

# A NOTICE OF INTENT TO FINISH OFF THE FOREST

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Now the **Warrant to Destroy** handed me a battle zone with no neighbors to stand up for the forest except the infamous Mendocino Redwood Company. They have established their HQ across the road in the ruins of Rockport, also privatizing the beach where the Cottoneva meets the sea, **for MRC only**, in the tradition inherited from Louisiana Pacific.

But it is a company called **Soper-Wheeler** that is the timber owner, not **MRC**. It's an old logging company, threads stretching back before the Civil War. They talk regeneration but looking at Google Earth they are going where they should never had been, doing what they shouldn't do, destroying the south end of the unprotected Lost Coast with cable logging, clearcutting, tractor and heavy tractor on sleep slopes. Face it, this narrow ridge between the Pacific and the Cottoneva Creek is all steep slopes.

Their logging is intended for both sides of the Lost Coast road between **Usal Rock** and **Middle Rock**, utilizing a tenuous at best public road and putting the road itself in danger of destruction. Further down where the cliffs are steepest at Sea Lion Rock and Soldier Frank Point, clear cuts are planned for 5 "parcels" mostly draining right down over the cliffs into the ocean.

The Lost Coast Road has been and may continue to be pounded by the traffic in logs and equipment. The potential for the road's destruction puts the Sinkyone

Wilderness at risk. Soper-Wheeler's bad intentions are scattered throughout the harvest plan. In the virtual flesh, however, you can compare 2014 Google Earth with 2019 Google Earth. Look at what happened to the previously bright and health landscape of 5 years ago and the significantly bombed out landscapes of 2019. Bad things have been happening to the Lost Coast, while the company's website misleads us with a pretty picture of the natural beauty of Cottoneva Creek on their website.

So I've had conversations with the CalFire (aka CDF) Fresno office (*the Warrant misdirected me*), the Mendo office and Santa Rosa. Patient guys. Locally they've probably overseen a lot of damage (from just looking at the Google Earth pics for this THP) and may be glad to see some opposition showing up. The Soper-Wheeler Company has gone un-investigated meanwhile and has been getting a pass. Are they thinking: Keep going until we finish it? If so, could they mean the earth? They've been depending on the idea that this forest has no neighbors. They figured wrong. Make a few bucks before the Apocalypse? Not so easy. The Lost Coast will be a battle ground again if this plan goes forward. I pray more loudly than ever to the Cottoneva and its valley, affirming its beauty, a damaged beauty. It must be left to heal.

**Paul Encimer**

**The second review of Timber Harvest Plan 1-19-00083-MEN. is scheduled for July 23rd A thirty day public comment will follow.**



\*A coast survey of 1878 used the name Cottaneva Creek and the Mendocino County History of 1880 gives Cotineva as an alternate name for Rockport. Historical references to the early sawmills at Rockport sometimes use Cottoneva and Cottaneva interchangeably.

If not Sinkyone, the word would most likely be Coast Yuki. The Yuki language (whence the name Ukiah, by the way) was spoken by several tribes living more or less in a belt across central Mendocino County, directly to the south of the Athabaskans. Rockport, and Cottoneva Creek, were at the northern edge of Coast Yuki territory, which centered at Ten Mile Creek. According to A.L. Kroeber (*Handbook of the Indians of California*, p. 212) the Coast Yuki called themselves ukontontilla "ocean people", from uk-hot "ocean", literally "water-big". In the absence of more satisfactory data...on what name, if any, the Coast Yuki gave to Cottoneva Creek, I am tempted to hypothesize that this might have been something like [uk-hot-on-eva], the first elements the same as in uk-hot "ocean". The Yuki language, sad to say, is very poorly known.

# HONDURAS - THE NEW GAZA



Though thousands of Hondurans leave in one of the migrant caravans that have captured world attention, on a typical day hundreds of people have leave Honduras, caravan or not. And, as those hundreds depart, scores of others are returned after deportation from the United States. Many deportees will try their luck again.

"We are living in calamity, a humanitarian crisis in Honduras," said Bartolo Fuentes, a well-known Honduran journalist and former member of its Congress, after being detained in Guatemala where he tried to report on the caravan. "Today they left," he said.

"Tomorrow they will leave.... Three hundred people leave Honduras every day." U.S. and Honduran officials, he said, prefer that this regular exodus remains "out of sight" or that migrants "die on the way," their plight unnoticed by the wider world. But "now that they're going together, it's a scandal."

Honduras has endured years of economic and political crises. The November 2017 election results, endorsed by the U.S. government but widely **perceived as fraudulent**, led to mass protests and dozens of deaths of demonstrators at the hands of security forces and police. The U.N. Office of the High Commission for Human Rights reported that military police and army "used excessive force, including lethal force, to control and disperse protests, leading to the killing and wounding of protesters as well as passers-by." This pattern is now repeating itself as mass protests erupt, demanding demand the removal of Hernandez, the last in a line of corrupt Honduran "Banana Republic" Presidents.

The migrant caravans meanwhile are an expression of frustration with years of structural violence and impunity, corruption and the militarization of Honduran society. High-ranking, active-duty military officers have been implicated in drug, human trafficking, homicide, extortion—criminal gangs can essentially control entire urban communities—and some of the violence results from collusion among gang members, police and security forces, sometimes in acts of intimidation directed at community or environmental activists.

According to Joaquin Mejia, a human rights attorney and researcher "In the past years, there have been 3,000 cases of femicide. Only 29 have been investigated and only one led to a conviction. This high level of **impunity** is seen over and over again in the murders of lawyers and journalists." He points to increased numbers of targeted killings, especially of L.G.B.T. people and youth under 30, since 2013 when Juan Orlando Hernández was first elected to the presidency. Those **responsible** for protecting the civilian population have sometimes been accused of being **the ones** who are killing them.

Joaquin Mejia believes that the militarization of Honduran society has increased as a result of calls for greater public security. "Funds that should be used for education, health or civilian police for public security go to the military. Honduran armed forces become involved with a authoritarian solution to social conflicts, and that leads to forced displacement. The United States has a lot to do with this because when we talk about violence and

militarization, the United States is financially supporting this agenda."

The Alliance for Prosperity Plan, introduced and implemented by the United States, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador in 2014 with the mission of curbing migration from the "Northern Triangle" countries, spends 60 percent of the \$750 million budget on security, according to the Council on Hemispheric Affairs.

The Honduran conference of Catholic bishops released a statement on Oct. 25, describing the caravan as "a shocking reality that reflects the current situation in our country, which forces a multitude to leave what little it has, venturing without any certainty for the migration route to the United States, with the desire to reach the promised land, the 'American dream'.

"It is the duty of the Honduran State to provide its citizens with the means to satisfy their basic needs, such as decent, stable and well-paid work, health, education and housing. When these conditions do not exist, people are forced to live in tragedy and many of them hope to undertake a path that leads to development and improvement, finding themselves in the shameful and painful need to leave their families, their friends, their community, their culture, their environment and their land."

Years of economic policies that have served to further the divide between the rich and the poor in Honduras seem to be at the root of the search for new opportunities in the north. Remittances sent home from Hondurans living in the United States are the foundation of the economy in Honduras and other Central American states. In May 2018, Hondurans sent an all time high of \$456.200,000 per month to loved ones. Half a billion a month from what immigrant Hondurans in America can afford to send home as **spare change!**

One activist, Karla Rivas, contacted by phone while she was accompanying a separate caravan of mothers who were searching for their children—young migrants who had gone unaccounted for after heading north, cautioned us from over-simplifying this as an this exodus of people looking to improve their squalid leaving conditions. "A large number of the participants on the march are also people simply trying to save their lives," said Rivas.

**Jackie McVicar** has accompanied human rights social movements and land protectors in Central America for more than 10 years. @pajarolindo

## SEQUESTER CARBON Delete the Rich

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"They're hugely profitable and they're never going to stop because fossil fuels are their lifeblood. ... They will never be part of a transition to a world in which they do not exist."

"Per capita emissions linked to consumption are not good enough anymore," says Kenner.

"When somebody who's richer leads **such a more high-carbon lifestyle** than someone who is poorer, it becomes meaningless to have an average carbon footprint," he said. "I think that work has been very valuable, but we need to go deeper. We need to go into the actual differences within countries, and the reason for that is because there's such high inequality."

Even at the city level, well-heeled New York Upper East Siders —neighbors to Fox News and David Koch — spewed far more carbon into the atmosphere than nearby

working-class residents of East Williamsburg and Crown Heights. And while the rich are more prolific polluters than the poor, part of what Kenner hopes to highlight in his book and project is that consumption-based emissions have more to do with **structural factors** than individual choice. "The first thing to really look at is who profits from what," he argued. "Clearly the people who are running the companies who sell fossil fuels profit from a transportation system which is based on them."

Focusing in on the biggest contributors to climate change also raises larger questions about how emissions totals are compiled, especially as rising emissions in India, China, and other developing countries become a talking point for an American right eager to discourage climate policy and proposals like a Green New Deal in the U.S. "If there's a U.S. citizen sitting in New York profiting from extraction and gas flaring in Nigeria, those activities counts towards Nigeria's national emissions. But surely, if the person profiting from it is sitting in New York and is a U.S. citizen, then they hold more responsibility than the average Nigerian," Kenner told The Intercept.

**"There's a complicity in continuing to invest. That's a different type of responsibility."**

**Kate Aronoff**

abridged from [theintercept.com](http://theintercept.com)