage volume has been reduced so much that we now need a smaller dumpster; the monthly waste disposal bill will also be smaller. The three R's--reduce, reuse,

recycle--account for this decrease, and everyone at Camp McDowell contributes to the effort. Plastics, aluminum, glass, newsprint and cardboard have been rerouted to recycling centers, while kitchen wastes are fed to animals. Paper, plastic and styrofoam cups have been replaced by reusable plastic cups and ceramic mugs. And, we support the growing market of recycled products, buying recycled supplies whenever possible--even though they're often more expensive.

#### **WILDLIFE HABITAT**

By stacking tree trimmings in various places around Camp rather than sending them to a landfill, we create wildlife habitat and reduce trash volume at the same time. Sometimes the trimmings are dropped into a pond to create shelter for fish. Additional encouragements for wild animals are a new bluebird house and plans for martin houses this summer.

#### **ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

Energy conservation--crucial to earth-friendly living--has long been a priority at Camp McDowell. High-efficiency appliances and timers on water heaters and furnaces help keep energy use and costs down. Occasionally, staff members wonder if we take this too far, since we often eat lunch in Stough Lodge with no heat--only the sound of good-natured grumbling about hypothermia!

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL CAMP**

One of our most exciting new stewardship projects in the Environmental Camp for high school students and entering college freshmen. Set for August 19-22, Environmental Camp will provide a variety of fun experiences and activities centered on stewardship and environmental awareness. We're also looking into the possibility of conducting environmental camps for school groups during the school year, though no firm plans have yet been made.

#### **HARVEST--CAMP MCDOWELL'S ORGANIC GARDEN**

Camp McDowell's new organic garden promises a harvest of far more than beautiful, bountiful produce, according to Bobbie Bevill, Associate Director and Summer Camp Coordinator. "I think campers will benefit from the whole process of gardening--the wonder, the understanding of where their food comes from, the knowledge that it's okay to sweat, to get really dirty and touch bugs. I want these kids to learn first hand that squash and peas don't grow on grocery store shelves."

The garden experience will also help campers learn about healthy eating. As Bobbie says, "They'll learn enough about nutrition to know to question what they put into

their bodies, instead of assuming everything is healthy. There's something very satisfying about eating food when you know what's happened to it every step of the way. And it's important to know the difference between a frozen green bean, a canned green bean, a fresh grocery store green bean and a really fresh organic green bean that you've grown yourself."

An experienced organic gardener, Bobbie is well aware of the therapeutic value of working with plants. She has high hopes that campers will find enough enjoyment and inspiration working in the McDowell garden to start their own organic plots at home. "Organic gardening's time has come, but unfortunately it hasn't come to this part of the country yet. Camp McDowell is a good place from which to see the garden will be motivated to go home and do the same kind of happening: many campers at a recent Young Adults work weekend got VERY muddy and tired from raking, weeding and planting seeds in the newly tilled soil. But instead of complaining about sore muscles and blistered hands, almost everyone was talking about planting organic gardens back home.

Listening to Bobbie reflect on organic gardening, one gets a sense of the inner peace and healing that can result from working in close cooperation and harmony with natural processes. "Organic gardening must by definition enable and promote other kinds of life. You must have bees to pollinate corn; wasps eat aphids and are good pollinators, too. Poison sprays don't just kill the harmful bugs, they also kill beneficial insects and upset the whole balance. This garden is one way kids can learn about promoting a healthy ecology."

But how will this garden grow without all the chemical fertilizers and pesticides we're so accustomed to using? Natural amendments like manure and leaves will be worked into the soil to keep it fertile and of good texture. Heavy nitrogen feeders (like corn) will be rotated with heavy nitrogen fixers (like beans) to maintain the proper balance of nutrients. Planting in the intensive style crowds and shades out weeds; and to prevent harmful compacting of the soil, rows are laid out so that they can be planted, tended and harvested without ever being walked on. As for unwelcome guests, bugs will be tolerated--"as long as they don't eat too much." If insects do get out of hand, natural pest controls such as Safer's Soap, rotenone and diatomaceous residues in the vegetables and in the soil.

Perhaps Bobbie's most ambitious hope for the garden is that it will be so beautiful, and so loved by campers, that they will want to hold worship services there. Think about it--what better place could there be to celebrate God's bounty and the unspeakable wonder and beauty of creation than in a living, growing garden where we can feast not only with our eyes and our appetites, but also with our souls? Bobbie Bevill waxes poetic when she claims, "I don't think there's anything more holy than the creation, the nurturing of beauty."

# YOUR TAX DOLLARS - YOUR DOGWOODS

## THE DECLINING DOGWOODS OF BANKHEAD

### TWO DISEASES THREATEN TO MAKE THEM EXTINCT

If one declining tree of the Bankhead could symbolize the struggle of a people to save their forest from a cold, insensitive fiber industry, it has to be the dogwood. The dogwood is the herald of the summer, the assurance that spring has sprung and the catfish are running. The redbuds, dogwoods and wild azaleas are the most beautiful wild spring trees of this national forest.

Around April the 15th, the Wilderness Parkway in the Bankhead is in full bloom. The white trees look to be established every 50 to 100 feet throughout the woods. The woods are white for around two to three weeks. Then they become sort of inconspicuous again. According to wildlife experts, the dogwood is one of the most valuable trees in the ecosystem. It seems that the rich crop of red berries play an integral part as a food source to rabbits, deer, squirrels and most importantly, birds. Over 40 species of birds utilize the dogwood berry as a fall energy builder. It is 18% fat. It is also very high in calcium.

"From a wildlife standpoint there isn't anything to replace the flowering dogwood." says Robert Whitmore, professor of wildlife ecology at West Virginia University. When the dogwoods are gone, there will be no dogwood fruit in the fall, the critical time that migratory and overwintering birds depend on it. Sixteen years ago the dogwood anthracnose appeared in the NE and NW. A great swath has been cut in its numbers from Maine to Alabama.

Shown below is only one of millions of dogwoods that have been destroyed by our government in Bankhead by clearcutting and seedtree clearcutting: I recently (April 25th) walked the mountain just west of Flint Creek Road, (FS #268) and south of the bridge. The hardwood ridge has been clearcut and all the dogwoods with it. Some of the smashed trees with a root still in the ground are still holding their blooms proudly a few inches above the dirt, doomed and damned by the protectors of our wildlife and lands. Every one of the several hundred clearcuts along our hardwood ridges over the last decade has exterminated dogwoods and other valuable "trash trees". I showed an enlarged photograph of a burned, nude mountainside with dogwood trees cut down and left to rot to a USFS researcher. "Good silviculture." he said.

If it is good silviculture to decimate a tree as valuable and beautiful as our native dogwood which is already threatened by the anthracnose plague, then silviculture as practiced by the

foresters who manage Bankhead is a disease in its own right. As a disease, a cure must be discovered. I would like to suggest taking the National Forests of Alabama away from the fiber farmers and letting the Garden Clubs and Wildflower Society manage them the way that they should be. With intelligence.

by Lamar Marshall, r.f. (residing forester)



USFS HAS DESTROYED MILLIONS OF YOUR DOGWOODS BY INDISCRIMINATE CLEARCUTS

*On rounding a lakeside curve  
And topping a hill near the family cottage  
I had an eerie feeling  
My heart physically hurt  
As though struck by a clenched fist*

*Through tears of real and psychic pain  
I saw the raped remains of my Dogwood Cathedral  
The ravaged landscape of  
my forest chapel  
my private retreat  
my primitive prayer ground*

*Where was the sacred haven now  
Its hushed stillness intermingled  
With a welcome chorus of trilling birds and droning bees  
Where were the graceful tree trunks growing in a perfect circle  
The flower-laden branches forming a natural arbor  
One of such exquisite beauty  
Only God's hand could have wrought it  
A wordless sermon - a miracle of innocent purity*

*Where, the white puddles of fallen blossoms on the forest floor  
'Springtime snow-blooms' I told the children  
Showing them the symbolic crown of thorns in their center  
The nail-prints on fluted edges tinged with traces of rust*

*Now only an obscene wound on the hillside remains  
Reminder of another crucifixion  
Life-sap flowed like spilled blood  
down the deeply gouged earth  
Into our pristine lake  
Mangled limbs, charred stumps, crushed roots  
Are all that remain of my once peaceful refuge  
No sweet lingering sound of  
chirping birds or humming bees at Spring's dawn.*

*I weep at the loss of such perfection  
I weep for our violated Mother Earth  
Man's birthplace, Man's nesting place, Man's bridge to His Maker*

*All I have left of this special piece of ground  
Is a memory  
A memory of lush and verdant springtimes  
Of a thick canopy of blooming Dogwoods  
and lacy sun - filtered shadows  
A grandchild's soft hand in mine  
A reverent last walk in this special woods  
And I weep.*



*And  
I  
Weep*

*By*

*Nell Reed Jackson*

# FORESTER'S FORUM

**THIS COLUMN IS RESERVED FOR PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS INPUT INTO THE MONITOR.  
SUBMITTALS ARE WELCOME AND WILL BE PRINTED UNCHANGED**

This article was written by Greg Holmes, a graduate of Auburn University with a degree in Forest Management. He is a registered forester in the state of Alabama and employed by a wood dealer specializing in timber harvest and reforestation.

## The Future of Alabama's Forests

How can the forests be managed to protect the ecosystem as demanded by environmentalists and at the same time, provide our needs and satisfy the timber industry on (#1) public lands (like Bankhead) and (#2) on private lands? This formidable question was given to me recently after a very interesting and enlightening visit with one of the founders of The Bankhead Monitor (TBM). This visit served as a foundation by which to discuss this weighty question, the TBM, its cause and its content.

First off, we need to understand what an environmentalist is. It seems as if everyone wants to jump on the environmental bandwagon (often for the nominal fee of \$ XX.XX for a one year's membership) without taking any responsibility for their present nor their future actions. For that matter, how many people even give a passing thought to their normal everyday activities, what they consume, the processes involved in making these consumable items, the associated environmental results of packing, and the disposal of the "waste" ?

So just what is an environmentalist? If you don't yet know, then take a good look in the mirror. You, the US Forest Service (USFS) District Supervisor, the contract timber cutter, the 5th grade school teacher, and the car salesman are all environmentalists... for none other than the fact that whether we want to believe it or not, we are all part of the environment. How can environmentalists differ with one another so drastically? Typically, on one end of the scale is the preservationist, and on the other end is the exploiter. Both of these can and most often are extreme in their stands and the answer must lie somewhere in the realm of the conservationist.

The idea of conservation is a concept that many people seem to be unfamiliar with or are confused about. A key term in the understanding of conservation is "sustainable". And in terms of land use, we could say it means to gather, harness, and/or extract the resource in question to the degree that it is not jeopardized. This brings up the second part of the question, i.e., "and at the same time provide our needs and to satisfy the timber industry". To provide

our needs and to satisfy the timber industry are basically the same. It is not reasonable to think of the timber industry as some great, evil, capitalistic giant cutting millions of tons of wood fibre a year, because we as a consuming people create the demand for those very products the forests supply.

Supply and demand.... same song, different tune. It also helps us to remember that people other than ourselves and our immediate national neighbors demand wood products. With the Southeast's long growing seasons, fertile soils, and abundant rainfall, our forests supply much of the world's wood fibre. Fortunately (or maybe not) much of this land is privately owned, and reasonably accessible. In fact, 95% of Alabama's forestland is privately owned, and 75% of that is owned by individuals. So how well are our Alabama forestlands being managed? According to USFS studies in 1990, in over 70% of Alabama's north and central counties, the net annual removal of softwoods exceeded their net annual growth. Natural mortality, conversion of forestland to agriculture and/or development shares much of the blame. But the deliberate or neglectful intent of small private landowners to invest in artificial or natural regeneration is the root problem. The problem native American Indians had with the apathetic white man yesterday is the problem we have with ourselves today... we take without asking, and don't give back that which we take. However, as land ownership patterns change, I've noticed a new trend of first-time landowners who often are conscientious about "what's best for their land", but they don't know exactly what that is. Only through the leadership of our professional, private or state foresters do I feel the private sector of the state can realize "sustainable" forest resources.

As for timber sales on public land, that is a tough question. It is a lot tougher for the western states where the majority of the timber is on public land. However, in Alabama, national forests are much smaller in both size and percentage of the state's total acres. The original purpose in setting aside vast acreages of timberland under the protection of the

USFS umbrella was for the sake of national interests against timber barons who had already exploited the northeastern and lake states, and the southeast. But as long as we have public land, there will be other considerations for the forestland besides wood fibre production. Aesthetics, preservation of historically significant sites, recreation and wildlife also come to mind. These are not, however, tangible in the sense we can put \$ figures on them, and therefore place a value on them. That doesn't make them any less important, though. It does mean the public must make public their likes/dislikes on how their property is (mis)managed. If the claims TBM has made (I don't know) are true concerning below-cost timber sales, and logging environmentally sensitive or historically important areas, then I applaud their efforts to have it stopped, but not the way they are trying to stop it.

After picking up TBM, my first emotional response (that is what the publication seems to appeal to) was one of outcry and absurdity. Page after page of cartoons like the ranger with the forked tongue, runover hiker and raccoon, and 44 magnum chain-saws undermine whatever professional credibility you carry. Pictures of shelterwood cuts labeled as clear-cuts, and calling seedtree cuts and clearcuts the same thing further belittles your campaign. These cuts are in fact very different in their design and purpose. To borrow an old phrase, " Things that are different are not the same." We live in an information-sharing society, and through education, media networks, advertisements, and friends/associates, we strive to learn the facts, and then to understand them as best as we can. For years, certain industries, political parties and factions, and religions have intentionally or neglectfully withheld potentially important information, with varying degrees of success. In the last decade, however, these types of institutions, which often use strong, emotional appeals, have had their "stuff" backfire. People need facts - not emotional cartoons. Although I think the message you have needs to be heard, and your cause is just, I disapprove of the vehicle you are taking it to the public in. As Joe Friday from Dragnet would say... "Just the facts, ma'am, just the facts."

## the Outdoor Omnibus



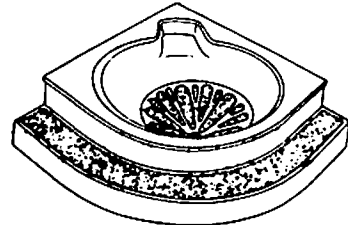
Quality Equipment for Camping & Cycling

2806 S. Memorial Pkwy  
Huntsville, Al. 35801 205/533-4131  
R.V. Connor, Proprietor

## Whirlpool Bathtubs

*Fast Delivery - Designer Colors*  
*Acrylic - Cultured Marble Fiberglass*

- ★ 4-6 HYDRA-BATH HI-FLO JETS
- ★ 1 H.P. 100% DRAIN JACUZZI® PUMP
- ★ DUPONT® LUCITE XL ACRYLIC
- ★ ALL SIZES & STYLES
- ★ SHIPPED FAST!



**\$ SAVE \$**  
**FACTORY DIRECT**

**DANNY HOLDBROOKS**

**CALL TODAY**  
**205/486-7919**



**HUNTING & HIKING SUPPLIES AT  
LOW PRICES.**

**GOVERNORS DRIVE AND 8TH ST.  
HUNTSVILLE, AL. PH. (205) 534-5211**



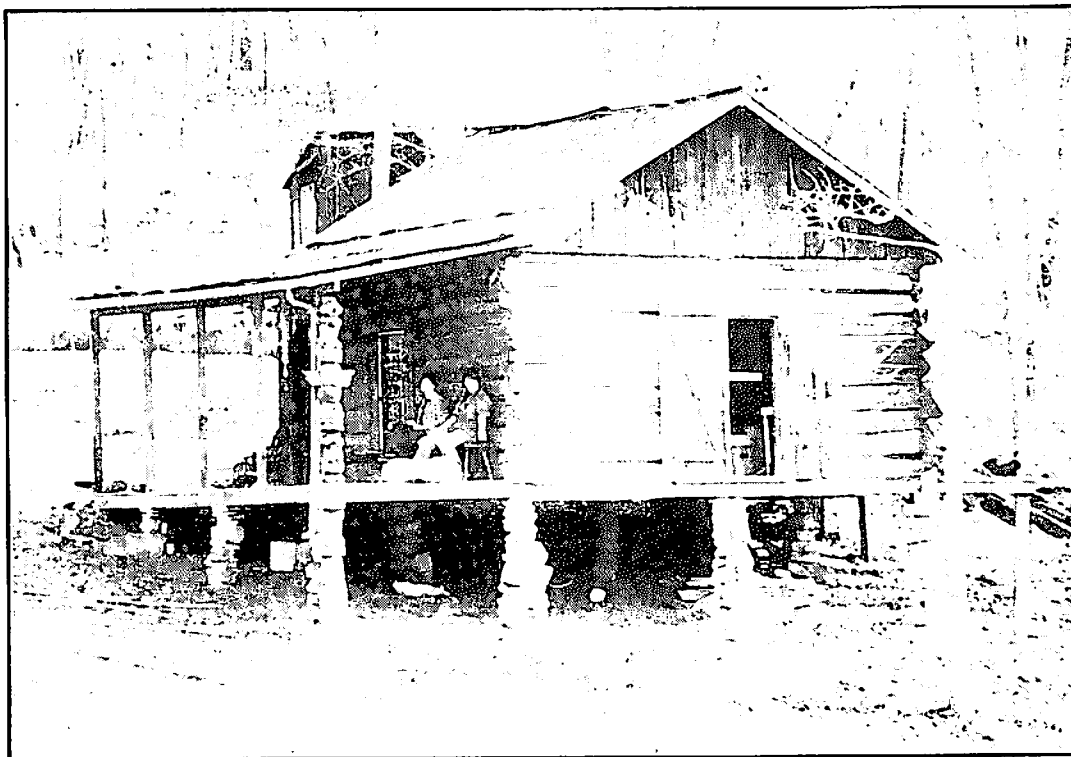
**WILEY**  
**Outdoor Sports**

Southland Plaza  
6th Ave. South  
Decatur Alabama 35601  
(205) 351-8603

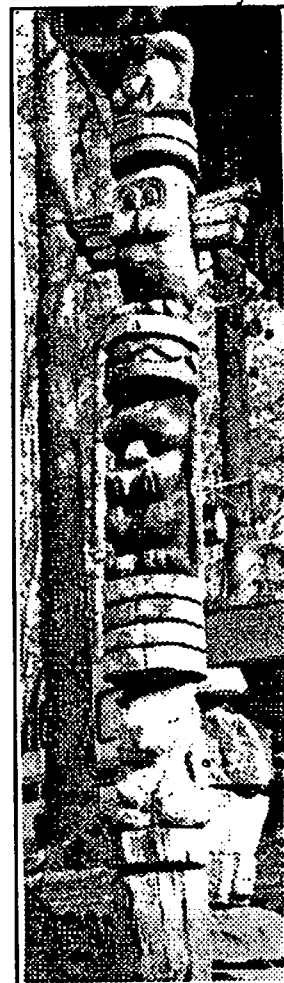
**DOUG DIXON**  
Manager,  
Decatur Store

# DANCING RABBIT STUDIO

**ON A HILLSIDE ABOVE THE BACKWATERS OF CLEAR CREEK IN BANKHEAD COUNTRY** sits an American chestnut cabin transplanted from the Qualla Cherokee Indian Reservation in the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina. It is the home of Jim and Ruth Manasco and their two children - Terra and Rusty. They have more in common than family ties. Each is an artisan in his own right. Jim is an artist, Ruth and Terra potters, and Rusty a silversmith.



DANCING RABBIT STUDIO



THE TOTEM POLE

Across the drive and overlooking a small lake sits another transplanted log cabin that serves as the Dancing Rabbit Studio. The studio was established in the fall of 1978 in order to consolidate the various talents under one name. They are all members of the Cherokees of Northeast Alabama tribe. This commitment and interest in the ways of their native ancestors is expressed frequently in their work. Rusty specializes in Native American silversmithing. His hammered silver and various stones and beadwork is worthy of any neck and pair of ears. He also makes rings. Often, Rusty will incorporate Medicine Wheels and other native symbols into the assembly of pit-fired beads, turquoise and arrowheads. When I speak of pottery, I do not mean crude flower pots or bowls. After months of hard work, the Dancing Rabbit studio is opened for a day or two. It, by now is filled with the most unique assortment of delicate and unusual shapes. From intricately de-

tailed frogs and turtles, to practical and useful items, you will find something that you cannot possibly live without. ( That is why I try to keep the open dates secret from my wife.)

It is in honor of their Cherokee interests that Dancing Rabbit Studio gets its name. The studio was named after " Moon of the Dancing Rabbit ", an ancient Cherokee ceremony associated with the month of March and the spring solstice. Traditionally, this period was a time of rebirth, renewal and great joy after the long winter.

Ruth is a master of the clay and basketry. Terra shares these talents. The two work as a mother and daughter team.

They have made baskets for over ten years now and use natural dyes, vines and barks. Their line of pottery includes functional stoneware, animal sculpture and traditional pitfired Cherokee pottery.



Jim Manasco, a signpainter and artist with over 40 years experience creates art on mailboxes. Using both his lettering and artistic skills, he paints wild-life and pastoral scenes on the boxes and personalizes them with the name and address of the customer. In addition, Jim's tireless interest in Native American symbols and history has led him to create shamanic and symbolic paintings. The Studio is located off of Highway 195 about 10 miles south of Double Springs. If you will drop Ruth Manasco a request, she will provide you with the dates of the Dancing Rabbit Studio openings and a map. The address is Route 8, Box 929, Jasper, Al. 35501 or call at (205) 221-6212



**RUTH'S MAGIC HANDS**



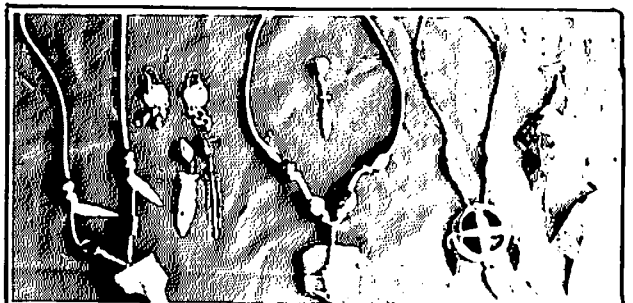
**TERRA MANASCO**



**RUSTY MANASCO**



**JIM MANASCO - JUST KIDDING, JIM**



**RUSTY'S HANDIWORK**

# THE MAGNIFICENT BLUFFS OF THE BANKHEAD

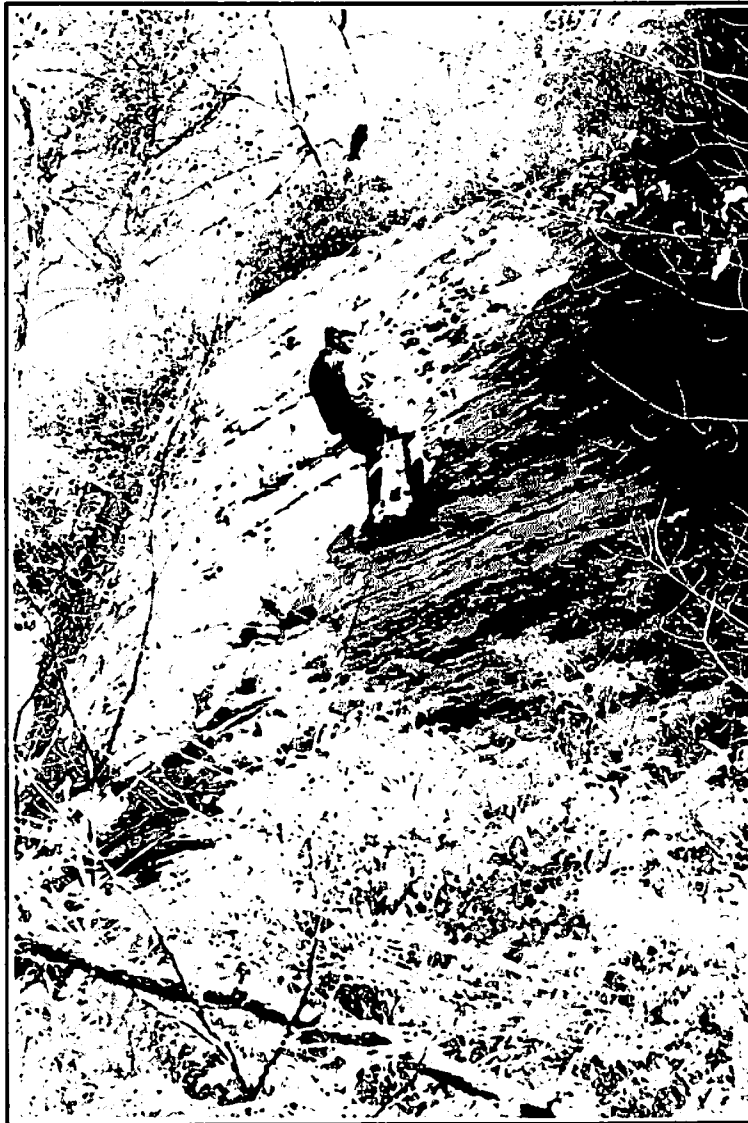
The northern Bankhead is riddled with over 400 miles of canyons that are blessed with endless blufflines that overlook the streams. Many are very hard to get to as they are covered with dense laurel thickets. Some are easily reached and invite rock climbers and rappellers to practice their sport and at the same time view the scenic rivers and streams.

One such bluff hopper is a farmer from Athens. His name is Telly Cox. He is 19 years old. I first met Telly while visiting a friend of mine from Decatur who spends a lot of time in the forest and on the Sipsey River. That would be Robert Bumpus. Telly learned to rappel from a counselor at the Ponderosa Bible Camp. He claims that it is one of the most exciting hobbies that he has. "Every time I go it is different and just as exciting," he said.

The equipment is pretty expensive. It will cost around \$125.00 to get started. Personally, I wouldn't want to skimp on anything on which holds my life in the balance.

The following are the essential items that are required to get started in rappelling:

Rappelling rope - about \$50.00 for 120 feet  
Harness - \$20 minimum  
Figure eight - \$20.00



TELLY COX DESCENDS BLUFF

Carabiner ( O-ring ) -  
For safety, a locking carabiner should be used.

A good pair of leather gloves is also a necessity.

Rappelling is widely used by the military and SWAT teams as a means to descend heights rapidly.

Basically, you walk down a vertical face of cliff or masonry wall backwards, using a rope as a means of support. Before you can rappel, you must secure yourself to your rope with the harness. The carabiner is attached to the harness. It is the link between you and your rope.

Rappelling is a sport with no room for error. It is essential to learn the correct and safe techniques from a qualified instructor.

Once learned, you will probably enjoy traversing the rugged back country of the Bankhead. But never go it

alone. You might long be devoured by the coyotes, wolves or turkey vultures of the wilds before you are found by a rescue party. Always leave an itinerary with your kin when you hike, camp and climb in remote places. Include a detailed description down to the approximate 40 acre tract, section, township and range. Then, if something unexpected happens, the authorities will know where to look. Time can mean the difference between life and death.

# BORDEN ON HORSES

BY DR. CHARLES BORDEN

A new United States Forest Service policy governing horseback riding within Alabama's National forest was implemented April 1st. This policy severely curtails this fast growing family oriented recreational activity. That policy is stated as follows:

1. Equestrian use will be limited to designated equestrian trails and open roads except by permit of District Ranger. Visitor Use permits will be issued for cross country riding.
2. Equestrian use off designated equestrian trails through Visitor Use permits will be limited to certain areas of each District to be determined by the District Ranger

(A site specific Environmental Assessment required prior to designating off trail riding areas). Areas closed by Supervisor's Closure Order or other law will not be included in the areas available to be considered for off trail use.

3. Forest Service roads open to public travel (open to general public travel with standard

passenger auto, without restrictive gates or prohibitive signs or regulations ) will be open to equestrian use. All other Forest Service roads will be closed unless signed open for equestrian use.

4. Equestrian events requiring Special Use Permit will be limited to designated equestrian trails and roads open to equestrian use.

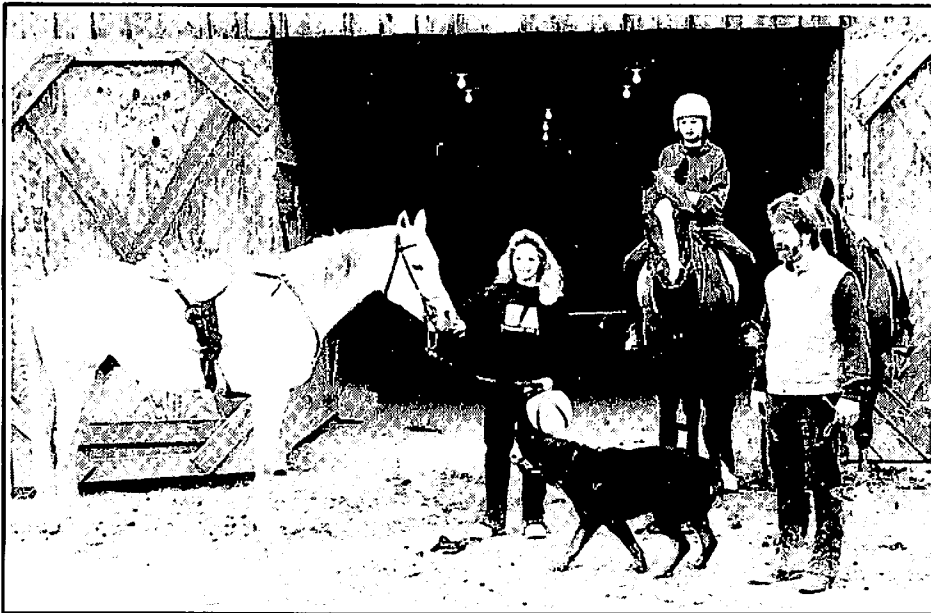
5. Equestrian use in Special Areas, such as Congressionally designated wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, and botanical areas, will be limited to designated equestrian trails.

U.S.F.S. stated reasons for these restrictions were: concern for erosion, possible adverse impact upon threatened or endangered species and possible impact on cultural or archaeological resources. While we

share those concerns, we believe these problems could have been effectively addressed in a less restrictive manner. We can only hope that this same level of concern would apply to the destructive clear-cutting and road building for timber harvesting that has devastated the Bankhead.

This new policy does allow the District Ranger to designate additional trails by special permit after completion of an Environmental Assessment. That assessment is part of the National Environmental Policy (NEPA) process and involves evaluation of impact upon threatened or endangered species as well

as upon cultural or archeological resources. This process is expensive and limits options. The District Ranger has expressed interest in additional trails - particularly the Capsey Creek loop. We will continue to work diligently with the U.S.F.S., local and State agencies as well as with our



READY TO RIDE

Congressional delegation to expand equestrian opportunities on National forest land and throughout Alabama.

To join this effort subscribe to the Bankhead Monitor and join The Bankhead Trail Riders Association by sending \$5.00 to:

Carmen Blalock  
Bankhead Trail Riders  
627 Lawrence Street  
Moulton, Al. 35650

# NATIONAL FOREST NEWS

## PARKER CANYON FLANK TO BE CLEARCUT

The west flank of Parker Canyon in the Sipsey Wilderness is marked for clearcutting or variant seedtree clearcut. The cut will be right over Parker Falls, a major attraction in the Wilderness. It is very close to a cultural site. The hardwood ridge will be converted to pine. The painted line that marks the Wilderness will be cut to the edge. The FS fears an expansion. This is their check.

## FORMER DISTRICT RANGER BUYS PUBLIC LAND FOR \$90.00

Evidently the Forest Service rewards their insiders with the privilege of owning your forest. John Alcock, the Regional Forester signed a quitclaim deed signing over 1/3 acre of public land to the EAGLE committee head for \$90.00 in 1984. Bill Bustin, anti-environmental and proclearcutter private consuler owns part of our forest. He also holds clearcutting Bankhead meetings on his Rabbittown property. This will be a worthy investigative story for some news reporter.

## FREE STATE OF WINSTON FESTIVAL

Come to the Free State of Winston Festival June 7th through June 13th. Arts and Crafts, festivities and lots of fun will be on the agenda. Located in Double Springs Alabama. You can't miss it if you find the town.

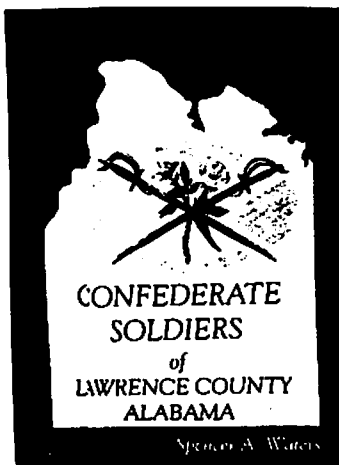
## 1993 LAWRENCE COUNTY INDIAN FESTIVAL

Don't miss the greatest Indian Festival in North Alabama. Pottery making, flint knapping, silver-smithing, bow bending, rope making, herbal medicine, brain tanning, and much more. Located in the park by the school in Moulton, Ala. May 14th through May 16th. Come and learn.

## SPENCER WATERS NEW BOOK

One of the most renowned historians of the

Lawrence County area is Spencer Waters, who is credited with discovering the original publication of the Battle of Indian Tomb Hollow published in 1856 in the Moulton Democrat. His tireless research has produced a book of over 200 pages called Confederate Soldiers of Lawrence.



County Alabama. It is filled with old letters and records that bring back to life the days of the Civil War. Order a copy from Spencer Waters at 16325 Market St., Moulton, Al. 35650 for \$12.00

## ARISING TO FIGHT: THE GENERAL PUBLIC

The staff of the Monitor thanks the general public and many organizations who support our work from all walks of life. The volume of mail is so great that we are behind in answering and the Monitor is weeks late. But everyone will get their six issues even if it takes 13 months. Soon we will have full time staff to carry on a full-time and far ranging war. Thanks graphics designers, advertisers, stores, workers, writers.

## 7TH ANNUAL NAT. FOREST POW WOW

Defenders of all of our National Forests will meet May 28-31, 1993 to lay out strategy and attend a college of courses like Appeals Process and Writing, Lobbying, Media, Litigation, Ecology, Forest Health, Sustainable Management and Environmental Law. The meeting will be held at The Cathedral Domain in Eastern Kentucky. contact Mindy Harmon, RR 4 Box 292, Carbondale, IL. 62901 or call (618) 684-6897.

## ALABAMA NATIONAL FOREST LEGAL DEFENSE FUND.

We are still soliciting donations and legal help as we approach the era of the legal battle to stop the illegal activities carried out by the US Forest Service in Alabama. Suits in other states have proven that violations have and are being committed on your public land. The fund is established, not very large, but growing.

## REPORT: OWL GETS BAD RAP ON LUMBER COSTS

Washington (AP) The economic recovery is driving the demand for lumber and pushing prices up sharply, not federal restrictions on logging designed to protect the spotted owl, congressional researchers say.

The Congressional Research Service, an arm of the Library of Congress, concluded that timber housing industry leaders have exaggerated the impact that protection of the northern spotted owl has had on the timber market.

## FOREST SERVICE LOSES MONEY

The USFS has lost as much as \$7 billion dollars over 14 years by failing to charge enough for its timber to recover the costs of roadbuilding and sale preps, according to estimates. (AP)

## BLIZZARD DAMAGE AT \$20 MILLION FOR PINE FORESTS IN WEST CENTRAL ALABAMA

\$16,000 lost in Bankhead according to James Ramey, the District Ranger who invests heavily in taxpayer funded pine plantations. Pansy pines can't take beetles or snow.

# OFFICIAL RETRACTION !

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

- T. WAYMON PAUL, R.F. CHAIRMAN
- AMES D. SEARS, R.F. OFFICE MANAGER
- JAMES D. JONES, R.F. SECRETARY
- ROBERT M. DENNEBAUMER, R.F. MEMBER

STATE OF ALABAMA  
 BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR FORESTERS  
 513 MADISON AVENUE  
 MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130  
 PHONE (205) 240-8368



GERRI GRANT  
 SECRETARY  
 PAMELA D. SEARS  
 OFFICE MANAGER

March 1, 1993

Mr. Lamar Marshall  
 THE BANKHEAD MONITOR  
 P. O. Box 117  
 Moulton, AL 35650

Dear Mr. Marshall:

It has been called to the attention of the State Board of Registration for Foresters that you are representing yourself to the general public as a Consulting Forester. A copy of Page 22 from the BANKHEAD MONITOR is enclosed for your information. The title "Consulting Forester" implies that you are offering your services to the general public for the performance of forestry work. This requires that you be registered as a Forester in Alabama.

It appears that you are in violation of Title 34-12-2, 1975 Code of Alabama. A copy of the Code is enclosed for your review. This letter constitutes notice to cease and desist in the practice of forestry in Alabama and to cease using the title "Forester". You have thirty days to respond to this letter before the matter is submitted to the Attorney General's office.

If you are a graduate forester with a minimum of two years' experience after graduation, you may wish to make application for registration and licensing. Necessary application forms may be obtained by writing to Ms. Pamela B. Sears, Office Manager, at the address appearing at the top of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

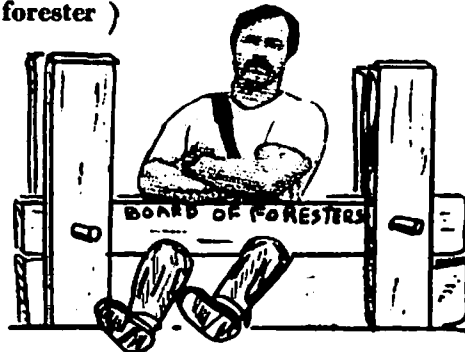
T. Waymon Paul, R.F.  
 Chairman

cc: Ms. Gerri Grant  
 Attorney General's Office

I, Lamar Marshall, do solemnly swear to cease using the title of "Consulting Forester" in the state of Alabama.

I sincerely hope that my professional reputation as a conservationist has not been permanently damaged by jokingly associating myself with said title.

Lamar Marshall, r.f. (residing forester)



WE ARE THE BANK!

PRESERVE THE BANKHEAD!  
 SAVE YOUR NATIONAL FOREST

CONTACT: Consulting Forester Lamar Marshall for programs, films and information

Write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper calling for an end to clearcutting.

THE OFFICIAL SIN

## THE OFFICIAL THREAT

### THE BANKHEAD MONITOR

A Nonprofit, Educational Corporation  
 P.O. Box 117, Moulton, AL 35650

FIGHTING FOR THE LAST WILD PLACES!

Date: 3/193



Mr. Waymon Paul, R. F.  
 Chairman  
 State of Alabama  
 Board of Registration For Foresters

Dear Mr Paul:

In response to your letter of March 1, 1993, I have never in the past, do not presently, nor do I intend in the future to practice forestry as defined in the Code of Alabama, Title 34-12-2. Note that no services were offered for sale in the said reference from the Bankhead Monitor. Information, programs and videos (products) on the Bankhead National Forest were the subject. The text from the Monitor was written in sarcastic jest as you are well aware. I would compare it to the humor of a consulting forester who proposes clearcutting, massive doses of poisonous herbicides, and the conversion of hardwoods to pines, and then refers to himself as an environmentalist. That is pretty funny also.

I am sure that a more educated person such as your attorney would more fully comprehend the real implication of the joke in the context of the complete marriage. As you well know, since you are evidently a Bankhead Monitor reader, I am merely a forester in the sense that my Webster's dictionary defines "forester" - 2. An inhabitant of a forest. You see, I live in the Bankhead National Forest. Therefore, I am, according to the dictionary, a forester.

To avoid unnecessary strife with your "profession", I will print a retraction of the term "Consulting Forester" in the next issue of the Monitor. God forbid that anyone would confuse me with some of the radical elements of the Registered Foresters of Alabama, who in my opinion are merely trained environmental assassins.

I am an environmental writer who comments and critiques forestry issues. I believe in the freedom of speech and I exercise that right. I plan to continue to exercise that right. The capacity in which I serve, is that of a nonprofit, educational corporation. I don't know from where your organization gets it's funds to operate, but I hope that it is in no way taxpayer subsidized. I would hate to think that my tax money was wasted in feeble attempts to intimidate and harass citizens such as myself.

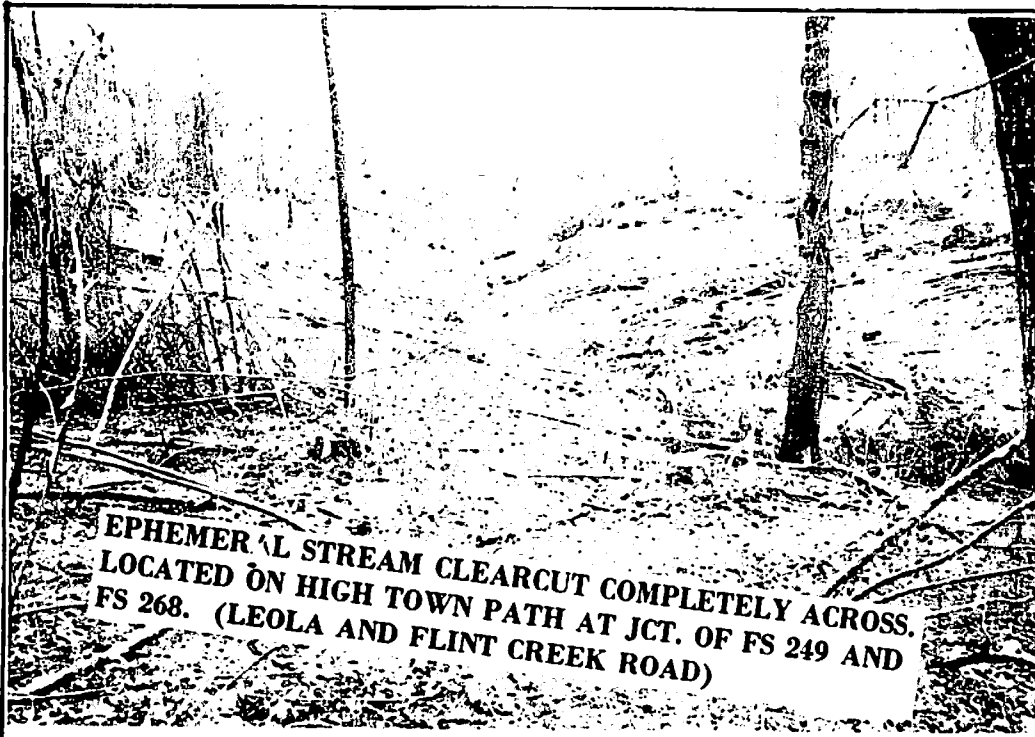
Jimmy Evans is pretty well tied up with the Governor Hunt presently. There are rumors that Bill Moody may be next. I don't think he has time to waste prosecuting the innocent targets of the Wise Use group that calls itself EAGLE, the lunatic fringe of the otherwise valuable and professional mainstream forestry discipline.

The promised retraction will appear in issue no. 9 of the Monitor. It can be obtained on many newsstands or you can subscribe to it for \$12.00 per year from the same address in which you wrote me.

Thank You, *Lamar Marshall*  
 Lamar Marshall, Consulting Editor and Publisher of the Bankhead Monitor

P.S. When I was 18 years old, I almost went to school to be a Forest Ranger. Thank God, that He closed that door. I would hate to think that a bunch of educated fools might brainwash me into killing the very thing that I loved most - the Native Forest within which I am truly a forester.

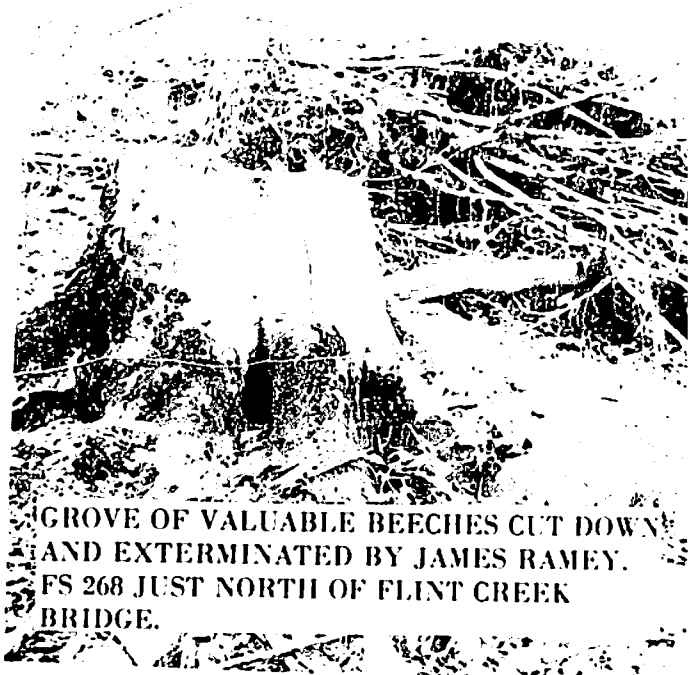
## THE OFFICIAL REPLY



**EPHEMERAL STREAM CLEARCUT COMPLETELY ACROSS. LOCATED ON HIGH TOWN PATH AT JCT. OF FS 249 AND FS 268. (LEOLA AND FLINT CREEK ROAD)**



**MILLIONS OF OLD HARDWOODS KILLED, MANY TO ROT AWAY FOR NO REASON OTHER THAN TO MAKE ROOM FOR PINE CLONES.**



**GROVE OF VALUABLE BEECHES CUT DOWN AND EXTERMINATED BY JAMES RAMEY. FS 268 JUST NORTH OF FLINT CREEK BRIDGE.**

SERVICE  
S  
AGRICULTURE

MICE WERE BURNED OUT AND  
KILLED BY USFS CONTROLLED BURN.  
MASS EXTERMINATION OCCURS IN THESE  
EXCESSIVE \$\$\$\$\$\$ FS EMPLOYEE JOBS.

CAPSEY CREEK MOUNTAIN CLEARCUT,  
POISONED, BURNT AND CONVERTED TO  
PINES. FS 269



MASSIVE CLEARCUTS ONLY YARDS FROM  
THE SIPSEY WILDERNESS. THE USFS IS  
RINGING THE WILDERNESS WITH CLEAR-  
CUTS TO BLOCK AN EXPANSION.

**FIGHT FOR YOUR PUBLIC LANDS!  
STOP THIS INSANITY. CONTACT YOUR  
CONGRESSMAN AND SENATORS.**

**THE BANKHEAD MONITOR PRESENTS:  
THE REAL CONSERVATION STORY  
GUIDE TO SCENIC CLEARCUTS**

# FOREST SERVICE IMPLEMENTS NEW HORSEBACK POLICY

## MAJOR CHANGE IN FOREST USE.

The horseback riding policy in the Bankhead National Forest as well as all Alabama National Forests has changed and will continue to be modified over the next several years.

The factors that play a part in the policy are environmental and monetary. Some places in the forest are suffering from erosion and stream siltation. This should be corrected.

The bad part of the new policy is that riding is banned forest wide with the exception of open roads and the existing Owl Creek Trail system which is not able to bear the current load of the sometimes 500 to 700 rider-users.

Owl Creek is around 30 miles with another additional 15 to 16 miles of roadbeds in the Sipsey Wilderness which are used.

Two problems arise immediately. One is the major impact that will occur on the Sipsey roads and also on the Owl Creek Trail. The second is the danger that exists with horses on the open roads which are used by log trucks, hunters and visitors.



**RESTRICTED TO  
SMALL AREA**

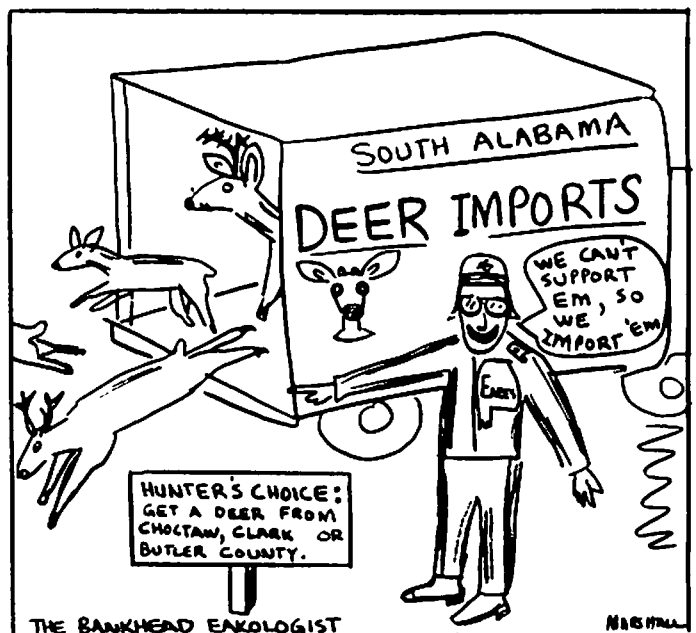
The District Ranger has the authority to issue special permits for cross-country riding. The plan is that certain areas could be examined and ok'd for use. The reality is that the District Ranger has no funds to have the areas studied. The irritation is that the Multiple Use rights of the public always seem to be restricted for lack of funds. It makes one wonder where the millions of dollars goes when the timber is mined from the forest. And finally, the irony is the banning of the horse from the forest on the charge that its hooves injure the ground while giant

machinery like the skidder in the photo still churn the forest floor into muck.

There are at least a hundred miles of good flat ridgetop roads that will be gated off that would serve as environmentally sound horseback riding trails. They could and should be used by the public as long as they exist for the sole purpose of serving the timber industry.



**THE BEAST THAT PROWLS  
THE RIDGETOPS**





# KINLOCK POST OFFICE

by Edward Herring

The earliest post offices were usually located at centers of travel or trade, usually in someone's place of business or in their home. From records of the Post Office Department, cited by Dorothy Gentry in **LIFE AND LEGEND OF LAWRENCE COUNTY**, it appears the first post office at Kinlock was established August 25, 1843 with Charles Barker as the Postmaster. Following Charles Barker were; George M.C. Weems, March 26, 1856; Reuben Rucker, March 5, 1858; Salathiel Berry, December 12, 1859; and William H. Elkins, Jan. 12, 1860. The office was discontinued June 20, 1860, and reestablished August 13 1860, with Salathiel Berry as Postmaster once again.

The Kinlock Post Office was discontinued July 25, 1861 and was not reestablished until after the Civil War on September 9, 1868. Anna P. Grunsley was Postmaster. Anna P. Grunsley was followed by Franklin Ross, June 22, 1870 until discontinued on March 6, 1871. Reestablished on December 22, 1871, Jesse M. Hall became the Postmaster on December 23, 1874.

In 1880, Mail Route #17139, which served the Kinlock Post Office, ran from the M & C railroad depot south of Leighton to Larrisa near present day Natural Bridge in Winston County. The contractors name was George Roberts. A new site was proposed for the post office in the S.W. quarter of Section 30, Township 8 South and Range 9 West. The new route left the former route in Section 18 and intersected it once again 2 miles S.W., increasing the travel of the mail "not one inch". Approximately 100 people were served by the new post office.

On April 12, 1884, Jesse M. Hall was involved in a shoot-out between the William Hubbard family and the sons of Aunt Jenny Brooks. Jesse M. Hall and his family left the mountain for safety in the Moulton Valley. M.T. Pebble took over as Postmaster on May 12, 1884. On December 20, 1884, Jesse and Emma Hall sold the 480 acres of land known as Kinlock to J.S. Stephenson, James T. Masterson and David F. Dinsmore.

James H. Hood served as Postmaster from February 9, 1885 until February 25, 1889, when James T. Masterson took over. In 1890, the post office was moved to Section 32 near the gristmill. At one time, the post office was a cabin in front of the Amos Spillers place. It was then operated by John Brock, Postmaster and teacher. Mr. Brock was paid \$25 to teach school.

# MULE-POWERED LOGGING SAVES THE FOREST

by Rickey Butch Walker

Whoa, gee, haw, and get-up are words which have been ringing through the trees for the past few weeks in the beautiful hollow of Poplar Log Cove in the northeastern portion of William B. Bankhead National Forest. The well-trained mules of Mr. Ted O.(T.O.) Spears and Mr. Billy Henderson respond to the words of their masters without hesitation as they drag the heavy logs to the truck.

In the last two years, Mr. Henderson bought some 40 acres of land in the mountain valley. Located on his property was a stand of pines which had become infested with beetles. The pine beetles were killing the trees in two stands of timber.

The pine stands were located in two old fields which, according to a ring count, had regenerated about 27 years ago. In addition, some hardwoods were intermingled with the pines which needed to be harvested.

T.O. and Billy were using the mules to skid the logs from surrounding timberland in order to prevent damage to the woodlands.

Mr. Spears got his start in the logging business in the 1930s. He first used trained steers to skid logs. Since no hard lines were attached to the steers, a 'bullwhip got their attention when voice commands were not obeyed.

T.O. Spears and his dad did a lot of logging on forest property when Ranger Wilson was in charge of the Bankhead. He said Wilson was very protective of the forest and did not allow small saplings to be cut or destroyed. T.O. said you only cut the timber that was clearly marked or you paid.

Today, Mr. Spears does not agree with the timber practices which are now occurring throughout Bankhead Forest. He says his mules don't damage an area like dozers and skidders. He also states that the only way loggers can make anything on U.S. Forest Service Property is by cutting more timber than they actually buy.

Presently, Mr. Spears gets from \$108 to \$140 per thousand board feet of lumber, depending on the length of the logs. When Timber companies pay in excess of \$125 per thousand board feet on the stump, then they have got to harvest more than they buy just to cover their costs. The mule skidding loggers know their business when it comes to logging. They understand their mules cannot pull several logs at one time, but the difference comes from the little damage done to the forest when compared to heavy machinery.

Mr. Spears told me to come back to the woods where they are removing the pines within two years, and I would not tell the area had been logged.

I asked Mr. Billy Henderson, "Where is Mr. Spears' logging crew?"

He laughed and said, "The only person in this logging operation that T.O. Spears has to please is himself."

# THAT WHICH MUST BE KEPT

by Terra Manasco

Listen. I am more than one thing. I have always known this. I exist in all worlds and yet, belong to none. I have a secret name and the sound of it is that of parts going out in all directions at once. This name, it is flashy - a fancy dance of a word and yet it suits me. It is what I am. What am I, them? I am both Anglo Southerner and Chickamauga Cherokee. I am off-reservation but not urban. I burn under the sky and then my skin cracks off - the old me forever peeling away in layers. To know me is to know the heart of the forest that will not die until the end of time.

I grew up wild in the South; the Sipsy River runs my bloodstreams and the Bankhead's hemlocks spiral in the weight of my bones. I grew up in the secret places and was taught the language of symbols that still glow faint in the sandstone cliffs. From birth the wild ones called my name -- the thunder, the sun, the stars -- long have I known the names and legends of the Nunnehi, the Cherokee immortals, and long have I walked among them unafraid.

The years passed. The day I graduated from college, my parents passed my Medicine to me and I

became Keeper of That Which Must Be Kept. There was nothing dramatic in the offering, for ceremony would have paled in comparison to the passage itself. The Big Medicine shoes of a favorite uncle, a red and white box, a dirt dabber's nest, and old story, and the Pipe.

This Pipe, this seven-sided gnarled laurel root tuned to magic numbers and circles and fused to hammered-out starmetal. Understand that this starmetal was married to the flint notched wood before the time of Hernando DeSoto, before the scent of this metal's beauty blew back west into the nostrils of the Invaders and became known as Delonega: the -metal-that-makes-white-men-crazy.

When I became Keeper, my parents told me, "Here, take this. Your time has come. All that is asked is that you do as those who promised before you - that you Keep it. It is to never cross museum steps and the hand of no anthropologist is to ever touch it. You must hold the Smoke Ceremony to insure that Those Who Come's tie to spirit will not be broken. Trouble is here. Children have turned deaf ears on the old ways. You are one of the few that can still hear the magic numbers spinning in the air of our sacred places. Because you hear the old voices, you

must sing and offer smoke to provide a link to the past for future generations. For if you forget, if the smoke ring is broken - then the children born beyond us will be lost, without direction."

Then they called me by my secret name, and continued. "Seven, when you offer smoke, you pray. Smoke is the transitional link between the seen body and the unseen spirit. As this offering rises and we sing to the Adawehi, we are remembered and in turn we remember that we were born of the spirit-which-moves-in-all-things."

So now I have become a Keeper, like those who went before me. Yet sometimes the weight of my

sadness seems more than I can bear. I chant and offer smoke over a land that has been gutted. I know the feel of hot metal biting into the ridges of the Mother's back. I know the smell of her death, the scent of her insides when they are exposed to air. I have heard her cries and the soft squeals of the ghost-trees when they are ripped from her skin. When the weight of the world is buried heavy in my chest, sometimes I go sit in the top of the ghost trees, the Sycamores, and chatter with the wind goblins - am I worthy? Spear in hand, I wonder, am I the last wild child left? Only the dreams and the darkness are left to me. I must find my way back to the Mystery alone.



But is it too late to sing the Mystery back into life? Have we already broken the Turtle's Heart? And my heart, has it too been broken? Must I leave the land of my birth, before I also am destroyed by watching the death of my inheritance?

I asked myself these questions until one day I finally decided that I would leave this place, weary after battle. I would go heal myself and to fight from a distance. And yet, across that distance of 1600 miles a legend came with me that rang in my head at night. This legend was that of the Cherokee Gambler, Untsaiyi, who bet everything he had, even his own life, and for his mischief, he was forever staked out in a whirlpool in the Tennessee River, and he cannot die until the end of the world. This is what the Cherokee, the Bankhead Forest, and the South have done to me. No matter where I go, I too am staked to my homeland and thus I have returned to it, as my love and longing for it cannot die until the end of time.

But listen, there is something else that I must tell you. My legends are noisy; their large voices fill my world. Such noise, that I am only peripherally aware of the newer legends and I have not developed a language to respond to strip mining, crack houses, clearcutting and burning crosses. I was taught from birth to sit at the center of who I am, to use my words and my life to create, not to destroy. So to speak to me of race hate and more highways is to confuse me because I cannot reference these images from the center of my existence.

It is from this center that I have become a Keeper. The voice of everything extinct that lives yet. And as I tamp the tobacco into the bowl of the Pipe, and taste this prayer as it lightly brushes the back of my throat, this prayer of reverence for life and respect for all living things, I think of the 500 years that have passed since That Which Must Be Kept first took form in the world and how so much of the Story has already been destroyed....and yet, as I and others like me make our offerings, we are creating a New Story - perhaps faster than the Destroyers can end it.

Listen. Have You heard these words? Can you feel the close-in creeping of the green around you, the air heavy with water and spirits, the canyons deep and winding, the voices of my ancestors chanting as they walked the Rainbow, the roar of the waterfalls that carry the voice of Thunder?

Can you pool now like plasma in the secret sinuses of the Southern Heart? Will you dance with me in the fairy ring deep in the forest while the old ones watch? Can you mimic the cry of the falcon that breaks free of its cage? There, just beneath the sound of your own breath, can you hear the song of

the little mysteries? Can you see the tiny geometries take shape in the grit of the canyon floor as the wind spins in four directions? If you walked here with me, would you know that you walk in a forest where even the plants are warriors? And in this heart, can you hear your own blood singing? And if you walked across this land, would you cry for the Turtle from the depths of your heart?

I think that you would feel all of these things. For have I not shared my secret name with you? Are we not afterall, one spirit, in a world without boundaries? Are we not afterall, -- you, I and all creatures -- , the genetic prayers of the Great Mystery? Yes? Then the time has come for all of us to make New Medicine, to create new stories faster than the Destroyers can end them, to protect the sacred for Those Who Come and to cherish all things which must be kept.

I have spoken. Ah ho, it is so.

Terra Manasco

**FACTORY DIRECT CENTER**  
**HOME OF GREAT**  
**BARGAINS AT THESE**  
**STORES.....**

**SPORTS N'MORE**  
**Sporting Goods From Head To Toe**

**BOOKS UNLIMITED**  
**Tons of Books at Low Prices**

**CASUAL MALE BIG & TALL**  
**Sizes Up To 60**

**BARGAIN BOUTIQUE**  
**New York Fashions & New**  
**England Styles 30% to**  
**70% OFF**

**ELIZABETH STREET,**  
**BOAZ, ALABAMA**

# THE PEOPLE SPEAK

THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA AND THE WORLD VOICE THEIR DISAPPROVAL OF CLEARCUTTING THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN ALABAMA.

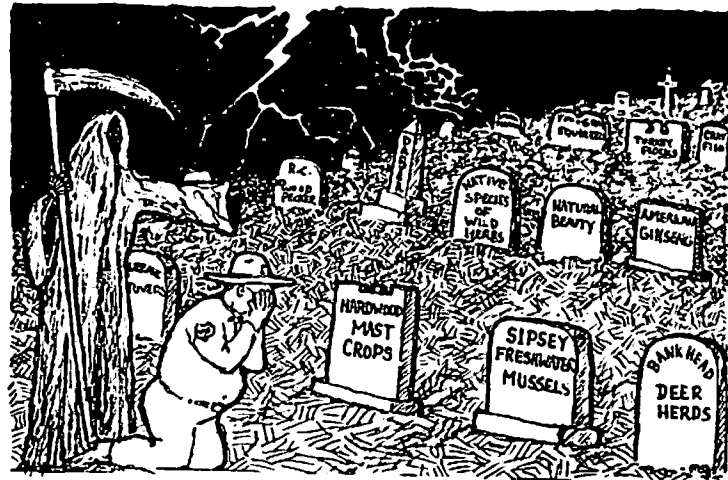
## " I NEARLY CRIED WHEN I SAW..."

Dear Editor Marshall:

Last week, after an absence from this area for 45 years, I visited and toured the eastern half of Bankhead National Forest. During my adult life I've cried only a few times, but I nearly cried again when I saw the devastation and desolation to large areas of the forest brought about by lumbering activities and practices. At first sight I thought I was observing the aftereffects of a tornado! It was difficult to comprehend that this devastation was man-made under the guise of modern concepts in forestry management!

I'm not an environmentalist and I know next to nothing about forestry management. But I've seen the beauty of many of the great forests across our country, and from my point of view and judgement there exists no need, condition, or benefits which would justify the devastation we observed in Bankhead! Regretfully,  
Kermit Hill. Dearborn, Michigan

WE HAVE DOZENS OF LETTERS THAT WE INTEND TO PRINT. I JUST COULDN'T LEAVE THESE CARTOONS OUT OF THIS ISSUE. ED.



THE GHOST OF BANKHEAD FUTURE

### WILDERNESS PARKWAY VARIETY

Bankhead Maps & Books

Groceries, Cold Drinks and Gas

First Store on HWY 33 north of

Bankhead National Forest Ph. 974-6388

## THE FOREST MUTATING

# Ninjas



# BAGWELL OF THE LUNATIC FRINGE: "RADICAL ENVIRONMENTALISTS INFILTRATING ALL OUR NATION'S INSTITUTIONS"

by Lamar Marshall

" We were afraid of the Communists in the '50s, and they were infiltrating the country, and they were everywhere, and they were a threat," says Colin Bagwell; who believes that the Bankhead Monitor members are an equal threat. Bagwell is the Chair of the new wise use(?) group composed of timber industry officials, the Ala. Forestry Commission, and the US Forest Service.

"It's the people I call radical environmentalists," he said. They have infiltrated businesses, government and environmental groups and the Wildflower Society according to Bagwell.

All I can do is to warn the public to beware - There's a dangerous radical environmentalist under every bush. Bagwell reminds me of a man named McCarthy that went on a witch hunt once. He had better be careful who he calls a communist. We have several 70 year old Grandmothers who will "snatch him baldheaded." And Grandpa Whiting would give him a cussin that he wouldn't ever forget.

## THE WOLF IN EAGLES FEATHERS

### THE MARRIAGE OF THE TIMBER BARONS BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER

The Bankhead Monitor has never criticized private companies such as Champion International. The reason is very simple. The Monitor mission is only the end to clearcutting in the Bankhead National Forest which comprises less than 1% of the commercial timberland in the state of Alabama.

According to John Yancy, the Supervisor of National Forests in Alabama, a poll indicates that at least 70% of Americans oppose clearcutting on their public lands. I worked at Champion and have nothing against them. I helped design and build the plant when I worked for Rust Engineering. Many local people who work for Champion also would like to see the ugly clearcutting in Bankhead ended. Champion International should, as a gesture

of good will, endorse the idea of a beautiful mature hardwood National Forest in Bankhead. Recently, a Champion International official joined a group of extremists who oppose the creation of parks and preserves. This was a move of poor judgement. The Chair of this group is none other than the fanatic Colin Bagwell who has publicly insinuated that God Himself authorizes the forests of the earth to be clearcut.

This, of course, is ludicrous and ridiculous. The



NEW BIRD IN BANKHEAD

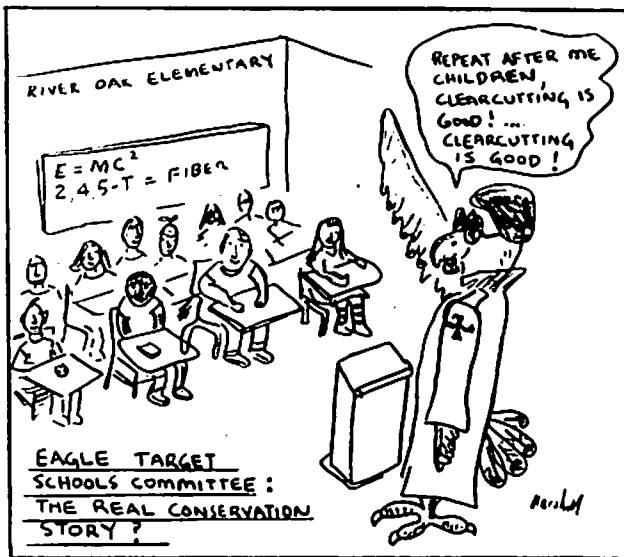
rational world as a whole recognizes the importance of, and the need for parks and preserves that are not managed as tree farms. How else would anyone know what a native, natural forest is like?

On March 28th, Mr. Bagwell showed his arrogance and fanaticism when he accused the Monitor ( 2500 citizens of primarily Lawrence and Winston Counties ) as being compared to the Communist threat of the 1950's. This is an insult to the

employees of Champion as well as the rest of Alabama and should not go unchallenged.

Colin" McCarthy" sees an environmentalist under every bush and should suffer the same fate as his mentor. No sane Alabamian should give him the time of day.

The United States Forest Service sees fit to spend our tax money on this private group by placing their own Bankhead District Ranger James Ramey as a committee head of EAGLE. As the weekly meetings are from around 8:00 AM to 11:30 AM in mid week, it appears that Mr. Ramey is being paid by you, the taxpayer, to serve the timber industry. This is not news. We have long told you that the Forest Service is not a true multiple use agency. Their emphasis is on timber production at the expense of our national forest. This merely confirms our accusation.



### EAGLE TARGET SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

The U.S. Forest Service is a federal timber company who will stop at nothing to continue to clearcut, poison and burn our national forests to the ground in order to convert our hardwoods to pine plantations. I assure you that Colin Bagwell is expounding "non-factual information" about the good people of Lawrence County, Winston County and the rest of Alabama. Don't give him a second thought. Paranoidics such as he have marred history, but respectable companies such as Champion will distance themselves from his type when they realize that the damage to their reputation will outweigh the benefits of waging a public war in the media of north Alabama with people who love the forest. As far as calling those who want Bankhead exempted from tree farming names like preservationists, as if it were something dirty, Bagwell, like

Swaggert, practices what he preaches against. We are all preservationists. We preserve our cars with oil changes and wax. We preserve our bodies with nutrition and exercise. We preserve our old pictures, paint our houses, and hope our children will be preserved from harm.

But suddenly, it is a sin to preserve a piece of real estate. That is the logic of the illogical, the narrow-mindedness of a mental midget and the callousness of the greedy. As for myself, I conclude that preservation is good. I think I'll take the kids to a park or preserve tomorrow.

### THE LUNATIC FRINGE EVERY GROUP AND SPECIAL INTEREST HAS THEIRS

Every group has a few radical elements within it's ranks which are an embarrassment to the mainstream majority. The environmental movement has theirs, I am sure.

The Monitor folks are 99% just plain people who would never join a tree-spiking association. We own chainsaws and burn firewood, use paper and are the providers and consumers that support the great timber industry in the state of Alabama. Our only offense to some, not all, timber folks is that we want clearcutting halted in our beautiful national forests with the exception of small wildlife openings. We have little to say about how private properties are managed. I personally have a 70 acre woodlot and I dare anyone to tell me that I can't cut firewood off of it. But public lands are a different story.

In Alabama, less than 3% of our timber reserves are in the national forests. The timber companies, including our local Champion International own millions of acres. They do not depend on the 2000 acres of timber that, for example, comes from the Bankhead annually.

Recently, we had the opportunity to help our local Champion mill by helping to block chip mills from springing up across north Alabama.

This would have taken valuable trees away from the local economy.

We have never caused a single timber worker to be put out of work by opposing the clearcutting that is ruining the Bankhead. Many local timber industry workers are Bankhead Monitor members. They agree that the national forest should be a glowing example of a beautiful native hardwood forest. The few loggers that work in the Bankhead can continue to work all around the forest on the millions of acres of surrounding lands. Or they could work in selectively-harvested tracts of the National Forest.

A few months ago, some ambitious private foresters with radical philosophies organized an anti-environ-

mental, pro-clearcut-the-Bankhead group. They advocate the chemical eradication of hardwood trees, pine monoculture, and cutting our last old-growth hardwoods in the Bankhead.

The consequences of such programs are soil erosion, stream siltation, ecological destruction, and ugliness in our public forest.

This lunatic fringe of public land rapists masquerades beneath of acronym title of EAGLE. Now don't laugh even if the name is a joke. Enlightened Alabamians; Guardians of Our Lands and Environment. Their goal is to educate the public in "real conservation."

What motivates these people to create an anti-national forest organization? The root of all evil - the love of money. Greed!

These men and women know that by using scare tactics and lies that they can bilk the companies of the timber industry for donations and expensive membership fees.

They can parade among the gullible as proponents of private property rights while the Bankhead Monitor is not even involved with private property issues.

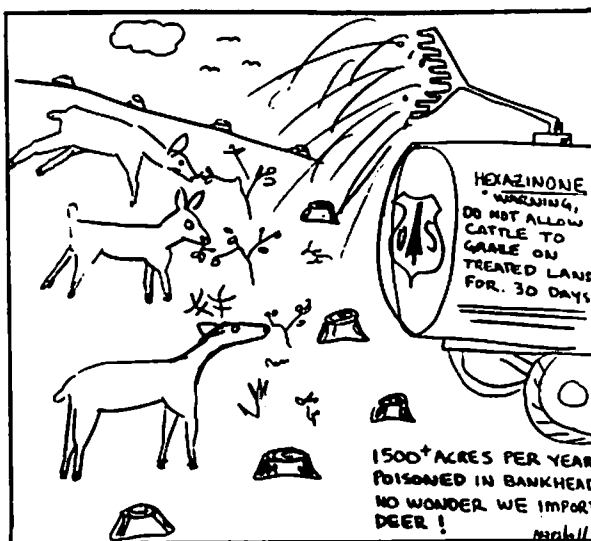
Their real ambition is to make a name for themselves and money while doing it.

Intelligent people probably won't pay much attention to the rhetoric put forth by EAGLE. I, for one, am always leery of men who speak in professional doublespeak. For example, he accuses our group of putting out "non-factual information." That means lies. He just didn't have the intestinal fortitude (guts) to say it.

He says that we are trying to ban all timber harvests. Untrue. He says we are "working strong to dictate to the world how the forests will be used." Untrue. We are working to show how some of the worlds forests are being abused.

Bagwell is dictating his personal, foul brand of forestry on the majority of a democratic country who don't want their public lands clearcut.

My advice to all is to ignore the VULTURE that hides in eagle feathers. The true meaning is: Villains Unanimous: Love To Utterly Rape Environments.



# BANKHEAD TRADING POST

MAPS ♣ BOOKS ♣ POSTERS ♣ VIDEOS ♣ PHOTOGRAPHY

## COLLECTORS EDITIONS OF THE BANKHEAD MONITOR

### THE SHOT HEARD ROUND THE STATE -

ISSUE No. 1 Fall 91

(PHOTOCOPY, AS WAS THE ORIGINAL)

- ◆ Alabama Chainsaw Massacre - Indian Tomb Hollow
- ◆ Our Vanishing Old-growth Hardwoods
- ◆ Bankhead Plants/Trees
- ◆ Forestspeak Part 1

ISSUE No. 2 Dec./Jan. 91/92

- ◆ Bankhead Gets Death Sentence
- ◆ Clearcut Case Against Clearcutting
- ◆ Bankhead Plants - Bloodroot - Beech Drops
- ◆ Bears and the Bankhead
- ◆ A Bankhead National Park
- ◆ Hemlocks - Redwoods of the Bankhead
- ◆ Guide to Scenic Clearcuts
- ◆ Forestspeak Part two
- ◆ How the Indians Walked
- ◆ Wilderness Shelter
- ◆ Adventures in the Bankhead

ISSUE No. 3 Feb/Mar 92

### Black/white Cover Soogahoagdee Falls by Charles Siefried

- ◆ National Recreation Area
- ◆ Canoeing Our Wild and Scenic Sipsey
- ◆ The Forest Killers
- ◆ Bald Eagle In the Bankhead
- ◆ Walking the Sipsey Part 1 by Jim Manasco
- ◆ Early Settlers
- ◆ The Second Battle of Indian Tomb Hollow
- ◆ National Forest News
- ◆ The Herb Doctor of Shinbone Ridge
- ◆ Borden on Horses
- ◆ Guide To Scenic Clearcuts
- ◆ Forestspeak Part 3
- ◆ Woodcraft and Indian Lore
- ◆ People Speak
- ◆ Around the Campfire

ISSUE No. 4 April/May 92

### Color Cover Caney Creek Falls by Charles Seifried

- ◆ South Caney Creek Canyon and Falls
- ◆ It's Gone - the Red Cockaded Woodpecker
- ◆ The Forest Killers
- ◆ What the Indians Were Doing Hidden Away in
- ◆ Arboglyphs
- ◆ Byler - Oldest State Road
- ◆ Walking Sipsey Part Two

- ◆ Call For Congressional Investigation
- ◆ Borden on Horses
- ◆ Guide to Scenic Clearcuts
- ◆ Forestspeak Part 4
- ◆ Woodcraft and Indian Lore
- ◆ Centerfold Map - Indian Tomb Hollow
- ◆ The Indian Children Speak

ISSUE No. 5 June/July 92

### Color Cover Phantom Face Bluff by Charles Siefried

- ◆ Medicine Man Confederate Herbs Part 1
- ◆ National Treasure - Brushy Creek
- ◆ Walking The Sipsey Part 3
- ◆ Wolves in the Bankhead
- ◆ A Forester Speaks
- ◆ Dictionary of the Outdoors
- ◆ Nature's Last Laugh Pine Beetles
- ◆ Centerfold Map - Brushy Creek Canyon
- ◆ Bankhead Caves Clearcut!
- ◆ The Rare Yellow Magnolia
- ◆ A Holy Alliance
- ◆ The Tree Racists
- ◆ Borden On Horses
- ◆ Woodcraft - Make cord from the land
- ◆ Forestspeak Part 5

ISSUE No. 6 Aug/Sept. 92

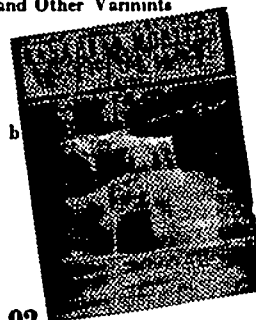
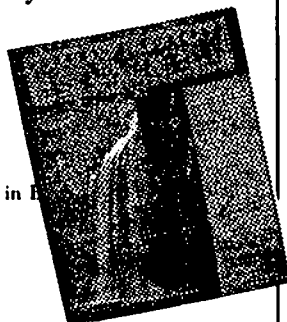
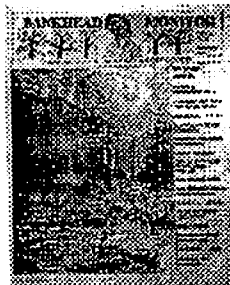
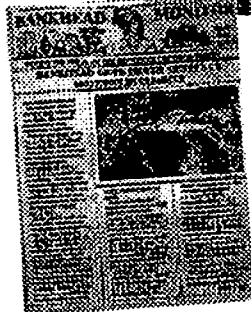
### Color Cover Collier Creek Falls by Charles Seifried

- ◆ Forest Service Promises Change with Ecosystem Management
- ◆ Cats of the Bankhead - Black Painters, Cougars and Other Varnints
- ◆ Canoeing Sipsey Part 2 by John Foshee
- ◆ National Forest News
- ◆ Man Killed Chasing A Bear by Ed Herring
- ◆ Centerfold Map - High Town Path
- ◆ The Sacred Fire Than Burns In Our Veins
- ◆ Confederate Herbs Part 2
- ◆ Walking Sipsey Part 4 Jim Manasco
- ◆ Trackers in the Bankhead
- ◆ Indian Myths by Rickey Roberts
- ◆ High Town Path by Rickey Butch Walker

ISSUE No. 7 Oct/Nov 92

### Color Cover Fall Colors of Bankhead Leaves by Charles Seifried

- ◆ Walking Sipsey Part 5 by Jim Manasco
- ◆ Osprey, The Fish Bird Returns Walker
- ◆ Forestspeak Part 6
- ◆ Alternatives For Bankhead Horseback Management
- ◆ The British Come To Bankhead Rickey Roberts
- ◆ George Mayhall of Haleyville Ed Herring
- ◆ The People Speak
- ◆ The Proposed Warrior Mountains Trail
- ◆ Centerfold Map - Draft of Warrior Mtns Trail
- ◆ Conditioning Your Horse Borden





- ◆ State of Art Silviculture - 1962
- ◆ Destruction of Alabama Wilderness
- ◆ Save the Plants! by Darryl Patton
- ◆ Outdoor Writer Bamboozled by Clearcutters
- ◆ Woodcraft The Fabulous Throwing Stick

This is only the beginning of a new era of outdoor writings - An era of Ecological Woodcraft and Alabama Outdoors.

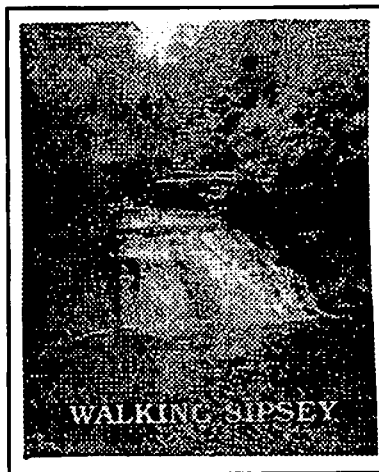
Price for Bankhead Monitor back issues:

Issue No. 1 ( photocopy ) \$1.00+ .50 post.  
 Issue No. 2 ( photocopy ) \$1.50+ .50 post.  
 Issue No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 \$2.00+ .75 post.  
 Set of first 6 issues \$12.00 pp

## NEW BOOKS!

### "Walking Sipsey"

by Jim Manasco  
 In the 1960's two young naturalists walked the Sipsey and produced a series of articles on the Sipsey Wilderness and Bankhead area - Jim and Ruth Manasco. This book is the record of that work. Now, as artists living in the Bankhead, they dedicated this work to be published in a money raising effort money to save the forest that they love.

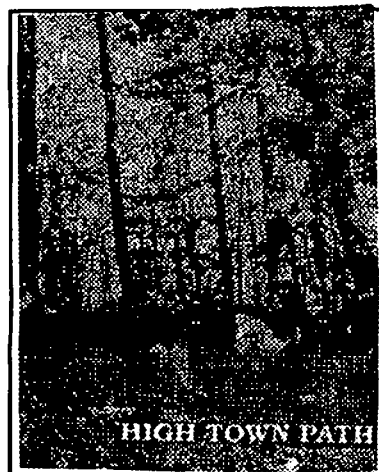


\$12.00 pp

### "HIGH TOWN PATH"

by Rickey Butch Walker

Rickey Butch Walker is an outspoken native of the Bankhead Forest who regularly writes a column for the Moulton Advertizer: Bankhead Back Trails. He is of Native American descent and a superb historian and outdoorsman. High Town Path is chock full of photos of the



HIGH TOWN PATH

historic northern Bankhead area. No doubt it is a masterpiece.

Get your copy for \$8.00 pp or a collector's set of both books for only \$18.00 pp

## BIRDS OF BANKHEAD

By the naturalist of the Bankhead - Jim Mansaco  
 A set of 8 black and white prints. 4 - 11"x 14" ( flickers, redheaded woodpeckers, downy woodpeckers, and pileated woodpeckers )  
 4 - 5"x7" ( carolina wrens, carolina chickadees, golden-crowned kinglets, and yellowthroats ) on heavy art paper. \$12.00 per set

## BANKHEAD VIDEO

A professional video called Bankhead, A Dying National Forest. The documentary is about 13 minutes long. Also is a preliminary of 5 minutes beauty and 5 minutes destruction. Then, we included Channel 19's The Battle For The Bankhead. only \$10.00

COMING SOON - MAPS, MUGS, TEE SHIRTS AND MORE!

SEND YOUR ORDER TO:

THE BANKHEAD MONITOR  
 P.O. BOX 117, MOULTON, ALA. 35650

## Adventure OUTFITTERS

Hiking Boots	Canoes
Backpacks	Yakima Racks
Sleeping Bags	Apparel
Trail Food	Tents
Cookware	USGS Maps
Stoves	Climbing Equip.

A DIVISION OF:

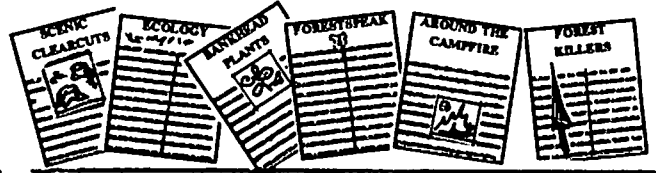
Southeastern Divers  
 908 Bob Wallace  
 Huntsville 205-536-8404



# DON'T GET MAD! GET EVEN!

SUBSCRIBE YOURSELF TO THE FRONT LINES OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL WAR:

## THE BATTLE FOR THE BANKHEAD



- Maps
- Clearcuts
- Plants
- Animals
- Cartoons
- Wilderness
- Woodcraft
- Hiking
- Forest Killers
- Forestspeak
- National Forest News
- Indian Lore

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

STATE.....ZIP.....

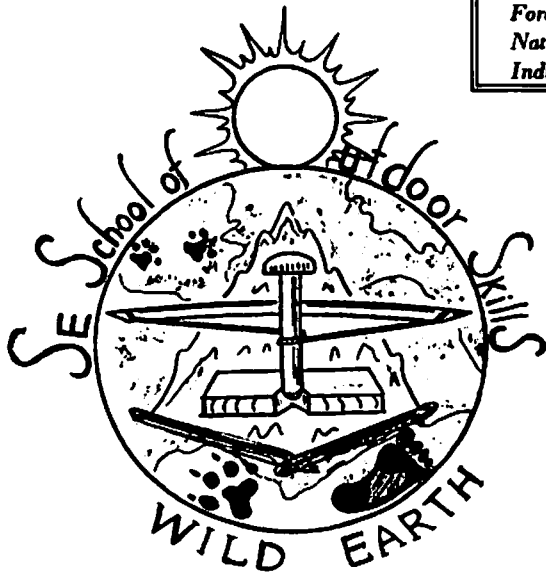
RATE IS \$12.00 PER YEAR SIX ISSUES  
 THE BANKHEAD MONITOR P.O. BOX 117  
 MOULTON, ALA. 35650

**REGULAR MEMBERSHIP:**  
 \$12.00 per year or six issues  
 WHICHEVER COMES FIRST.

### ECO-WARRIOR

Be a card carrying eco-warrior.  
 Number and official registry.  
 Membership and subscription  
 included. \$25.00

Sign up yourself and a friend or  
 relative - regular memberships -  
**TWO FOR ONLY \$22.00**



## S.E. SCHOOL OF OUTDOOR SKILLS

PICK OUT YOUR CUSTOM COURSE:

- MAP READING AND CROSS COUNTRY BY COMPASS - ORIENTEERING
- WILDERNESS SHELTER - FIREBUILDING
- IDENTIFY WILD PLANT FOODS AND MEDICINES
- CAMP CRAFTS

CALL FOR INFORMATION  
 LOCATED IN CEDAR OAK COVE IN THE BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST. ( private property )  
 Instructors - Lamar Marshall and Darryl Patton  
 Cost - 8 hours = \$20 per person - minimum 4 persons  
 4 to 15 persons = \$15 per person  
 Larger groups = lower rate. Call (205) 974-6166  
 Free tour in Bankhead Forest included.



# WOODCRAFT

## THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN TRIBE

Deep in the Black Warrior Mountains and not too many years ago lived a small group of young people who called themselves the Turtle Mountain Tribe. Their camp and stronghold was hidden far off the beaten trail. A great beech on the Shades of Death Creek held the marker symbol that to the initiated marked the trail that wound up to the arch of bones that was the entrance to the camp of woodcraft. That carving was lojuh, the sacred turtle. In this secret classroom was taught the dying skills that 200 years most took for granted.

The Red Eagle, the Black Hawk and the others

Tracking, plant resources, cordmaking, shelter manufacture, wild foods....

In the forest was freedom, fresh air, and a sense of fierce independence through the knowledge and understanding of the provisions that nature rewarded to those who respected and learned to receive that which she would give to her children.

The respect of nature was a constant theme. Conservation that first and foremost protected the earth and yet used the sustainable products of the forest without destroying the land or the canopy of the green giants overhead. Poles and saplings were removed for use in bushcraft and camp materials. Dead and cull wood was used for firewood. It was sacrilege to deface the bark of a tree with machete or hatchet merely for the fun of it. The earth mother was respected as a provider and friend.

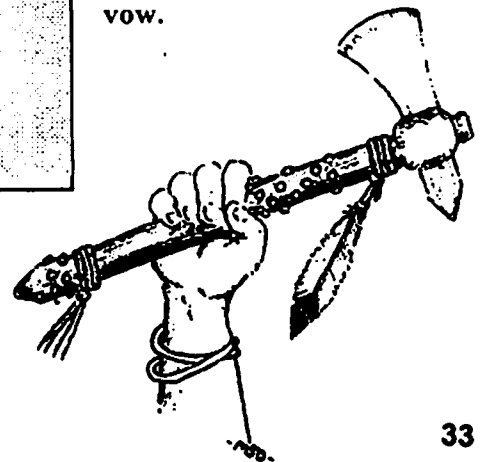
As time marched on the worst of fears came to pass. The greatest of all enemies of the forest came and ate the forest up as a great cancer. It was a disease called clearcutting. They moved farther and farther back into the shrinking forest. They



THE BLACK HAWK

watched the machines from the shadows of the trees. They smelled the smell of fuel, and chainsaw fumes, and watched the old trees fall into the churned and murdered soils. The cutters threw cans and garbage on the ground as their calling card. Oil cans, ruts and the slash of the treetops were left in the wake of the clearcutters. They didn't take the simple things that the forest provided, they took the entire forest away. Soon, the camp was found. The tepees were torn down, holes were shot into every camp utensil, and the crafts of many hours toil were stolen.

The blood brothers of the Turtle Mountain Tribe vowed to fight for the forest wherever they went as they were scattered far and wide in the great journey of life. Out there somewhere, I am sure, they carry out that vow.



# AMERICA'S FORESTS IN CRISIS

## America's Magnificent Forests

When Columbus arrived on the North American continent nearly 500 years ago, it was covered with pristine ancient, virgin, and native forests. A squirrel could travel from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River without touching the ground. In the East, White Pine, Oak, Hemlock, Maple, Chestnut and many other species of trees stood tall, the framework of some of the most diverse and complex forests on Earth. Magnificent ancient forests of Giant Sequoia, Redwood, Douglas Fir, Spruce, and Cedar were an unbroken band of temperate rainforest from California to Alaska.

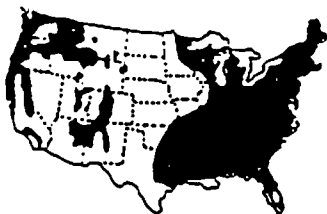
Natural forest ecosystems are the foundation of our planet's land-based web of life; they are diversity in harmony, habitat for the many plant and animal wonders of nature. Natural forests also create clean air, clean water, and many other essentials for the continuation of all life on Earth.

Since Columbus, civilization has waged war on America's forest ecosystems. 95% of our original forests have been destroyed, and the last 5% reside almost entirely on public lands that are owned commonly by all Americans. The past 40 years have seen heartbreaking losses on America's public lands. The rate of destruction increased when the National Forest Management Act legalized clearcutting in 1976. Now, our National Forests across the country are falling to the chainsaw and bulldozer faster than at any time in America's history, logged by private timber companies with the help of Congress, the U.S. Forest Service, and at the yearly cost of hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars.

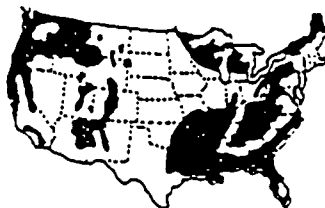


## End of Biological Diversity Coast to Coast

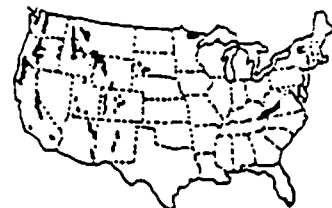
A founding purpose of the U.S. Forest Service was to reclaim lands laid to waste by



Virgin Forests 1620



Virgin Forests 1850



Virgin Forests 1989

cut-and-run logging operations during the 19th century and to insure that the same type of destruction would not happen to the remaining virgin forests of the West. After almost 100 years of natural regrowth, many of the second growth forests are regaining some of their original native biodiversity. We call these "native forests." Along with the fragments of ancient forests still in existence, native forests are the last repositories of the original biological diversity of the United States. Biodiversity is the complex web of interconnected and interdependent species--microorganisms, fungi, flowers, plants, and animals--that thrive in a natural forest, the result of millions of years of evolution. The loss of even a single species contributes to the unraveling of this delicate web of life that forms the forest ecosystem. Henry David Thoreau recognized the importance of natural biodiversity when he said, "*In Wildness is the Preservation of the World.*"

Yet now, with marching orders planned by the timber lobby and handed down by past

Congresses and Presidents, the Forest Service has been destroying the same lands it was originally mandated to protect. In the last 25 years, with the use of clearcutting, slash burning, bulldozing, and pesticide and herbicide application, most of our ancient and native forests have been converted into single species tree farms. Few other plants or animals can survive in these "monocultures." The poisoned topsoil pollutes our streams, rivers, and oceans, killing fish and wildlife.



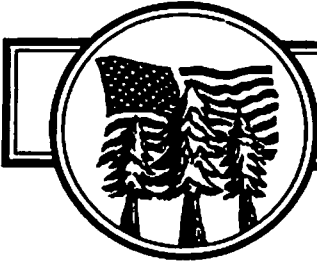
Monoculture tree plantations: Unhealthy vegetation succumbs to wind and disease.

occurring faster than at any time in history. Protection of our last biologically diverse forests is critical to insure the survival of thousands of endangered plant and animal species.

### Now or Never

Because of intense public outcry and improved media coverage, Congress is finally beginning to address this issue. The timber industry, however, is pulling out all the stops in an effort to hold on to their bonanza of subsidized logging on public lands. Without a powerful political coalition to lead the fight for protection, our forests don't stand a chance.

Now is the time for all concerned citizens to come to the defense of our country's natural heritage. We are down to the wire. Without strong forest protection legislation from Congress soon, we will lose the chance to save and restore our native forest ecosystems. It is imperative that we win a political victory for our forests which will usher in a new era of environmental responsibility.



# SAVE AMERICA'S FORESTS

4 Library Court, SE  
Washington, DC 20003  
202-544-9219

## Information Sheet

### CLEARCUTTING: DESTROYING AMERICA'S PUBLIC FORESTS

The forest ecosystems of America are undergoing a crisis of survival. The federal forests, far from being an oasis of pristine wildlife and natural ecology, are in fact the scene of the worst forest mismanagement. Over the past two decades, the agencies managing these public lands have so severely overcut these forests that entire forest ecosystems on Federal lands have been permanently destroyed, gone forever.

The main "technique" used by the US Forest Service and other agencies in their attack on the natural forests has been clearcutting (even-age logging) and its associated practices of roadbuilding, slashburning, site preparation and poison chemical use. Since the Forest Service adopted even-age logging as the primary method about 20 years ago, the best federal forest timberlands have been wiped out, mangled by clearcutting. The irony is that the Federal government is paying over 2 billion dollars per year to the Forest Service and other agencies to administer this destruction of our National Forests and other federal forests. Billions of dollars are lost to the taxpayers.

**What is clearcutting?** Clearcutting (and its variations, seed tree and shelterwood cutting and group selection) is the method of logging a forest so that all or most of the trees are cut down immediately or within a few years. The existing natural forest, with its biodiversity of plant and animal species, and the clean water and clean air it produces, are entirely eliminated. In many logging operations on National Forests which employ clearcutting, as much as 66% of the wood is left as debris or residue, a phenomenal waste of our precious forest resources.

- Clearcut areas can be small or large. Shelterwood cutting is a type of clearcutting which leaves a few trees per acre to reseed the area from those remaining trees. However, those trees are cut down a few years later. The euphemistic technique termed "group selection" is really just a patchwork of clearcuts.

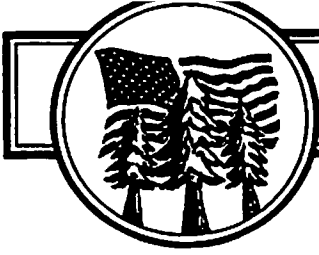
**What is site prep?** After the devastation of clearcutting, the Forest Service subjects the site to preparation for replanting tree seedlings. Individual living trees which were not wanted for lumber, and were left standing, are killed by various methods. To "clean up" the site, bulldozers scrape the land, pushing the remains, woody debris, broken vegetation, and unfortunate animal victims into piles. In many regions of the country, these large slash piles are burned in huge smoldering fires, creating tremendous air pollution, and destroying forever the genetic blueprints the wide variety of plants and animals that lived in the area. Many times one or more applications of herbicides are applied to kill all remaining vegetation. Sometimes individual living trees are injected with poison to kill them.

**Aren't these areas replanted with natural forests?** **NO!** The Forest Service and other agencies eliminate the natural forests, and replace them with artificial stands of genetically cloned tree seedlings.

- The stands are NOT NATURAL FORESTS.

- Natural forests are filled with many types of trees, plants, animals, and healthy abundant soil, all working together for the most efficient and maximum growth of the trees and all other living biomass in the forest. The natural forest is filled with old, middle age and young trees, and is naturally resistant to damage from fire, floods and drought.

- In contrast, these artificial stands of trees are a "biological desert". They are by design meant to be devoid of all of the magnificent, diverse and myriad forms of plant and animal life which have made up the fabric of life in America's forests for thousands of years.



# ***SAVE AMERICA'S FORESTS***

4 Library Court, SE  
Washington, DC 20003  
202-544-9219

## **INFORMATION SHEET**

### **What is Save America's Forests?**

Save America's Forests is a nationwide coalition of local, regional, and national environmental groups, public interest groups, responsible businesses, and individuals working together to pass strong, comprehensive nationwide laws to protect our forest ecosystems. The wasting of America's forests adds to other environmental and economic problems of air and water pollution, overflowing landfills, and loss of taxpayer dollars and American jobs. Therefore, our coalition includes people and groups from a broad spectrum of society, representing related environmental and economic issues, and both rural and urban communities. Currently, we represent over 250 member groups and businesses with a combined membership of more than 2.5 million people. We have grown to this size since our inception in May 1990, and continue to expand at a rapid pace.

We are working to create comprehensive solutions to the systemic problems of waste, destruction, and pollution that dominate our entire forest products economy. Our goals are to pass federal laws which will protect our forest ecosystems, improve the financial security of forest-dependent communities, and convert the forest products industry into a balanced, sustainable economic system based on ecologically healthy, perpetual natural forests.

### **THE PROBLEMS:**

There is a crisis of worldwide deforestation and ecosystem destruction. The U.S. must set an example of conservation by not clearcutting and wasting our own country's forest resources. However, current federal policies and subsidies favor the extraction and waste of virgin materials over the development and use of recycled and alternative fiber materials. This has caused problems at several levels of society.

Our nation is engaged in the rapid liquidation of our natural forest treasures: huge ancient trees—Redwood, Douglas fir, oak, hemlock—and all the plants and animals living in our forests. Two square miles of public, virgin forests are clearcut every week in the Pacific Northwest alone.

**Environmental Destruction:** Clearcutting and even-age management of our public lands has caused species extinction, damage to water and air quality, increased flooding and drought cycles, destruction of sport and commercial fisheries, erosion and loss of soil fertility. It is estimated that as much as 66% of the woody biomass is wasted in logging operations on our National Forests. Two-thirds of the native ecosystems in Florida's National Forests have been lost, converted into monoculture tree plantations. In the Shawnee National Forest of Southern Illinois, the U.S. Forest Service is cutting down the last areas of contiguous native forest, critical habitat for declining populations of migratory songbirds. Global deforestation is now seen as a significant contributor to the greenhouse effect and global warming.

**Subsidies to the Timber Industry** are driving this destruction. Most of the Forest Service's \$2 billion annual budget is spent to clearcut our National Forests. Forest Service figures show that over 80% of their timber sales lose money for the nation's taxpayers. The destruction is not limited to the forests of the Pacific Northwest. The incentives created and maintained by the Northwest congressional delegation have wreaked havoc on public forests across the country.

### **Aren't these artificial replantings a good replacement for America's natural forests? NO!**

- First, many replantings are complete failures. Vast areas of our public lands which were covered with healthy forests are now barren, because all the replanted seedlings died at every replanting attempt. Clearcutting causes massive soil erosion and demineralization, making it impossible for a large, healthy forest to grow on many sites ever again! The final result is desertification; many areas of our National Forests are now parched wastelands.
- Second, artificial stands of monoculture trees must be intensively managed against nature. Repeated applications of toxic chemicals are necessary to prevent the natural diversity of plants and trees from returning. These monoculture stands of trees are extremely susceptible to massive infestations by pests and diseases, which then prompts the Forest Service to cut down uninfested as well as infested trees. Also, these stands have no moist underbrush, as do natural forests, and therefore are very dry and susceptible to intensely hot, catastrophic (unnatural) fires.

### **Aren't these artificially maintained stands of tree at least *economically* successful replacements for natural forests? NO!**

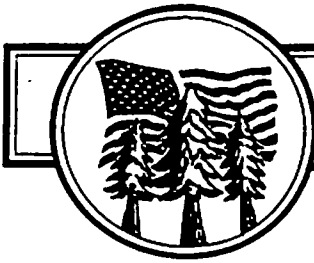
- Forest Service timber programs in nearly every National Forest lose money for American taxpayers. The small revenues from federal timber sales never pay back the enormous costs involved in subsidized logging, road building (\$10,000 or more per mile), the heavy machinery to clearcut, the expensive site preparation methods, the expensive hand replanting, and finally the enormous Forest Service and other agency timber related overhead costs in the bloated administrative bureaucracies.
- Even using the Forest Service's own deliberately confusing accounting system (TSPIRS), the Forest Service has lost an astounding \$365 million in the recent fiscal year.
- The destruction to fisheries and outdoor recreation causes tremendous economic losses and unemployment in those and related industries. These financial losses far outnumber the paltry revenues from timber cutting.
- Timber workers must suffer the ravages of boom and bust cycles of unemployment.
- Subsidies applied to below cost federal timber sales put the government in direct competition with small woodlot owners. This creates incentives for the woodlot owners to clearcut and sell off their forests for a short term profit, instead of managing their land in an ecologically and economically sound manner.
- The only beneficiaries of the federal timber program are the few timber companies and lumber mills who are taking the cream of America's public forests at bargain prices.

### **What is the correct method for obtaining wood from forests, without destroying the forests in the process? SELECTION MANAGEMENT.**

- Selection management is the method of cutting only individual or small groups of trees in a healthy natural forest at periodic intervals, such as every ten years. The forest is continually planting new tree seedlings on its own, without the expense of additional human labor. High quality timber is available from the same stand on a perpetual basis. Employment is more stable over the long run. More jobs are assured. The soil and its fertility are continually replenished by the natural forest processes, so no expensive artificial fertilization is necessary.
- Timber companies all over America practice selection management on their own land. They know selection management is good financial management. It is money in the bank, with guaranteed income on continuous timber sales for decades ahead, and all this with lower capital costs than even age logging.

On Federal lands, selection management can be used very efficiently to produce timber to supplement our nation's timber supply, the vast majority of which comes from America's privately owned timberlands. By ending clearcutting, natural forests will begin to return, bringing the native vegetation, tree species, and animal forest inhabitants back to the newly recovering forest ecosystems.





# ***SAVE AMERICA'S FORESTS***

4 Library Court. SE  
Washington, DC 20003  
202-544-9219

## **Executive Summary**

### **H.R. 1164—The Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act**

#### **What are the problems?**

1. Clearcutting was illegal on Federal lands until 1976. Now clearcutting and other forms of even-age management are the primary method of logging on all Federal lands where logging is pursued. Clearcutting and the replacement of natural forests with tree farms destroys the native biodiversity of the natural forests, timber quality, the alternate forest products, watersheds, air quality, wildlife habitat, recreation value, and natural amenities values for communities.
2. Subsidized clearcutting dumps excessive amounts of artificially low priced virgin wood and paper on the market, encouraging wasteful overuse and making recycled products uncompetitive. Our landfills are overflowing with virgin paper and wood waste.
3. Logging roads cause severe damage to forest ecosystems and cost more than logging operations produce. There are 8 times as many miles of logging roads in the National Forests than miles of roads in the entire interstate highway system. Roadbuilding must be banned in our few precious roadless areas.
4. Timber industry funded programs at our universities have created a “timber first” cadre of foresters--public lands managers who move freely between industry and government--who are philosophically opposed to letting nature exist unmanaged by humans anywhere on Earth. Sham “grassroots” organizations funded by the timber industry lobby Congress for greater logging on public lands.

#### **Why does the timber industry push Congress to mandate clearcutting on public lands?**

By lobbying Congress to subsidize the added expenses of clearcutting (road building, hand replanting, pesticide application), **timber companies are able to extract public timber at a fraction of the true cost.** In fact, over 80% of the timber sales on federal lands lose money for the taxpayers and add to the national debt. This lost money equals big profits for timber companies. On their own lands, however, timber companies often use selection logging (the removal of selected individual trees while maintaining an intact forest canopy) because it costs them less and provides more and higher quality timber on a given site.

#### **What does H.R. 1164 do?**

1. **Restores Native Biological Diversity**—This means that, by law, maintaining **NATIVE** forest diversity will be the main priority of federal forest management agencies. The US Forest Service will be required to restore all the original native plants and animals that originally existed on that site before human intervention, either by active restoration projects or by letting natural succession take its course.
2. **Bans clearcutting and “even age” logging, and artificial tree farms on ALL federal lands:** Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish & Wildlife Refuges (yes, they are clearcutting in wildlife refuges), and Military Bases (some of the finest remaining native forests). **Allows selection logging** on all federally designated timber lands, except those that have a higher level of protection, such as National Parks, Wilderness Areas, National Monuments. Selection logging has been shown to produce more timber, higher quality timber, and more jobs than clearcutting, even in Douglas Fir forests.

3. **Creates dispersed citizen enforcement**—The federal land management agencies have proven that they have no regard for the law (e.g., the decision by federal Judge Dwyer). Unfortunately, public recourse against timber management agencies is very limited. Other environmental laws such as the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act provide compensation for citizens who successfully sue the federal government for violation of federal law, which allows for greater enforcement and results in less violation of law. H.R. 1164 would provide similar enforcement measures, ensuring that the good provisions in the bill will become reality on the ground.
4. **The bill reactivates the Committee of Scientists**-- to provide scientific advice to the Secretary of Agriculture on forest biodiversity and on logging systems. The members of the committee shall be appointed from the private sector, but not the timber industry.
5. **The bill prevents the construction of logging roads in approximately 60 million acres of presently roadless areas as defined in RARE II**, saving American taxpayers millions of dollars. This provision comes in recognition of the fact that roads cause severe damage to forest ecosystems and cost more than logging operations produce. *This section of the bill would further President Clinton's agenda to cut waste out of the federal budget.*
6. **The bill repeals Section 701 (b) in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976** that made remedies of that Act subordinate to the looser provisions of prior acts, particularly those governing Oregon and California Railroad Revested Grant Lands.
7. The bill makes technical clarifications to the definitions of "native biodiversity", "within-community" diversity, "even-age management", and "salvage logging."

#### What about other bills?

While other regional bills such as the Ancient Forest Protection Act and the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act offer the hope of protection for one region, Forest Service plans already call for logging and extractive development in the last roadless areas from coast to coast, which would destroy the best and last of our publicly held native and virgin forests. Also, the industry is trying to leverage the Northwest regional forest issue into a nationwide revision of forest laws which would increase clearcutting and further limit citizen rights. Strong, clearly worded, nationwide forest protection legislation is needed to counter this attack.

***The Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act (H.R. 1164) is the strongest nationwide forest protection bill in Congress today, and as such, is a rallying flag for the entire forest protection movement from coast to coast. It would solve basic problems faced by ALL forest protection activists, allowing them greater strength and resources to protect local, regional and international forests.***

**To get a free copy of H.R. 1164, call the House of Representatives Document Office—202-225-3456.**

**Write your members of Congress today. Ask your Representative to cosponsor H.R.1164. Ask your Senators to introduce a companion bill to H.R. 1164.**

Rep. \_\_\_\_\_  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Sen. \_\_\_\_\_  
U.S. Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

# AROUND THE CAMPFIRE

The firelight lights up the great white trees that stand guard outside the grand opening of the great Kinlock Shelter. They rise into the starry sky. Sparks float upward many feet until they strike the cathedral ceiling of rock. The booming roar of the drums reverberates off the rock walls and ceiling, through the air and permeating the souls of those who sit around the fire as did their ancestors.

Atavistic feelings take control as we are transported back into the lost realms of time. An owl hoots somewhere down the hollow. This sacred place changed very little over the many centuries that the old ones slept, ate and laughed on the very soils where we sit tonight. The great forest primeval that filled this part of mother earth surrounded the Kinlock hideaway and held her as a mother holds her fragile child within a protective blanket. Then the white-eyes came and destroyed within a hundred years that which took millions of years to develop. When will the destruction stop? When the entire planet is paved over and developed into one great New Jersey? When the air is so poisoned that all life ceases to exist? When the last wild forest is clearcut and whipped into another pine tree farm? Bill Weatherford

Another voice speaks from around the Grand Council Fire of this solemn occasion. Great words of wisdom that will echo through the annals of time.....



" Modern man with his chemicals, has destroyed in one life time, what God created for all times...He placed people here who would revere His Handiwork...The Indians knew how precious His offerings were...They walked the trails and watched over His gifts to man...They worshipped Nature as no others have done..The different Seasons they knew...All named for His

appointed ones who should watch over them...differing moons, stars, animals and plants...All were Holy to them...Nothing was destroyed nor changed by them...They felt the Greatness there, too great to be built upon or changed by Mortal Hands. All that was there was God's Plan...This could never be duplicated by Man... Yet Modern Man, with his lust for Power over all things, great and small, dares to interfere...The aftermath of this interference will

result in devastation and desolation. A terrible scar upon this Planet that God chose to place man upon...Will man try to destroy this Earth before God does.? He is certainly making a great effort..He has poisoned the air, water, and the Good Earth from which he sprang...Where else can man go, and what else can he do...We wonder. Can he not see the great dangers there for all of Humanity.?.He must..... "

Gilbert D Edwards..March 3, 1993

**THE BANKHEAD MONITOR, INC.**

A Nonprofit, Educational Corporation  
P.O. Box 117, Moulton, AL 35650

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



Mrs. Randall Sloan  
1150 Arkadelphia Rd.  
Warrior, AL 35180

**PLEASE HELP SAVE AMERICA'S FORESTS**