

ENVIRONMENTAL BLOCKADING TIMELINE, 1974-1997.

Compiled by Iain McIntyre

This is a timeline of environmental blockades from 1974 to 1997, the year by which a body of tactics had been formed to the point where they were documented and shared in manuals such as US Earth First!'s Direct Action Manual and Road Alert's Road Raging: Top Tips for Wrecking Roadbuilding. The first of these manuals had been published in Australia during the previous year with the North East Forest Alliance's Intercontinental Deluxe Guide to Blockading. The timeline was originally compiled as part of research for a PhD thesis which will be published in revised form as a book by Routledge in 2021.

The thesis and book focus on the way in which campaigns in Australia, the US and Canada established forms of environmental blockading as a strategic option for protecting biodiverse places from significant destruction or transformation. During these years the fate of such places became a major global issue. In part this resulted from efforts by First Nations in a variety of countries to protect and reclaim territories that had come under the ownership and exploitation of others via colonial dispossession. Challenges to dominant land use practices also came from non-Indigenous conservationists, alternative 'back-to-the-land' communities and others who had settled in rural areas and formed deep connections to land.

A significant part of what captured and shifted public awareness was a series of environmental blockades that were launched from the 1970s onwards. These events took place at the point of destruction and combined the use of Obstructive Direct Action with protest camps to disrupt logging, clearing, mining and other activities. The tactics used in the campaigns covered by my research, and in the timeline below, were generally predicated on blockaders occupying space within or around the places under threat. They also included techniques and devices, such as tripods and lock-ons, which enhanced the risks involved in removing blockaders through what Brian Doherty has termed "manufactured vulnerability." In some cases these blockades included, or were accompanied by, the use of barricades, minor sabotage and self-defensive violence.

Campaigns which were primarily predicated on major sabotage, such as the destruction of mining and logging encampments and bridges, and armed removals and physical attacks on workers, occurred in countries such as Brazil, Peru, US, UK, Australia, Canada, Solomon Islands, India, Colombia, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Ecuador and elsewhere during the period. As my research was not primarily focused on these, they have not been included in the timeline unless these activities were also associated with campaigns that used means such as lying on the road, climbing on equipment, tree-sitting, etc to block access to or occupy a biodiverse place and/or create a situation in which protesters faced risks if work proceeded. Land seizures and occupations by Indigenous and other communities demanding compensation for logging and mining, the protection of sacred sites or issues not linked to preserving biodiverse places have similarly not been included. Actions focused on preventing environmentally harmful activities related to the nuclear industry or pollution also fall outside the purview of this timeline unless they also posed specific risks to a biodiverse place. ODA aimed at protecting biodiverse places, but which were performed at timber mills, company offices and sites not located within biodiverse places often accompanied environmental blockades, but have not been included here either.

The majority of locations covered in the timeline include forests, beaches and other biodiverse places that had not undergone major industrial development, clearing or resource extraction. Small woods and meadows, in places such as the UK and Germany, that had experienced such exploitation at some point, but had regenerated in recent decades have been included if they were the site of blockading that focused on similar grievances to those regarding the protection of lightly or undeveloped ecosystems. ODA which targeted access points such as logging roads and tracks have also been included if these were located adjacent or within biodiverse places.

The timeline draws on a wide variety of primary and secondary sources. Extensive searches of mainstream newspaper and magazine archives maintained by Proquest, JStor, Trove and newspapers.com were combined with web searches and information located in activist publications such as the *Earth First! Journal*, *Do Or Die*, *Schnews*, *Earth First! UK Action Update*, *Green Left Weekly*, *Nonviolence Today* and *Road Alert*. Newsletters, posters, diaries and ephemera located in activist and university archives in Australia, the UK, the Netherlands and Germany were also used alongside secondary studies. In some cases details regarding actions not covered in the book and thesis are limited, with inclusion and information based on a single or small range of sources.

As the timeline covers a 23-year period some campaigns have likely been missed. Given campaigners generally sought, and received, attention for their blockades it can however be considered reflective of trends in activism and indicates roughly the number of events which took place, their size and duration, and the issues involved. It has served as a useful source for my book and thesis in locating the emergence of certain tactics and their subsequent diffusion as well as that of counter-tactics. It has also been used to identify which countries first developed a substantial body of tactics and saw environmental blockading nationally diffused.

Although the timeline is primarily based on materials produced in industrialised English speaking nations, over-representation of these has been mitigated as groups based in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Europe and the US provided support to activists in other countries and activist sources regularly carried and highlighted news from them. This was particularly the case with magazines such as the *World Rainforest Report*, *Survival International* and *New Internationalist*.

Country and dates	Campaign and location	Core issue/s	Events and tactics	Outcomes and responses from authorities and opponents
Brazil, 1973-1994	<i>Empates</i> , Brasileia and Xapuri	Rainforest clearing	In coalition with Rural Workers' Union, rubber tappers and their families obstruct the clearing of forests for ranches via <i>empates</i> or "stand-offs". The majority of actions eschew violence. Between 25 and 400	Clearing workers, some of whom are ex-tappers, generally withdraw. Military police are brought in on occasion, who respond with beatings and hundreds of arrests. Women and children often move to the front of protests and sing hymns to dissuade

			<p>blockaders lie in front of bulldozers, occupy worksites and stand in front of trees and chainsaws to prevent felling. Actions often include the destruction of workers' camps. By 1988 more than 45 <i>empates</i> have taken place, with some sources claiming hundreds by 1994. <i>Empates</i> restart in 2003 to defend extractive reserves.</p>	<p>police or ranchers from opening fire. Rural Workers' Union leader Wilson Pinheiro is assassinated in 1980. Further killings of activists follow as ranchers organise paramilitary squads to harass and attack rubber tapper communities. Of the first 45 actions union leader Chico Mendes claims in 1988 that 15 have been successful in fully preventing clearing. Following internal and external pressure generated by international publicity, 61 000 acres of forest is declared off limits from logging by the government in 1988 and placed in 'extractive reserves' which combine ecological protection with sustainable access to rubber trees and other resources. Mendes is killed by ranchers in 1988. <i>Empates</i>, litigation and electoral activity continue and by 2013 47 additional extractive reserves are set up across the country.</p>
India, 1974	Chipko campaign, Reni forest, Uttarakhand	Logging	<p>30 women and children hug trees to stop the logging of forests. Subsequently a 4 day occupation by local villagers is held.</p>	<p>Logging halted, an official report issued and the area protected.</p>
New Zealand, 1978	Pureora Forest	Logging	<p>Following a 100 person protest in the forest organised by Native Forest Action Council (NFAC) a group stay on and occupy trees on January 18. On 21st more treesitters arrive.</p>	<p>Logging is disrupted. On January 20th a physical confrontation takes place between some protesters and forestry workers. The protesters involved are asked to leave by NFAC. Logging is fully halted in the area on 21st for safety reasons and indefinitely suspended on 24th. Cabinet decides in August to restrict logging for 3 years and in 1982 a ban on logging in Puerora and</p>

				Wahaha is introduced.
Finland, 1979	Lake Koijarvi	Drainage of a lake	A protest camp is set up, trenches regularly dammed and people chain themselves to machinery.	Trenches are redug by workers at various points. Chains are removed with welding equipment and activists fined by police. The protest is later seen as the highpoint of an environmental protest wave in Finland which fed into rallies, marches, squatting and other radical activity.
US, 1979	New Melones Dam project, California	Flooding	Activist Mark Dubois hides for 5 days within an area of the Stanislaus River canyon set to be flooded as part of the New Melones dam and chains himself to a rock. Two days later 5 others chain themselves to a boulder within the flood zone at Parrotts Ferry.	Authorities using helicopters and search parties fail to locate Dubois. After 5 days the hidden activist leaves and the others unchain themselves after a compromise is found regarding a temporary limit on the level of flooding. The degree to which this protects the canyon or can be considered a victory is disputed. None are arrested, but Dubois is sent an invoice for \$70 000 for the rescue effort. This is later withdrawn.
Australia, 1979	Terania Creek, NSW	Logging	Occupation of a road in August with people and vehicles, some with wheels taken off. This is followed up with tree climbing, tree-sits with hammocks and trees tied together with cables, people running through the bush, barricading of roads with logs and boulders, and the damming of a creek to flood a road. Cables are also cut on a bulldozer and logs spiked with nails.	100 police are brought in to clear the road. 41 arrests occur during the more than 4 week blockade. It ends after the NSW government places a moratorium on logging whilst an official Inquiry proceeds. The forest is later made part of a national park.
Norway, 1980	Alta River Canyon Dam project, Northern Norway	Dam construction	On October 14 blockaders sit in front of road construction equipment in opposition to the planned flooding of the area for a hydro-electric scheme. This coincides with a hunger strike and	Work is delayed whilst the government reviews the project. It is eventually built.

			the occupation of lawns outside Oslo Parliament by Saami activists.	
Australia, 1980	Middle Head, NSW	Sand mining, First Nations rights	A protest camp is set up and clearing blocked by people standing in the way and climbing on equipment and into trees. When mining begins it is delayed by people occupying dredging pools and in once case occupying the dredge itself.	Middle Head beach is mined, but following the months long protest the neighbouring Grassy Head beach is spared. The NSW government grants no more sand mining leases after 1980
Germany, 1980-87	Startbahn West, Rhine Main	Clearing, anti-militarism	A campaign had begun in the 1970s to protect forest from construction for an airport runway which will be used for civilian and NATO flights. Having gained more than 200 000 signatures in opposition to the project local residents and supporters set up a Huttendorf (village of huts) occupation from 1980 onwards. Actions against construction work include the prevention of felling by up to thousands of people occupying sites and climbing trees, digging trenches and building a tower. In October heavy clashes with police take place during 'Bloody Sunday' when a security fence is erected. After the eviction and destruction of 60 huts on November 2 people try to rebuild the village regularly for 2 weeks. Following violent confrontations they engage in marches, a blockade of Frankfurt airport and its adjacent highway as well as occupying train stations, government offices, etc. Tensions between those favouring violent and non-violent	Police beat, gas and arrest people during anti-construction actions, but leave the Huttendorf in place until November 2 1981 when it is evicted by riot police. Thousands of police are brought in, along with Federal Border Guard units, to use tear gas, water cannons and truncheon charges against the widespread demonstrations that follow. In later years 100s of officers generally police the "Sunday Strolls". The runway is opened in 1984, but protests continue.

			tactics increasingly divide the protest. 2 more major attempts to reoccupy the site are made on November 25 1981 and January 26 1982. Weekly “Sunday Stroll” protests then occur at or near the runway for the next 6 years with regular attempts to dismantle and scale the wall and fences surrounding it. In Spring 1987 the burning of hay bales brings air traffic to a halt. “Sunday Strolls” end in 1987 after the fatal shooting of 2 policemen and wounding of others at the site.	
US, 1981	New Melones Dam project, California	Flooding, clearing	Disabled activists and supporters from the Stanislaus Wilderness Access Committee chain themselves to rocks in the flood zone during January. Some remain in place for ten days and the key to the lock is sent to President Carter. A month later another group block roads with their bodies to prevent the clearing of forests for the reservoir.	The retiring President opts not to act, but dam authorities choose to flood another area. During the February road block action three are arrested for obstruction.
Norway, 1981-82	Alta River Canyon Dam project, Northern Norway	Dam construction	800 people occupy and build an ice wall across a road construction site in a one day action on January 14. 70 protesters chain themselves to the ice wall. Others later ski in over mountains to access and occupy the site. There is a break from February and then in Autumn another occupation involving hundreds of people is held, but they withdraw before arrests occur. Intermittent occupation actions then follow until January 1982.	600 police, 10% of nation’s force, are sent in during January. Arrests result in fines, but these are dropped after hunger strikes and court action. The government places a moratorium on the project in late February to allow an archaeological survey to be carried out. The project is resumed in Autumn with heavy policing including helicopters and dogs. ODA is eventually abandoned in the face of heavy fines. The Supreme Court approves the legality of the project in 1982 and it is later completed.

Australia, 1981	Mt Windsor, Northern Queensland	Logging	Around 40 activists picket and leaflet logging trucks for a week slowing traffic. After a truck pushes through a group traffic is fully halted by activists laying on the road.	13 arrests.
Australia, 1982	Nightcap Rainforest, NSW	Logging	<p>Blockading during July and August at Grier's Scrub includes intermittent black wallabying (running through the forest) and protesters infiltrating the forest to disrupt work by climbing on or standing in front of equipment. In one case equipment is locked down with chain. At times roads are blocked as people occupy roads with their bodies and vehicles (some with their axles tied together), remove cattle grids to leave holes in roads and superglue locks on gates.</p> <p>After a break blockading recommences at Mount Nardi in September and October where similar tactics of site infiltration and road blockading are used.</p>	Exclusion zones are set up covering areas to be logged which allow protesters to be arrested for trespass. Scuffles occur with loggers. More than 100 people are arrested. Police drive over a protester in October at Mt Nardi. Litigation eventually leads to an injunction on work and the NSW government subsequently sets aside the area as part of a new Nightcap national park.
US, 1982	Gros Ventre/Little Granite Creek, Wyoming	Oil exploration and road construction	An Earth First! gathering is held at the site, survey stakes removed and a one day occupation/march occurs.	Workers do not appear and subsequent litigation prevents drilling before the area is designated a park by Congress.
US, 1982	Salt Creek, New Mexico	Road construction and mining	2 one day blockades against illegal road construction are held.	An injunction against drilling for natural gas is gained which is subsequently overturned by Congress.
US, 1982	New Melones Dam project, California	Flooding	Activists chain themselves to trees to disrupt flooding.	This is the last reported ODA against the project as it is completed soon after.
Australia, 1982-	Franklin River,	Dam	3 month blockade against the flooding	More than 1340 protesters are arrested. The

1983	Tasmania	construction	of forests and rivers. Non-violence training is made mandatory. Mass arrest trespass actions, occupations of roads and work sites and chaining of bodies to drill rigs, gates and equipment. Attempts to block water transport through activist flotillas, a scuba diver swimming in front of boats and others jumping in their path.	Tasmanian government increases fines and widens exclusion zones over time. Local magistrates refuse bail or impose bail conditions requiring people not return to the area. A number refuse conditions and go to jail. Almost none are convicted for protesting. Workers employ violence and ram flotilla. The dam is halted via a change of Federal government, subsequent political intervention and a High Court win.
US, 1983	Bald Mountain/Kalmiopsis area, Oregon	Logging	A series of seven intermittent one day actions involve activists standing in road, handcuffing and chaining themselves to vehicles and barricading a road with a fallen tree.	45 arrests. Protesters endure harassment and violence from loggers and police including activists being run over and being buried in rubble and dirt. ODA allows time for the first citizen initiated lawsuit over the areas to lead to an injunction which stopped the road for a season. Legislation subsequently allows logging, but none is carried out by 1985. A lone protester maintains a years' long vigil in the area.
US, 1983	Sally Bell Grove, Sinkyone, California	Logging	In early October activists disrupt logging through tree hugging, lying in the felling path and cat and mouse actions (running through and hiding in the felling area). When logging resumes similar tactics are employed as well as a toothpick used to jam an entrance gate lock. Logging equipment is hidden.	A court injunction halting logging accompanies initial action and a camp set up to ensure the company complied. 50 police and security guards are posted in the forest. During later actions 1 protester is pinned under tree, others assaulted and 22 arrested. Further litigation halts logging altogether.
Australia, 1983	First Daintree Forest Blockade, Northern Queensland	Road construction	Over a period of 3 weeks activists disrupt rainforest clearing and road construction by standing in front of vehicles and bulldozers, parking vehicles in the road, climbing on equipment, tree-sitting (including being	Local police block roads, but are circumvented by the use of ferries. Protesters arrested. Those buried are dug out with the use of a fruit tin. Various safety breaches by workers. Construction slowed until wet season ends it.

			chained to trees), burying themselves and barricading tracks with rocks.	
Canada, 1984	Meares Island, Clayoquot Sound, British Columbia	First Nation rights, logging	Local residents occupy Tisaquis/Heelboom bay for a month to prevent logging crews from landing. When a logging boat arrives it is blockaded by a flotilla of boats and small craft before being allowed to land whereupon Tla-o-qui-aht leader Moses Martin invites them to stay, but leave their chainsaws behind. Such action is accompanied by widespread tree spiking on the island.	Loggers withdraw. An injunction against protesters is followed by a successful counter-injunction by First Nations which prevents further logging until land claims are agreed upon. The area comes under protection in the 1990s.
US, 1984	Middle Santium/ Millennium Grove, Willamette National Forest, Oregon.	Logging	In 1984 six separate actions see activists occupy bridges, roads, offices and logging sites. During one action they sit on explosives boxes and at another one protester puts diving weights around their belt.	48 arrests. Media exposure of police injuring protesters leads them to target a photographer and use provisions under the 1927 riot act to arrest 3 protesters for refusing to aid police in arrests. Following a public and legal campaign the charges are dropped, compensation paid and application of the laws found unconstitutional. Logging company Willamette Industries also successfully sues activists for damages, although they are not paid.
Australia, Jan 1984	Errinundra Plateau, Gippsland, and locations in the Otways, Victoria	Logging	Nomadic Action Group roving protest planned. At Errinundra Plateau a logging site is occupied for weeks from Christmas work break onwards. Follow up site occupations occur in the Otways.	Clashes with Gippsland locals at a town meeting. Errinundra Plateau camp evicted after which the protest collapsed quickly. Logging continued under police guard and new restrictions on public entry to logging sites are introduced.
Australia, 1984	Warners Sugarloaf, Tasmania	Logging	A symbolic blockade of 80 people stand behind a cardboard box barricade.	As the focus is on publicity, obstruction is minimal and protesters are removed quickly.

Australia, 1984	Second Daintree Forest Blockade, Northern Queensland	Road construction	At one end of the protest preparations to obstruct work are made by digging “elephant trap” trenches dug to prevent the movement of bulldozers. A yacht is also moored across the river to block traffic at low tide and a road is obstructed with a 7 metre tree trunk pole with a platform built on top. At the other end, where work continues, protesters place vehicles and stand in the road and also bury themselves in the ground. Some are chained to concrete blocks, others have “fiddlesticks” structures made out of logs stacked above them. During more than 2 weeks of blockading a number of treesits using platforms, hammocks, ropes and nets are also set up.	The public and media representatives are banned from the construction zone. A large number of police are brought in from outside the area and more repressive means used including heavy fines, dogs, rocks thrown at tree-sitters, bashings, etc. The road is eventually completed, but soon falls into disrepair. The area later receives World Heritage status and increased protection.
Malaysia, 1985	Sarawak	Indigenous rights, logging	Accounts of later blockades in 1986 and 1987 mention Dayak/Iban people regularly disrupting logging during 1985 in order to protest rainforest destruction and inadequate compensation.	
Philippines, 1985	Cordillera	Indigenous rights, logging	Atta and Isneg communities block logging roads, drain fuel from trucks and in some cases burn equipment.	A government crackdown follows including abductions and killings and the demolition and bombing of villages.
US, 1985	Boggy Creek Watershed, Austin, Texas	Logging	Activists chain themselves to trees and climb them to prevent the clearing of 150 trees in order to turn a creek into a drainage canal.	Work disrupted for two days. A small number of trees are saved and city officials agree to redesign the project and protect trees downstream.
US, 1985	Middle Santium/ Millennium Grove, Willamette National	Logging	Intermittent trespass and occupation actions followed by the first US tree sit. This lasts one day after which a longer	A Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) is placed on protesters entering sections of the forest. One tree sitter remains in place for

	Forest, Oregon.		action involving 6 sitters is set up. A cherry picker crane is used to remove the last tree sitter.	28 days.
Canada, 1985-86	Lyell Island, Haida Gwaii/Charlotte Islands, BC	First Nation rights, logging	Haida community members set up a camp and begin blockading roads on October 30. Following an injunction from the logging company a regular pattern of standing in road until being arrested follows from mid to late November 1985. Road occupations recur in January 1986, but are suspended when talks begin.	72 arrested. Charges for most are dropped with some upgraded and then all eventually withdrawn. Drawn out negotiations between Federal, Provincial governments and Haida lead to temporary moratoria on logging until a deal is struck in 1987 to create a National Reserve Park. Haida community leaders then push for more involvement in park management alongside land claim. A spin off is that BC's Stein Valley is spared logging in 1985 and later placed under protection.
Canada, 1985	Saanichton Bay, BC	First Nation rights, development	Tsawout community members attempt to disrupt dredging, in order to prevent construction of a breakwater and 500 berth marina, by deploying a flotilla of boats. When this fails two people board the dredge and cling to cables.	Dredging is suspended after all parties agree to withdraw for the day. A court injunction prevents further work ahead of a 1987 legal finding that cancels the project.
Canada, 1985	Wollaston Lake, Saskatchewan	First Nation rights, uranium mining	Concerned at risks to the lake and area they live next to and fish and hunt within, 150 members of the La Lac Heche community and supporters blockade the access road to a uranium mine construction site. Rocks, a campfire and bodies block the road for 3 and a half days. Following an attempt by police to arrest an activist for spraypainting a sign, barricades made out of trees and debris are set up.	Police generally hold off any action. The blockade is removed after they threaten to make arrests. The mine manager meets with First Nation leaders and the involvement of the President of the region's main Indigenous organisation, who provide transport and security for uranium mines, shifts the focus from environmental threats to compensation and jobs. The blockade leads to much division in La Lac Heche community and no further ODA is undertaken although sporadic activism regarding health hazards continues in the

				future.
Australia, Feb 1986	Farmhouse Creek, Picton, Tasmania	Logging	Blockading is ruled out during the January state election. A 16 day tree-sit then begins in February and is accompanied by people standing in the way of bulldozers. Following an eviction the blockade is restarted in early April and then raided.	Police raids, arrests and attacks on blockaders by loggers bussed in by their employer. An attempt is made to cut down the tree a sitter is occupying. Shots are fired at activist and MP Bob Brown. An exclusion zone is declared over parts of the forest.
Australia Feb, 1986	Lemonthyme, Tasmania	Logging	30 stop a bulldozer on the same day the Farmhouse Creek tree sit starts in February. A stone wall is built on 2 April.	Protesters face violence from loggers.
Malaysia, 1986	Baram, Sarawak	Indigenous rights, logging	In spring 1985 25 Penan community members and Swiss environmental activist Bruno Manser stand in front of a bulldozer to stop road construction for logging.	The driver withdraws, but the next day 30 bulldozers plus police and logging company officials arrive and the blockade ends. Manser is targeted for arrest and spends the next few years moving from area to area.
Canada, 1986	Wazulis/Deer Island, BC	First Nation rights, logging	40 Kwakiutl community members occupy beaches to prevent logging access and light bonfires to smoke out the area.	The company sought an injunction, but this was denied and logging halted on the basis that it would pre-empt findings regarding an ongoing land claim.
US, 1986	Wenatchee, Cascades, Washington	Logging	6 people block a logging truck by sitting on a road.	
US, 1986	Middle Santium/ Millennium Grove, Willamette National Forest, Oregon.	Logging	Earth Firsters (EFers) enter the forest at night and conduct a one day tree-sit. Following the eviction an activist locks his neck to chain around door handles at a Forest Service (FS) office with a u-lock. The tactic is soon adapted for use	Blockading met with a high level of security to enforce the exclusion zone and area logged.

			in biodiverse places.	
US, 1986	North Roaring Devil Timber Sale, Breitenbush, Oregon	Logging	A week long blockade involves a series of tree sits, people chaining themselves to trees and cable being extended across a thoroughfare.	17 arrests. Litigation results in logging being halted for three years.
US, October 1986	Four Notch, East Texas	Logging	An activist uses a U-lock for the first time in the US to lock themselves onto logging equipment, in this case a tree crusher. Others chain themselves to trees and one climbs them.	A stop order is placed on forest clearance by the State Attorney General. The tree sitter suffers a leg injury after a logger cuts the tree he is in.
Malaysia, 1987	Baram and Limbang districts, Sarawak	Anti-logging and Indigenous rights	A blockade in February by Penan people is rapidly evicted by police, but from March onwards Penan, Kayan, and other communities set up road occupations and barricades made from logs and wooden structures. By July 15 timber operations and 25 different logging sites are shut down. Some blockades remain in place for up to 8 months.	In late July 4 blockades are removed and 4 men bound over for 6 months. In August armed police pull down barricades in Ulu Baram. In October the first arrests under internal security measures are carried out and 42 Kayan villagers are arrested at Meradong by armed police. All are acquitted the following year. Sahbat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth) activist Harrison Ngau is also detained. By November all the blockades are evicted. Government action is in part stymied as no laws concerning disruption of forestry exist so a Forest Ordinance is passed in late November to make blockading illegal and impose major fines and up to two years in prison. 100s of solidarity actions occur internationally over the next few years including dozens of shipments of Malaysian timber being blockaded in Australia, NZ and UK ports. Access to affected areas by foreign activists and

				tourists is restricted and a government taskforce set up to monitor their activities.
Philippines, 1987	Midsalip, Zamboanga del Sur	Logging	'People Power' pickets organised by local residents and priests prevent the removal of timber from illegal logging sites.	In 1988 the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines endorses a pastoral letter opposing the despoliation of the country's environment and supporting protest.
Philippines, 1987	San Fernando, Bukidnon, Mindanao	Logging	Backed by the local mayor and church authorities members of Pagbutaw sa Kamatuoran and local residents perform 'citizens' arrests' of logging truck drivers and set up road blockades to prevent logging.	The logging company is given a restraining order making protesters responsible for costs of \$15 000 a day. After two weeks the military moves to evict and beat protesters. Subsequent publicity leads to a government imposed halt on logging.
US, 1987	Headwaters, California	Logging	A one day treesit on May 17 is attempted by three activists with one managing to get in place. Trespass on private property and an attempted occupation of a logging deck and tree-sit occur on May 18. Tree sits are then used in August to revamp interest. 2 sitters occupy trees for 6 days in August and then same the 2 people occupy another for 5 days at end of September. Tree sitters first begin to use a radio telephone to carry out media interviews and maintain contact with supporters.	A company hired spur climber is sent up on May 17 after which the sitter agrees to come down. A company climber is used during the August action remove a banner. Spotlights are trained on the sitters throughout the night, but they manage to escape arrest.
US, 1987	North Kalmiopsis, Oregon	Logging	5 actions in April and May include road occupations, people locking onto gates. In one case those locked on are also buried in gravel. A tree sit is held in June and from July 23 five people treesit for up to 18 days whilst 7 lock onto a yarder with handcuffs and u-locks at the Sapphire timber sale.	More than 26 arrests. The treesitter in June has their tree partially cut by a logger angry at others' tree-spiking. Work at the Sapphire timber sale is held up for 12 hours. Those arrested are racially abused and assaulted by other prisoners. Activists are later successfully sued by the Hoffman and Wright logging company.
US, 1987	Grand Canyon,	Uranium	A small blockade earlier in the year is	

	Arizona	mining	followed up with a larger one following an EF! Round River Rendezvous gathering. During the latter 100 protesters and 3 affinity groups occupy the road and a tailings dump as well as lock on to equipment.	
US, 1987	San Bruno, California	Housing development	4 activists lock their necks to a gate to prevent the clearing of butterfly habitat.	
US, 1987	Cascades, Washington	Logging	A week of action includes activists locking on to equipment, blockading a road and occupying a yarder.	No arrests due to the desire of the Forest Service to avoid publicity as well as the presence of a sympathetic sheriff.
Canada, 1987	Prairie Bluff, Alberta	Clearing, gas drilling	Small numbers of people picket work and stand in front of bulldozers for a week to prevent the clearing of an area previously accorded 'Prime Protection Area' status by the province.	Activists retreat each time when threatened with arrest, but the remote location means it generally takes police hours to arrive. Shell wins an injunction and with the threat of heavy costs the blockade is called off.
Australia, Jan 1987	Lemonthyme, Tasmania	Logging	Tree sits held in January	
Australia, Feb 1987	Farmhouse Creek, Tasmania	Logging	Logs are winched onto a road to block it and a bridge is filled to the rails with boulders and logs. Three 30 metre high tree-sit platforms are set up from 23/2 with activists remaining in place for up to 19 days.	Police raid the protest camp. As part of Federal intervention an inquiry is held, but in May 1988 a deal is cut that protects less forest than activists had hoped.
Australia, Dec 1987-1988	Mt Etna, Queensland	Mining	To prevent the blasting of caves and bat habitat for limestone, activists trespass and plug drill holes with concrete in 1987. The following year the holes are plugged again and a cave-in occupation held for 6 weeks.	Security guards attempt to prevent supplies from reaching activists and Central Queensland Cement initially use the counter-tactic of lowering speakers into the caves to blast high pitched siren noise at the occupiers. The company later agrees to halt blasting for 6 months in return for an end to the protest. At the beginning of November 1988 it rejects a report recommending protection and destroys the remaining

				caves.
Malaysia, 1988	Baram and Lebang districts, Sarawak	Logging	In May a new blockade is set up by Penan and Kelabit people in Lambang district. From September to November five more blockades are set up. Blockading then extends into January and February 1989.	By January 1989 all are evicted and more than 140 people arrested by February 1989, with some detained for long periods. International days of protest are held with 140 events held globally on October 31 in relation to mass trials.
Australia 1988	Clumner Bluff, Tasmania	Logging	50 people occupy a road.	16 arrested.
Philippines, 1988	San Fernando, Bukidnon, Mindanao	Logging	Following a five day vigil outside the regional headquarters of the official environmental agency a two lane highway is blocked to prevent the movement of logging trucks.	The government cancels one company's license and suspends logging in some areas, but illegal and legal logging continues. Following hunger strikes and other protests the government agrees in 1989 to halt illegal logging in the area and to fund 20 forest guards.
US, 1988	Fish Town, Skagit Delta, Washington	Logging	2 weeks of ODA to prevent logging on private land includes a road occupation. Later an old car is owed across the entrance to the road, its tires removed, debris piled upon it and a local resident chained to the axle.	Loggers initially withdraw and police later remove barricades and arrest protesters over 2 days. The protest camp is evicted. The Department of Natural Resources then cuts off access for loggers due to a logging road penetrating the protective boundary for an eagle's nest. A new road is built and logging completed.
US, 1988	Mount Baker, Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington	Logging	During a one day action EF! members occupy a logging deck and one locks their thigh to a skidder.	Most activists withdraw when threatened with arrest. Police have to dismantle the skidder to remove the person locked to it.
US, 1988	Headwaters Grove, California	Logging	Intermittent actions during Spring and Summer include four groups infiltrating the forest on April 13 to target two logging operations by standing in the way of workers. On May 18 three tree sits are set up and 10 days later another	A TRO halting logging is granted a week after the April 13 action. The May 18 tree sit forces loggers to abandon road building in one area. Counter-protest action rises in the region including the harassment of activists.

			is added. During one action activists hike for 6 hours to perform citizens arrests on illegal logging, but are arrested themselves upon arrival.	
US, 1988	Goshawk Grove, California	Logging	From October 26 up to 150 people occupy private land for a day and a morning near Garberville.	A TRO is placed during the second day of logging. Arrests occur and some blockaders are clubbed and maced on second day.
US, 1988	Cahto Peak, California	Logging, First Nation rights	From October 26 in Mendocino a group of up to 35 blockade logging. The area borders a nature preserve saved in 1953 by Heath Angelo standing in front of bulldozer. 3 days of blockading ensue. 2 days involve a road occupation followed by activists slowly walking out whilst police and loggers are held up by multiple barricades made up of piles of slash and boulders (some hidden by slash) as well as 'tank trap' trenches.	Logging contractor leaves on the first day. Loggers withdraw on the second day and then police and other authorities move in and 5 activists are cited. On the third day activists withdraw in the face of large numbers of police only to find work suspended by BLM over Cahto First Nation concerns. The forest later becomes a designated wilderness area.
US, 1988	Kalmiopsis, Oregon	Logging	Three waves of tree sitting are held in response to salvage logging during July and August. In September a one day road occupation also takes place. To protest the imprisonment of Mary Beth Nearing activists handcuff themselves together in a bulldozer prop to blockade road extension work at Bald Mountain on Sept 19.	Paramilitary police usually involved in anti-marijuana growing operations train rifles on sitters and climbers are deployed to arrest and remove platforms and supplies. The Silver Fire Roundup rally draws people in over 1000 vehicles to support logging.
US, 1988	Austin, Texas	Clearing for roads and suburban development	A one day action against development which threatens the habitat of the Federally listed Black-capped Viero bird is held. 20 blockade and 3 lock on to equipment with u-locks around their necks.	Bolt-cutters fail to open lock-ons so 'jaws of life' hydraulic apparatus are used to force them open.

US, 1988	Austin, Texas	Suburban development	Three caves are occupied from August 29 for 12 days to prevent the cementing up and demolition of caves for suburban development. Activists rotate sitting in caves with provisions to minimise impact.	Work stopped and media attention forces FWS to introduce an emergency listing 4 days after the occupation ends.
US, 1988	Paynes Prairie, Florida	Suburban development	Up to 100 occupy the worksite and set up a camp in September order to stall construction from clearing habitat neighbouring a nature reserve until permits run out in a fortnight. The vigil prevents work for a week, but when it begins two women climb trees and occupy them for 9 hours.	Bulldozers work around the tree sitters, but eventually hit the occupied trees. The women remain in place until the County Commission places a halt on work.
Canada, 1988	Strathcona Park	Mineral exploration	After sections of Canada's oldest national park are rezoned as "recreation areas" to facilitate mineral exploration locals prepare for ODA based on strict non-violence principles. A one day occupation action in late 1987, which forewarned of ODA, is followed up by a protest camp and then regular actions from January to March. The entrance to the site is initially blocked by vehicles and people standing in the road. Protesters subsequently enter the worksite to close down work on numerous occasions, generally withdrawing when police arrive, but sometimes submitting to arrest.	64 arrests are made after an injunction against blockading is granted. Some activists refuse bail conditions requiring them to stay away from the site. Following the end of operations the government announces no further exploration will take place in the park, that mining claims holders will be compensated and that an existing mine, which had been controversial since 1960s, will continue, but have to carry out clean up and mitigation measures. The mining industry subsequently phases out exploration in parks overall.
Canada, 1988	Sulphur Passage, BC	Logging, First Nations rights	To prevent blasting and clearing for a logging road activists use a range of tactics during months of blockading including camping and standing on the	Fletcher Challenge gain an injunction banning activists from entering a 5km exclusion zone, but it has little effect on protest. Workers regularly flout safety

			road and in blasting zones, placing boats, canoes and people nearby during coastal blasting, hanging a wicker chair over a cliff to prevent blasting, climbing trees and setting up a treesit with a hammock.	regulations and whilst a blaster is killed activists escape major injuries, although some later experience PTSD. Loggers shoot a treesitter with pellets and cut his tree down, but he narrowly avoids major injury. 35 are arrested and some subsequently spend up to months in jail with others later serving short sentences for refusing to pay fines and restitution. The company eventually abandon building the road and log elsewhere.
Canada, 1988	Red Squirrel Road Extension, Temagami, Ontario	First Nation rights, logging	6 month long occupation of proposed logging road site by Teme-Augama Anishinabai (TAA) community members. Protest forms part of an ongoing land dispute and opposition to road expansion for logging in area.	The Ontario government initially attempts to contain conflict, but applies for an injunction against protest in December at which point poor weather halts construction until the following year. Logging supporters blockade tourist roads during the Labor Day holidays.
Canada, 1988	Northern BC	First Nation rights, logging	As part of a major campaign for Gitxsan-Wet'suwten rights blockades of logging sites are used to assert sovereignty. These include the removal of logging company equipment, placement of trees and bonfires across roads, standing in the road and setting up protest camps.	Generally arrests are avoided and blockades removed following injunctions from companies. In one case a company ends logging early. On one occasion logging workers counter-blockade the village of Kispiox. Court action arising from blockades prevents the logging company from building a bridge and logging north of Sam Green Creek until land claims are settled.
Canada, 1988	Lubicon Lake, Alberta	First Nation rights, mining	Members of the Lubicon Lake Band declare themselves a sovereign state exempt from Canadian law and block roads into traditional territory, refusing to allow oil companies access.	The provincial government obtains an injunction and carries out raids five days later, removing barricades and arresting 27 people. Days later the government agrees to set aside 245 square kilometres of land and begin negotiations regarding compensation

				and the protection of wildlife habitat.
Poland, 1989	Wapienica valley	Anti-logging	Road blockade of logging near town by the Workshop of All Beings group with support of local residents.	
Australia, 1989-1990	SE Forests campaign, NSW		Two years of campaigning begins with trespass actions and site occupations. Farmers occupy a road and coupe on horseback. In line with strict non-violence rules police are informed of actions ahead of time. Splits over tactics see a group emerge who employ secrecy and develop a series of techniques for enhancing manufactured vulnerability. These include the wog wog/sleeping dragon/Blecher cylindrical canister lock-on which is designed to be buried in the ground/road. Mark Blecher also designs durable tree-sit platforms with activists which activists are able to put themselves out of the reach of cherry picker cranes. One woman stays up a tree for 56 days. Trees are also connected by fencing wire. The first tripod is constructed out of steel with a dentist's chair on top. In other actions a chip mill is occupied and its conveyor belt locked on to, people superglue hands together as a form of lock-on, and a bulldozer is halted with a u-lock-on.	1100 arrests are carried out and 1050 charges laid. Widespread media coverage does not translate into direct success as only 6000 hectares are eventually saved. An activist is pushed off the first ever tripod and another later falls from a tree, but negative media ensures police take a safer approach thereafter. Police run Operation Redgum for 6 months at a cost \$1.9m. Shots are fired at protesters at one point by loggers.
Australia, Feb 1989	East Picton, Tasmania		40 activists hinder operations.	
Australia, 1989	Walshpool, NSW		Cars used to block road alongside other tactics.	After 13 arrests and 10 days of blockading NSWFC are directed by courts to suspend roadbuilding until an EIS is carried out.

				This blockade establishes NEFA's strategy of combining litigation with ODA.
Malaysia, 1989	Baram and Lebang districts, Sarawak	Indigenous rights, logging	Initial blockades in August spread to new areas in October. Up to 4000 people take part in 15 road blocks.	By October 117 are arrested. Under increasing international and internal pressure the Malaysian government announces in November that it will soon introduce a ban on log exports. After a backlash from Sarawak authorities and timber interests this is scaled back to a gradual phasing out by 1995, but no immediate effects are discernible.
Canada, 1989	Wakima Triangle, Temagami, Ontario	First Nation rights, logging	In March TAA community members hold a one day occupation of a proposed road extension. Two months later non-Indigenous environmentalists disrupt road building in the same area for days by hanging hammocks across the road, digging trenches, barricading with stones and trees, and chaining themselves across an entry gate	The permit for the road is cancelled and the land later preserved.
Canada, 1989	Red Squirrel Extension, Temagami, Ontario	First Nation rights, logging	Two consecutive blockades are held. The first is organised by the Temagami Wilderness Society (TWS) and lasts from mid-September to October. A protest camp is set up and road construction regularly disrupted through tactics including standing in the road, burying activists, barricading roads with rocks and slash, tree sitting and locking onto equipment and bridges and into a wooden structure and drilling site. In late-October the TAA sends eviction notices to loggers, the government and	During the first blockade protesters are initially arrested and then released without charge. After a few days charges are laid covering obstruction and mischief. Bail conditions preventing return to the site are used. U-locks are removed by various means including bolt cutters, blow torches and the drilling out of mechanisms. Police guard equipment overnight and use helicopters to monitor protesters. Over 100 people are arrested. During the TAA blockade around 360 people are arrested by December. The road

			TWS. The latter withdraw and TAA then starts a blockade of its own from November to December in which participants block work by sitting or standing in the road.	is completed, but never used for logging and soon falls into disrepair.
Canada, 1989	Cariboo-Chilcoton region, BC	First Nation rights, logging	Members of the Ulkatcho First Nation carry out an extended occupation of a logging site.	The logging company withdraws.
Canada, 1989	Northern BC	First Nation rights, logging	Gitksan-Wet'suweten activists carry out multiple blockades of logging roads and main roads, most of them simultaneously. Grievances include unresolved land claims, overlogging and pesticide spraying.	Arrests are avoided as blockades moved when ordered to do so by the courts. The province attempts to gain a blanket injunction covering all such protests, but is forced to apply one by one. Attempts are made to sue blockaders, but fail in court. Disruption causes the major logging company in the region to call on the province to resolve land claims. By 1990 blockades, court action and agreements ensure that around one third of region is off limits to logging.
US, 1989	Breitenbush, Willamette National Forest, Oregon	Logging	Six days of blockading in late March includes people camping on a logging bridge, a bonfire barricade being lit on the bridge, wood and rock barricades, trenches, an activist buried under rocks, 6 people interconnecting their necks with u-locks and a grader being monkeywrenched.	Widespread media coverage, but logging is completed.
US, 1989	Mt Graham, Arizona	First Nation rights, clearing	Clearing of forest and Native American sacred sites to allow the construction of a telescope complex is disrupted by an April 20 action which involves two protesters locking onto road grading equipment. On October 11 a protester	

			locks on to a backhoe.	
US, 1989	Jemez Mountains, New Mexico	Mining	On April 11 a Pumice mine is targeted with 3 locking onto equipment. A June 26 action against cable logging in the same area follows the annual EF Round River Rendezvous. 100 take part in the protest with 6 locking onto a gate and cattle grid. Others build barricades out of trees, lock onto another gate and blockade a truck with their bodies.	Work is shut down on both occasions.
US, 1989	Caballero Canyon, Los Angeles, California	Clearing for suburban development	Following protests and survey stakes being removed 6 protesters chain themselves to bulldozers to protect remnant forest.	Work is delayed for 5 hours before city authorities and the developer agree to negotiate.
US, 1989	Wao Kele o Puna rainforest, Hawaii	Clearing for a geothermal project	A one day action is held against rainforest clearing and drilling for a geothermal project. NVA training undertaken. In October a group blockades trucks entering the site.	4 arrests
US, 1989	Yager Creek, California	Logging	4 day tree sit involving 3 sitters from June 6.	Opponents send fake messages to media and smear 'skunk oil' on trees. Abuse from workers.
US, 1989	Lazy Bluff Timber Sale, Kalmiopsis, Oregon	Logging	Roads barricaded on July 10. On July 11 2 lock-on to a yarder, 4 lock onto gate and 3 cement their feet into the ground while others stand in the road.	26 arrests. Threats by police to shoot off locks.
US, 1989	National Tree sit week	Logging	12 tree sits are held in 7 states from August 13 onwards. A 3 day sit is held in Washington and a 4 day sit in Montana. Other states include Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon, California and Massachusetts.	Except in Montana little attempt is made to interfere. Logging and roading work is obstructed at most sites.
US, 1989	Whitehorn, California	Logging	On August 16 a logging road near Whitehorn is occupied with bodies to	A car drives through the blockade nearly hitting children. A brawl breaks out with

			prevent cutting outside of a THP. On August 18 a tree sit is accompanied by a road occupation, slash barricading, the padlocking of gate and the dumping of a car body.	loggers, one of whom fires gunshots. The next day a truck driver involved in the blockade crashes into a car carrying EF! organisers Judi Bari, Daryl Cherney and others including children.
US, 1989	Trail of Tears State Forest, Illinois	Logging	A tree sit is set up on site in late August and then a month later access is blockaded at two entry points- one with a car and bodies, the other via a u-lock around one protester's neck.	3 arrests occur on 28 September when work is stopped for a half day. Due to attendant publicity and campaigning logging is scaled back in state forests thereafter.
US, 1989	Bowen Gulch, Colorado	Logging	An August tree sit held as part of the national action is followed up in October when 2 activists lock on to gate at logging site and 23 others occupy road.	No arrests. Following further protests and sabotage, including the destruction of logging equipment and tree spiking, Louisiana Pacific withdraw in November until the following July.
US, 1989	Asheville Watershed, North Carolina	Logging	Protesters trespass within a logging site.	
US, 1989	Seguin, Texas	Clearing	4 sitters occupy trees for up to 3 days alongside intermittent ground blockading to prevent cutting of 17 oak trees for creek widening.	All, but one tree is felled.
Philippines, 1989	Davao del Sur, Mindanao	Indigenous rights, logging	Higaonon, Manobo and other communities declare a 10 000 ha forest reserve on lands being logged by the Nasipit Lumber Company and pledge to defend it.	Major military action, including shelling, forces the evacuation of a dozen villages.
Philippines, 1990	Gabalton, Nueva Ecija, Sierra Madre	Logging	Local residents blockade logging roads with their bodies.	Police evict the blockade and logging continues.
Malaysia, 1990	Baram and Lebang districts, Sarawak	Indigenous rights, logging	Penan and other Baram communities blockade concessions owned by Sarawak Minister for the Environment, James Wong.	Operations are temporarily halted.
Canada, 1990	Oka Summer, Quebec	First Nations rights,	A dispute over the clearing of a sacred pine forest for a golf course becomes	Following the granting of an injunction paramilitary police are sent in during July.

		clearing	nationally focused on First Nation rights. Mohawk warriors set up an armed blockade in July which is bolstered by dozens of solidarity blockades held across Canada with 30 in BC alone. During these First Nation communities also target logging, dam construction and low level flights by the military.	After a firefight an officer is killed and police withdraw. The RCMP are brought in during August, but are unable to deal with brawls between supporters and opponents of the blockade, which result in the death of a First Nations man. The military is then mobilised, but eschews the use of force. Activists take down the blockade in late September after 78 days and the golf course project is cancelled. With major disruption across BC the provincial government begins for the first time to talk of recognising Aboriginal sovereignty whilst at same time deploying major force against protesters at some blockades.
Canada, 1990	Northern BC	First Nations rights, logging	During solidarity actions with Oka Gitksan-Wet'suweten communities incorporate their own issues including logging by blockading the bridge over the Skeena river and the highway into the Kitwanga Valley. The Kitwanga Mill is taken over for three days to protest continued logging during a court case. The road to Kitwancool is also blocked to protest continued logging.	
Canada, 1990	Chilko Lake, BC	First Nations rights, logging	In March a logging road is blockaded. Several Ts'ilhqot'in bands shut down the only road through the Chilcotin region for two hours in July 1990. In part, the blockade is to protest military manoeuvres north of the Toosey Reserve; in part, it seeks to slow the pace of logging west of Williams Lake.	
Canada, 1990	Mount Currie/Lillooet,	First Nations	Lil' Wat community members blockade	63 Lil' Wat community members are

	BC	rights, logging	the Duffy Lake Road for months to stop the clearcut logging of their lands.	arrested and charged with contempt of court for failing to obey an injunction, obtained by the government of British Columbia, prohibiting the blockade. 49 refuse to sign bail conditions claiming prisoner of war status and some spend almost a month in jail.
Canada, 1990	BC	First Nations rights, logging	Utilising tree sits and road occupations Tsitka activists and environmentalists blockade an access road over logging and land claims issues.	Injunction gained for the company. More than 20 are arrested. MB subsequently sues 35 defendants plus the Western Canada Wilderness Committee. Some activists launch a countersuit.
Canada, 1990	New Aiyansh, BC	First Nations rights, logging	Nisga'a activists shut down a logging road with intermittent road blocks.	
Australia, 1990	Chaelundi, NSW	Logging	'Earth Police' carry out a 'citizen's arrest' of the Chief Forester. Logs and vehicles are placed on roads and people lock onto them. Women lock onto a logging truck.	Scuffles with loggers. 4 arrests during one action. An injunction on logging is granted and the NSWFC ordered to undertake an EIS, pushing the issue back for a year.
Australia, 1990	Fraser Island, Queensland	Logging	Logging is disrupted via site occupations, tripods, people being buried in sand and some gluing themselves to equipment. A protest vigil is also maintained.	In July the protest camp is raided and regularly moved on thereafter. In May 1991 a government inquiry report leads to logging being phased out and the island is later accorded World Heritage status.
Australia, 1990	Brown Mountain, Victoria	Logging	The East Gippsland Coalition hold 5+ days of actions including road occupations.	180 arrests and 21 detentions. A logger drives a truck through 100 protesters and shots are later fired at the protest camp. Logging trucks blockade blockaders and loggers protest at Victorian parliament. Logging ended for 3 years in the run up to the 1990 election. Actions are held again in 2009 against logging
US, 1990	Austin Outer Loop,	Road	One day action on January 5 against the	Work halted for 5 hours before the group

	Texas	construction	construction of an 82 mile beltway as part of suburban expansion. 9 close down work by locking onto machines. One uses 2 locks.	are arrested. Locks are removed by a grinding wheel. An injunction later in the day halts work until an EIS is carried out. The following month the threat of ODA results in a site in North Austin being spared from clearing.
US, 1990	Wao Kele o Puna rainforest, Hawaii.	Clearing, geothermal project	A protest of 150 people involves a man locking himself to the property gate with 2 u-locks. A later trespass/occupation on March 23 sees 2000 march onto the worksite with 141 arrested.	Following ongoing protest and campaigning the project is abandoned and the land bought by the state and preserved.
US, 1990	Adirondacks, New York	Pond poisoning	1 activist uses a boat and another his body to interfere with the poisoning of a pond.	Both arrested.
US, 1990	Northern Oregon	Logging	Protesters chain themselves to Crown Pacific logging equipment near Forest Park on 3 May. Logging carried out by the Hampton Lumber Sales Company is then targeted in July by a road occupation and the locking of entry gate.	Crown Pacific agree in late March to restrict logging after negotiations with the Portland chapter of the Audubon Society and the Friends of Forest Park.
US, 1990	Cedar River Watershed, Washington	Logging	Intermittent actions from May to August include road and site occupations and tree sits to prevent logging within Seattle's watershed.	The logging company deploy armed guards, dogs and surveillance equipment including radar, remote-control cameras and ground sensors. By the end of August the company cedes its right to log in return for access to second-growth forest elsewhere and the FS agrees to leave 3500 acres of key habitat untouched for a minimum of three years
US, 1990	Shawnee, Illinois	Logging	A 100 person rendezvous in April is followed by an 80 day blockade from 20 June. A base camp is set up on road and the first US "Free State" declared.	Initially Forest Service hold off, but an exclusion order is introduced in August. CAMP and FS officers are brought in from other parts of the country to patrol the area.

			A school bus and car are turned over to form a barricade and at different times activists are buried, tree platforms set up and lock-ons to gates and logging equipment occur.	An aluminium shield placed around one protester in order to remove a lock-on with an acetylene torch. Logging is halted in early September by litigation, one day after it had finally begun.
US, 1990	Montana	Logging	Tree sit.	
US, 1990	Redwood Summer/Headwaters, California	Logging	<p>Actions prior to Redwood Summer in February and May include lock-ons to equipment and gates to prevent timber transport and chemical spraying.</p> <p>The majority of Redwood Summer's more than fifty protests were outside of forests, but those within them include: June 19: 2 day treesit by 4 people. July 18: 3 days of blockading at Osprey Grove before TRO stops logging. July 24: 17 protesters lock on to and block entry gates at two logging sites. July 30: 100 hike into Sequoia National Forest and deflate the tires of a tractor and roll logs and boulders onto a three-mile-long road. A fake monkeywrenching note later halts work. 30 July: 3 treesitters arrested at Murrelet Grove. 8 August: Up to a week of blockading at Murrelet Grove with 37 arrests and up to 70 engaged in lock-ons, road barricades and occupations. The group then move on to barricade a clearcut at nearby Freshwater Grove. 22 August: Activists disrupt logging at Gualala.</p>	A core of 200 activists are involved in regular actions with 150+ arrests. Up to 6000 took part in the wider campaign and 2000 underwent nonviolence training. Heavy national media coverage. The base camp moves to various locales. Some logging stopped through TROs and ODA, but overall logging went up as companies increased their cut in fear of cancellations. Violence is used against blockaders including death threats and the bombing of a car containing activists Judi Bari and Daryl Cherney. Ballot initiatives aimed at both reducing and increasing logging are defeated.

			<p>After Redwood Summer: Sept 12: Activists return to Osprey Grove and disrupt logging by running through the forest. Nov 6: Activists dressed as road construction workers stop vehicles from entering a logging site. All work stopped after a fake note claiming monkeywrenching is found. Nov 7: The same group of activists stop road construction from cutting trees by hugging and climbing them and standing in front of equipment. All but 2 trees are saved.</p>	
US, 1990	Sumpter National Forest, South Carolina	Logging	A local activist chains himself to a tree to disrupt road building ahead of a legal case against a timber sale.	The Justice Department orders the Forest Service to suspend work a few days after the action.
US, 1990	Mt Graham, Arizona		A protest camp is put in place from late September to November 13 th with 3 days of sustained blockading plus a 7 day treesit and smaller actions. Tactics include multiple barricades and blockades along the road using timber, rebar road spikes, nails, trenches, people chained to trees and running through the site.	Although disrupted, clearing and other preparatory work is completed.
Papua New Guinea, 1990	Gogol-Naru, Madang	Logging	Landowners blockade roads leading to Japan and New Guinea Timbers sites.	The company and government agree to pay compensation and hold an Environmental Impact Study. When this is not honoured blockading restarts the following year.
India, 1990-1998	Sardar Sarovar Dam, Gujarat	Dam construction, flooding	Numerous forms of protest take place during a long running campaign of “total non-violent resistance” to the	Having regularly used the Official Secrets Act to shut down protests soldiers and police stop the “long march” at the border

			Sardar Sarovar Dam project, which threatens to flood 350 000ha of forests and 200 000 ha of cultivatable land, and displace one million people. Following on marches and rallies within affected areas, thousands of protesters from three states join a 100 kilometre march in December 1990 intended to end with an occupation of the dam site. Protests continue throughout the 1990s, including people refusing to leave their villages to make way for road construction, and widespread non-cooperation with government authorities.	of Gujarat in December 1990. A 21 day standoff ensues during which a number of protesters engage in hunger strikes. Under international pressure the World Bank reviews and eventually withdraws support for the project. Although stages are stalled by protest the project is completed in 2006.
Australia, 1991	Operation Forest Storm, Tasmania	Logging	Cable logging disrupted in February	
Australia, 1991	Chaelundi, NSW	Logging	In July 1991 the NSWFC announces it will log the area. The Chaelundi Free State/Peoples Wilderness Park(media name) is set up by NEFA and includes 3 main camp sites. Five months of blockading includes tactics such as road barriers, tipis placed on roads, netting, tripods, tree-sits, concrete culvert pipes buried in the road with activists locked inside, lock-ons to equipment, bodies buried, heated rocks, protesters sitting in holes in road locked onto vehicles placed above them or anchored by chains below, bipods and combinations of various devices.	Authorities attempt to wait out the protesters. When they move in to evict them it takes ten days to remove all obstacles. 200 are arrested from late July to mid-August. Following the eviction a court injunction against logging is gained.
Australia 1991	Weld, Tasmania	Logging	Road construction blockaded in December	

Canada, 1991	Hasty Creek/Slocan Valley, BC	Logging	250 protesters block construction work on a logging road.	83 arrested.
Canada, 1991	Lasca Creek, BC	Logging	A week after the nearby Hasty Creek protest 600 blockade road construction	64 arrested.
Canada, 1991	Bulson Creek, Vancouver Island, BC	Logging	Logging is halted in much of Clayoquot Sound when the only bridge crossing is burnt down. When limited logging is approved at Bulson Creek activists block road access.	An injunction is issued and arrests follow. One activist's bike is run over by a logging truck whilst they are filming clearfelling.
Canada, 1991	Mount Currie, BC	First Nation rights, logging	Lil' Wat community members blockade logging at Ure Creek.	The RCMP raid the protest camp after an injunction is granted and arrest 11 people, some of whom refuse bail conditions. Some later allege they were beaten badly.
Canada, 1991	Walbran Valley, BC	Logging	3 months of road occupations, tree-sitting including a tree-sitter covering themselves in excrement to successfully avoid arrest.	Contempt of court charges against protesters are placed after an injunction is gained. The blockade ends in early October due to exhaustion, but also as the NDP opposition has pledged a two year moratorium on logging in controversial areas if elected. 41 named individuals and the Carmanah Forest Society are later sued by Fletcher Challenge.
Canada, 1991	Black Sturgeon Forest, Ontario	First Nation rights, logging	A 5 day roadblock by the Gull Bay band.	Buchanan Forest Products withdraws equipment from site under the watch of 100 band members.
US, 1991	Redwood Summer II: Ecotopia Summer, California	Logging	2 weeks of protest and ODA including 5 separate 1 day actions. Tactics include tree sits, slash and rock barricades, road occupations lock-ons to equipment and cattle grids and a car body barricade	Work disrupted. Relatively low media coverage. Some violence at actions in more remote locations leads to the final action being held in a public one. No arrests or violence occur at the last action in part due to the use of barricades as well as the presence of legal observers and prior negotiations with Mendocino police

				regarding guidelines for protest.
US, 1991	Shawnee, Illinois	Logging	In early August a base camp is set up and intermittent actions follow including road occupations, lock-ons and trespass actions.	5 tree platforms are cut down days before logging is due to begin. An exclusion area is cordoned off with rope by authorities. After initial actions more FS officers are brought in to patrol the site. More than 29 are arrested on site as well as off for “conspiracy to commit unlawful restraint”. One protester is run over by a truck and another assaulted.
US, 1991	Flambeau River, Wisconsin	First Nation rights, mining	An environmentalist-Native American coalition sees 600-700 march in early July against the construction of a gold and copper mine site which a small number occupy before withdrawing as work is not set to start for a fortnight. This is followed by a weekend of action in which roads and a generator are occupied.	Construction commences and is intermittently held up due to litigation and revelations that an Environmental Impact Study failed to declare the possibility of endangered species living in the area.
US, 1991	Sandbench, San Juan National Forest, Colorado	Logging	In June a base camp is set up on site and then a second away from the site by Ancient Forest Rescue. A tree sit is followed by a lock-on to a cattle grid with 3 locks. 15 slash and rock barricades are built. In October two one day actions involve blockading with bodies, people circling equipment and running through the bush in cat and mouse actions. After the forest is closed to the public 10 step across markers and sit down in a trespassing action.	After a fortnight of work being disrupted the camp is evicted in June by 15 armed FS agents and a climber from Oregon is used to cut down tree sit supplies. No logging occurs until October. The FS claims it has lost \$130 000 in costs by late October.
US, 1991	‘Elfland’, University of California, Santa Cruz, California	Clearing	A one day site occupation against clearing of 14 acres of redwood forest for construction	42 arrested. Claims of aggressive and violent action from campus police.

France, 1991-1998	Somport Tunnel, Valee d'Aspes, Pyrenes	Clearing, road construction	Members of the Comité pour la sauvegarde active de la vallée d'Aspe (CSAVA) group, based in a squatted railway station, occupy a construction site in 1991 to oppose a major tunnel and road project. Regular ODA follows thereafter including site occupations, tree sits and the sabotage of construction vehicles. From 1991 to 1992 there are more than 40 actions and ODA continues for years with annual mass protests drawing up to 10 000 participants.	From 1992 to 1996 a paramilitary police unit is based in the area. Protesters regularly receive heavy fines and CSAVA member Eric Pétetin is arrested more than 50 times. A 14 month jail sentence he receives is commuted via a presidential pardon from François Mitterrand in 1993. After the tunnel is completed in 1995 action continues against associated road building. Originally slated to open in 1995, the project did not do so until 2003.
Germany, 1991-95	Anatopia, Germany	Clearing	An activist village is built in 1991 on a moor to prevent it from being levelled for a Mercedes test track.	The camp is evicted in January 1995. In the run up to the eviction and afterwards Mercedes showrooms are targeted across Germany by vandalism and fire bombings.
Papua New Guinea, 1991	Gogol-Naru, Madang	Logging	After the government and logging company JANT fail to pay compensation or change logging practices blockades shut down logging operations in May. Logging by Gasmata is also targeted in the region.	6 land-owners are arrested when the blockade is set up. JANT are ordered by the government to close down the majority of their operations.
Australia, 1992	East Picton, Tasmania	Logging	During a 10 week blockade in February and March up to 80 protesters occupy a road and build a barricade. A follow up action is held in July.	Pro-logging vigilantes attack and burn the barricade and wreck two cars. Police are granted extra powers in regards to trespass laws and public lands.
Australia, 1992	Mt Killekrankie, NSW	Logging	After a Chaelundi reunion/meeting a blockade against logging in a World Heritage listed site begins. Tactics used include tripods, drainage pipes being buried in the road vertically and a cable/net being strung across a road. The use of cantilevers is shared from the US by Dalian Pugh and expanded	Logging supporters attempt to counter-blockade. NEFA's blockade forces the prosecution of the FC for polluting the Bellinger river.

			on with the addition of a blockader hanging off its end.	
Australia, June 1992	Mummel Gulf, NSW	Logging	3 month blockade by NEFA includes tipi village camps involving 200+ protesters. Main entrances to coupes are blockaded and the Mummel Free State declared. Protesters use a radio network for communication between camps and other blockades.	FC agrees to hold off logging until the following May.
Australia, October 1992	Carrai Peninsula, NSW	Logging	A NEFA vigil is held outside the logging site due to closure to the public with sporadic blockading. A major blockade on 13/10 is removed by a large number of police. A bulldozer is subsequently monkeywrenched.	The district forester and a contractor knock down tripods with vehicles, but there are no injuries. 20+ arrests. After sabotage occurs NEFA withdraws and the blockade collapses.
Australia, 1992	Wild Cattle Creek, NSW	Logging	Wild Cattle Creek Action Group blockades logging with tripods.	FC closes forests, after which much harassment is endured from police and loggers.
Australia, 1992	Styx River, NSW	Logging	NEFA blockade including tripods.	FC abandons logging.
Australia, 1992	Tantawangalo State Forest, NSW	Logging	In July blockading in the state's south east forest begins again with a large group occupying a logging site, setting up a tripod over a bulldozer and planting concrete pylons. A protest camp is then put in place to continue with further ODA.	
Australia, 1992	Bender Limestone Quarry Exit Caves, Tasmania	Mining	Activists attempt to prevent blasting and mining by filling in blasting holes and blocking bulldozers and earthmovers.	The mining company threatens, but does not follow through with a suit against protesters. The government closes the quarry in 1994.
Canada, 1992	Clayoquot Arm Bridge, BC	Logging	Protest camp, road occupations, tree sits and lock-ons to bridge and trucks.	65 arrests, counter blockade by loggers.
Canada, 1992	Lasca Creek, BC	Logging	February blockade for 2 weeks and then ODA in April and May against logging	Environmentalists are sued by a contractor for damages.

			road construction.	
Canada, 1992	Meadow Lake Prairie, Saskatchewan	First Nation rights, logging	July blockade of logging trucks over clearcutting by Cree, Dene and Metis community members working under the name of Protectors of Mother Earth. A protest camp set up in -40 degrees Fahrenheit weather.	Support exists in the community for selective logging, but there is opposition to clearfelling. 30 arrests occur.
Canada, 1992	Lake Robinson, Quebec	Dam construction	As part of a long running dispute over hydro-electric development members of the Innu community occupy a proposed dam site.	150 police surround the site before the group peacefully disperses. Ongoing violence comes from pro-dam supporters.
Canada, 1992	North Shore Mountains, BC	Logging	Blockade against logging in Vancouver's water shed.	Logging halted
Malaysia, 1992	Upper Baram, Sarawak	Indigenous rights, anti-logging	A road is blockaded for a week with bodies and a wooden structure.	The blockade is evicted by ten trucks full of officials, police and soldiers.
Philippines, 1992	Cagayan de Oro, Mindanao	Logging	200 farmers, fisherpeople and supporters set up barricades to block the removal of timber.	30 logging supporters and soldiers led by an Army Intelligence officer engage in a stand-off with protesters one night, but withdraw when local police support activists. Individual activists and their families are harassed and assaulted.
UK, 1992-94	Twyford Down, Hampshire	Clearing, road building	To prevent the clearing of downs for road expansion activists set up a protest camp and engage in actions from February 1992 including site occupations, climbing on equipment, tripods and lock-ons. Regular ODA continues into 1993 after which intermittent, but large-scale trespass actions involving up to 1500 people are held.	An injunction against blockading is gained. As is typically the case in the UK at this time private security firms are generally used to remove protesters. However at others police and riot police are involved and 100s are arrested. Numerous assaults on protesters are reported throughout the campaign. The main protest camp is evicted in a three day operation in December 1992. Seven are imprisoned for breaking an injunction on protesting. The Department of Transport (DOT) attempts to sue protesters

				for £1.9 million, but later withdraws the suit. 10 protesters later successfully sue the Hampshire police for £50 000 due to unlawful arrest and detention.
UK, 1992-1993	Whatley Quarry, Somerset	Clearing, road building	Semi-regular actions during 1992-93 focus on blocking access gates as the quarry supplies materials for roadbuilding with its operations and expansion also threatening local woods and the Mendip hills.	The company is refused permission to expand in 1994, but gains permission the following year.
UK, 1992	Golden Hill, Bristol	Clearing	A campaign against clearing for a supermarket development sees a protest camp set up, the site barricaded and tree-sits set up.	Police and developers are held off for 70 days.
US, 1992	Mount Hood, Oregon	Native American rights, logging	Occupations and lock-ons oppose logging to ensure the protection of habitat and Native American sacred sites.	27 arrests
US, 1992	Albion River, Mendocino County, California	Logging	EF! and local residents form the Albion Nation to prevent logging in the Albion river watershed. Sustained blockading for 8 weeks includes human and vehicle road occupations, gate lockdowns, people running in and out of worksites and logging areas, blockaders entering sites via canoes, 11 tree sits with one sitter in place for 31 days, barricades made out of a turned over RV and other vehicles abandoned at gates, and a lock-on to a logging truck. Brightly coloured yarn is also woven in and out of trees to prevent and slow logging due to the risk of gumming up chainsaws.	Injunctions and TROs against protesters. 92 arrests. SLAPP suit. 24 hour security employed to stop the resupplying of treesitters. Court action stops logging.
US, 1992	Flambeau River,	First Nation	A trespass action at the worksite sees	Four arrests for trespass and theft. The

	Wisconsin	rights, mining	activists remove an American flag with the intention of holding it “hostage” until work ends.	project is completed.
US, 1992	Cove Mallard, Idaho	Logging	The first blockades are held in what will be a 6 year campaign. Timber sales are blockaded by a tree sitter, a person chained to a gate and the first use of a tripod in the US.	9 arrests. A large closure area is imposed by authorities, which is extended at one point to cover 17 000 acres of forest. Camouflaged FS special agents carry out arrests of protesters during reconnaissance and habitat surveys. Numerous citations for minor offences are issued by police. Proactive policing takes place before actions. Hunger strikes are carried out by jailed protesters. Loggers move the legs of a tripod and burn the banner attached to it, but the sitter is not injured. A person chained to a gate has chain tightened around his neck by loggers. Contractors estimate \$260 000 in costs.
US, 1992	Arlecho Basin, Washington	Logging	EFers and local residents including Lummi Nation members hold a one day blockade of a logging road.	
US, 1992	Spruce Lodge, Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont	Logging	Road occupation	After an hour the FS cancels logging for the day and then extends it until land freezes in the new year.
US, 1992	Mount Blue State Park, Maine	Logging	Trenches are dug and barricades erected across a snowmobile trail due to be widened into a logging road. Subsequently another logging road is blocked with 7 barricades, a large bonfire lit and the road ‘spiderwebbed’ with yarn. Activists occupy the road. A third action a week later involves 30 people in a road blockade.	During the first action 13 are arrested. Activists are roughly treated and assaulted by police with 12 crammed into two small police cells. A lack of water and toilets for men leads women to flood their cell in protest. Activists are released after 48 hours despite refusing to give their names. Following media attention the 21 arrested at the second road blockade are quickly released despite refusing to provide their

				names.
US, 1992	Butano Creek Headwaters, California	Logging	Simultaneous actions at the logging site with tree-sits and lock-downs of equipment at the Big Creek company's mill. Intermittent actions are then carried out including tree sits, yarning, road occupations and gate closures.	The company involved claims to have lost \$40 000 in the first month of blockading. A SWAT team are brought in and sight rifles on tree sitters, but fail to convince them to leave so climbers are sent up to evict them.
US, 1992	San Juan Mountains, Colorado	Logging	A woman locks herself to the main access gate. Months later a group barricade a logging road with boulders.	FS Special Agents raid a protest camp and arrest six people.
US, 1992	San Juan Mountains, Colorado	Unconventional methane mining	Local residents and Efers occupy a worksite on two different days shutting down clearing for road construction in September.	
US, 1992	Owl Creek Grove, Fortuna, California	Logging	An activist vigil is set up and barricades built in August. 75 activists blockade work for 2 days in November using cat and mouse actions in the forest and an access gate lock-on involving 8 people.	Locked-down activists are given the option to be arrested or not. Worked is halted by court action brought by the Environmental Protection Information Centre.
US, 1992	Enola Hill, Washington	First Nations rights, logging	Campaigners engage in intermittent actions over a week to oppose logging on private land which includes sacred sites. A ceremony is held on the logging road and barricades placed including rocks fallen timber and vehicles with wheels removed. People lock onto the latter as well as an iron bar driven into the road and reinforced with spiked trees. New slash and rock barricades are put in place each time police remove a roadblock.	25 arrests. Most refuse bail and charges are dropped a day later.
Malaysia, 1993	Baram District, Sarawak	Logging and Indigenous rights	Up to 300 Penan community members at a time blockade logging from late February to September.	The blockade is intermittently evicted and restarted before being broken by police, soldiers, vigilantes and forestry officials.

				Tear gas is used to disperse occupiers before barricades and a village are destroyed. A month later raids are carried out on villages by police.
Malaysia, 1993	Mulu National Park, Sarawak	Clearing for tourism development	Berawan community members block a road with their bodies to prevent hotel construction and a new road being built to caves in the national park.	
UK, 1993-95	Pollok Free State, Glasgow	Clearing, road construction	To prevent a city park being divided and 5000 trees removed over a 7km area, activists engage in intermittent ODA including occupying cranes and trees during 1993. Two cranes are also monkey-wrenched. Protest camps are set up during 1994 and 1995. During this time independence is declared from the UK and up to 1000 Pollok passports issued. Trees are spiked in 1995. A 'carhenge' made out of vehicle wrecks rammed vertically into the ground is used as a barricade. Work is also opposed by tree sits, lock-ons and site occupations, Following camp evictions ODA continues against the M74 in late 1995	Environmentalists work in alliance with the socialist group Militant and local residents. Work is stopped for a while in late 1993 due to financial issues. Evictions occur in 1995 and new camps are established. Major evictions involve up to 300 police and road builder Wimpey also hire large numbers of security guards. The road is rerouted around some of the woods in 1995.
UK, 1993	Jesmond Dene, Newcastle Upon Tyne	Clearing, road construction	Local residents and environmental activists disrupt clearing and construction for 4 months using tactics such as site occupations, standing in the way of machinery, lock-ons, tree spiking, pulling security fences down, barricades and long term tree sits.	Security guards and cabins are brought in from the beginning. 20+ arrests. Assaults from security guards, workers and neo-nazis. Newcastle City council gains an injunction against those squatting the site.
UK, 1993-94	A11 Willows, Wymondham Bypass,	Clearing, road construction	A month long squat with barricades followed by a camp set up on a disused	

	Norfolk		railway line is accompanied by twice weekly site invasions.	
UK, 1993-95	No M11, London	Clearing, road construction	Initial opposition to road building focuses on the clearing of a Green and included site occupations, lock-ons and tree-sits. Thereafter a street and other nearby houses were squatted and defended with barricades, nets, tunnels, dragon lock-ons and a tower. Weekly actions targeted various work sites. Following the eviction of the main squatted road, which took a week, in late 1994 site invasions, a protest camp and other squats followed in 1995.	The Claremont Road eviction takes a week and involves 700 police, 400 security guards and 200 bailiffs. It costs over £1 million. The road is completed, but the project's overall security and policing costs, and those of others around the country, feed into a government decision to cut back on road building.
Canada, 1993-94	Penticton, BC	First Nation rights, clearing	Road through a reserve are blocked in opposition to the expansion of a nearby ski lodge.	
Canada, 1993	Walbran valley, BC	Logging	Blockaders return for the third year in a row with support of Qwa-Ba-Diwa community members.	The initial appearance of protesters leads the company to withdraw. A lawsuit is then brought against activists.
Canada, 1993	Clayoquot Summer, BC	Logging	Opposition to continued logging leads to Canada's largest blockade yet. ODA focuses on Kennedy River Bridge where from July 5 to October 4 blockaders assemble each morning. Actions primarily take the same form with groups occupying the road, injunctions being read by police and those wishing to be arrested remaining until removed. In the largest mass arrest in Canadian history 304 are detained on 9 August and 932 arrested over the summer. Up to 11 000 people visit or take part in the protests. Minimal	Despite minimal disruption authorities respond with their most repressive tactics yet. People are charged with criminal rather than civil contempt of court, thereby allowing the province to take on legal costs. Mass trials are held and some protesters imprisoned for 45-60 days and then banned from approaching the area as well as places where are trials taking place. 860 face court. Logging supporters hold rallies. Heavy national and international publicity means the main logging company eventually pulls out and a secondary one reduces logging by 45%. National protest

			obstruction occurs although in some cases trucks were turned away. The Friends of Clayoquot Sound embrace a strict style version of non-violence so others act independently in holding up logging for 25 days via tree sits. A cantilever with a car is used for first time.	plus international pressure and boycotts lead to loggers and the province agreeing to a steep decrease in clearfelling later in the decade.
Canada, 1993	Bulson Creek, BC	Logging	The Forest Action Network carries out two tree sits actions, stopping logging for six days at a time.	
Belgium, 1993	Anti-A24, Limburg	Clearing, road construction	Campaigners buy and camp on a meadow slated for clearing for road construction.	
Germany, 1993-1998	Anti-A33, Dissen	Clearing, road construction	Anti-roads actions begin in 1993 at various points along the construction site to prevent road building and the clearing of woodland. At various points hut camps are constructed as base for tree sits and road and site occupations. Reclaim The Streets parties occupy the construction site in 1997 and 1998.	A major eviction in 1997 involves 150 police.
Russia, 1993	Samarskaya Luka National Park, Samara Oblast	Mining	Local residents, members of the Rainbow Keepers and activists from Holland and the US set up a protest camp within a quarry to prevent illegal mining at Mogutova mountain.	Work is shut down for 8 days after which workers and militia members close down the camp. Further attempts to disrupt blasting are met with violence. Intermittent actions and a vigil last for 5 weeks. Blasting is then halted while authorities carry out an environmental evaluation of operations.
Australia, 1993	Mistake State River, NSW	Logging	Blockading occurs as part of a series of NEFA "hit and run" actions in the run-up to the NSW state election. A one man Koori embassy is set up,	A compromise agreement is made leading to divisions with those who wanted to save all of the area.

			equipment stashed throughout forest, and a bulldozer locked onto.	
Australia, 1993	Toonumbar, NSW	Logging	NEFA blockade	
Australia, 1993	Dingo and Bulga forests, NSW	Logging	Logging in the Bulga forest is blockaded by two suspended platforms, debris barricades, three tripod configurations and a dragon lock-on. After this is evicted a second action involving a suspended platform is undertaken.	NSW FC closes off 100 km of forest and then systematically documents protesters before following up with a failed legal suit and attempts to gain injunctions against 32 individuals. 30 police remove the first set of obstructions using a cherry picker and bulldozer. Notably no search and rescue officers are used. During the second action the platform involved is sent swinging when a bulldozer knocks a tree into it.
Australia, 1993	People Against Kuranda Skyrail, Cairns, QLD	Clearing	A blockade against tourism development within a national park. Save Australian Forests for Everyone (SAFE) hold a ten day campaign. Despite strict non-violence guidelines ODA includes black wallaby and tripod tactics.	This attempt to mobilise the Australian Non-Violence Network around a short campaign received some media and actions continued afterwards, but didn't meet the goal of leaving a direct action group in place.
Australia, 1993	Coolangubra, NSW	Logging	TWS members and others disrupt logging operations with site occupations.	A closure order is placed on the forest. Six arrests occur during one action including four for "intimidation".
Australia, 1993	Barrington Tops , NSW	Logging	Blockade	
Australia, 1993	TWS 'Long Hot Summer', Tasmania	Logging	Fortnightly actions in the early part of the year include disruptions of cable logging in Bobo and the occupation of a road and bridge at Picton by 60 people.	
Australia, 1993-95	East Gippsland, Victoria	Logging	Campaigning begins late in the year with the occupation of a logging site by hundreds of people. This is followed up in early 1994 with tree sits, lock-ons, tripods and a protest camp being set up	

			on a logging road. The camp is maintained until 1995.	
US, 1993	Spruce Lodge, Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont	Logging	A logging road is barricaded and site spiderwebbed with yarn, as is equipment.	Site logged
US, 1993	Cove Mallard, Idaho	Logging	Numerous actions occur over the summer including 6 people locking onto a road gate with logs placed in front of themselves. Another action combines tripods with 4 people buried in 3 holes next to it, their necks locked together and holes filled with concrete with chain in it. The road around them is then barricaded with slash and rocks. A FS vehicle is held up by a woman locking her neck onto its rear axle. Another action involves one group providing a diversion by playing cat and mouse whilst others occupy the road.	More than 50 are arrested over the summer. Some are held in jail for 19 days. A protest camp on private land is raided by up to 30 FS officers on various occasions after \$40 000 damage is done to logging equipment. 7 are arrested for resisting incursions. 8 activists are charged with felony offences and held on \$5000 bail each. They respond with a hunger strike and charges are later downgraded. The road building company files \$300 000 law suit, but the logging road is not completed. Activist litigation then prevents logging for most of 1994.
US, 1993	Red Mountain, South San Juan Mountains, Colorado	Logging	Protest camp set up. Area set up just outside the closure zone in an area soon to be bulldozed remains in place for 4 days. The next day the road is barricaded and occupied.	Closure notices are given to protesters. FS agents in camouflage with weapons monitor the camp. The closure area is later expanded to allow for the removal of a sitter.
US, 1993	Mount Blue State Park, Maine	Logging	Blockade	Protesters disrupt work for 2 weeks.
US, 1993	San Joaquin Hills, California	Clearing, road construction	Having earlier locked onto a gate to prevent contractors from accessing their equipment activists declare a holiday with eight locking onto vehicles and equipment.	Work stopped for half a day. 'Jaws of life' are used to remove u-locks. 8 arrests.
US, 1993	Santa Cruz, California	Logging, housing development	Activists disrupt work by occupying the work site and running through forest.	A number of activists are arrested. After 3 days a TRO is granted which prevents most of the clearing.

UK, Feb 1994-95	Solsbury Hill, Bath	Clearing, road construction	A protest camp set is up in February 1994 and work regularly disrupted along the route with lock-ons to equipment, tree-sits, houses squatted, a tree village, monkeywrenching, fences being pulled down, and site occupations of up to 1200 people. During 1995 action becomes more intermittent.	The road is completed, but the UK government cancels around 300 projects in November 1995.
UK, 1994-95	M65/Whitecroft Woods, Lancashire	Clearing, road construction	ODA along the construction route takes place in roughly two stages. The first begins in May 1994 at Cuerden Valley. The second focuses on Stamworth valley where the first tree village in an upper canopy (60 feet up), involving up 40+ tree houses, is constructed. Buildings on the route are squatted including an “eco-police station” and a farmer barricades their property at Guide in May 1995.	Eviction at Stamworth Valley from May 1 1995 sees security remove 300+ blockaders with tree sitters remaining in place for 5 days. Protest up until May 1995 estimated to have added 12.2million pounds to the road’s cost. The farmer is evicted in September 1995. Work continues relatively unhindered thereafter and the road opens in 1997.
UK, 1994-1997	Fairmile/A30, Devon	Clearing, road construction	An initial series of actions in 1994 includes tree-sits and site invasions. Three camps are set up with vegetable gardens, treehouses, lock-ons, bunkers, walkways, trenches and barricades. Extensive tunnelling is combined with lock-ons. In mid-1997 a new tunnel is built and tripods set up.	Initial tree-sits make it difficult for the government to find anyone to take on the private tender for construction. Climbers and chainsaw operators who take part in evictions later reappear at Thanet Way, Wells and Selar protests. In January 1997 the camps are evicted by bailiffs supported by climbing and caving experts. 5 activists who remain underground for days during the eviction become media sensations with one, ‘Swampy’, given his own column in the <i>Sunday Mirror</i> for 9 weeks.
Canada, 1994	Nass Valley, BC	First Nation rights, logging	35 day road blockade by Gitlaxt'aamiks Nisga'a community members against logging in the buffer zone near villages.	Logging halted for a period. Compensation paid.

			The blockade starts in February and moves to a higher profile location during talks in early March.	
Canada, 1994	Saint Marguerite-3 dam project, Quebec	First Nation rights, dam construction	The local Innu community is split on the issue, but some set up a barricade made out of dead trees across a bridge on the shores of Lac Brule. A camp shared with non-Indigenous environmentalists is set up to prevent dam construction. Float planes are used to bring in blockaders and resupply them.	Hydro Quebec later claim the blockade cost \$15-76 000 a day. They serve injunctions and courts summons leading to raids on homes. The blockade is maintained for 17 days and the camp bulldozed after 24 people are arrested.
Canada, 1994	Burns Bog, BC	Dumping	Efers lock onto a garbage truck to halt the continued dumping of 24% of the province's waste in bog land near Vancouver.	
Nigeria, 1994	Opuekebo, Delta state	Oil drilling	In the context of large scale protests against oil operations in Ogoniland and other parts of the country locals opposed to the poisoning of fisheries in Opuekebo blockade installations belonging to Chevron Nigeria Limited by tying 16 boats together.	Police use a barge to smash the boats apart, drowning four blockaders.
Australia, 1994	Chaelundi, NSW	Logging	A camp is set up and a blockade threatened over the logging of compartments containing old growth	NSW FC backs down quickly
Australia, 1994	Wild Cattle Creek, NSW	Logging	Chaelundi blockaders head on to Wild Cattle Creek to set up a second blockade. A vigil previously set up moves into blockade mode with black wallabying, tripods, lock-ons, dragons and mass trespass actions over a 3 week period.	86 face court. With most of the area logged NEFA calls off the protest.
Australia, Nov	Hinchinbrook,	Clearing,	Protesters disrupt dredging and other	Assaults by workers. The Federal

1994	Queensland	tourism development	work with water-borne blockades, trespass actions and site occupations.	government uses powers under the World Heritage Act to stop work, but bulldozers continue clearing and destroy most of the mangroves. The ban is later lifted and the marina completed.
Australia, 1994	Giblett Block, Western Australia	Logging	During July up to 1200 take part in a month of ODA during WA's first blockade which includes the use of tripods.	Loggers initially move to other sites. 4 protesters are arrested for disrupting work with a tripod and 13 for blocking a railway line.
Australia, 1994	Kerr Forest, Western Australia	Logging	30 Balingup residents blockade logging near their town.	Litigation leads to an injunction being placed on logging.
Australia, 1994	Picton Valley, Tasmania	Logging	During a blockade by 30 protesters Senator John Devereux announces his resignation from the Australian Labor Party over forestry issues.	
Australia, 1994	Warners Sugarloaf, Tasmania	Logging	A road blockade in February is followed up with a two-month blockade from March 21 onwards.	
Australia, 1994	Great Western Tiers, Tasmania	Logging	Local campaigners occupy a logging road and begin ripping it up to reforest the area.	FC officers withdraw loggers from the coupe.
Australia, 1994	East Gippsland, Victoria	Logging	Logging disrupted by various actions including a tripod and a treesit. Platforms made from doors are attached to trees by steel cables.	The tripod remains in place for a month. Police move into evict the camp shortly after the tree sit begins. Officers from a Search and Rescue team cut cables and allow logging close to the sitters, but the occupiers only leave after police withdraw.
US, 1994	Orange County, California	Clearing, road building	Local Efers continue a campaign against road building through coastal habitat by occupying cranes on 2 different occasions in one area. They then shift ODA to Laguna Canyon for a week of protest including local residents standing in the way of and locking onto	Bail is set high and one crane sitter jailed for 4 days. At Laguna Canyon some clearing is done before a court injunction brings it to a halt. Locals undergo NVDA training and up to 500 are put on a phone tree. A court injunction against road building is granted bringing ODA to a halt

			bulldozers. When an injunction is lifted protesters lock themselves onto bulldozers before using lock boxes. Sandbags filled with debris are also used to build a barricade.	for months but this is later lifted on appeal. Work is then disrupted for five days before a TRO is placed on work.
US, 1994	Mount Blue, Maine	Logging	As part of an overall campaign focused on office occupations and demonstrations, a logging truck is prevented from removing timber when protesters remove keys and one locks her neck to its steering wheel.	4 arrests.
Finland 1994-95	Kuusamo	Logging	Members of the Finnish Nature League's Forest action team blockade roads and chain themselves to equipment.	Some small areas saved.
Brazil, 1995	Caraparu II, Raposa/Serra do Sol Indigenous Area	Dam construction, Indigenous rights	Macuxi community members occupy a work site to prevent the flooding of a river and adjacent fields.	Military police and soldiers demolish housing, evict 400 people and assault nine before beginning an ongoing occupation of the area.
Australia, 1995	M2 anti-freeway protest, NSW	Clearing, road construction, First Nation rights	Opposition to road building through outer Sydney that would clear 200 homes, sacred sites and 100 000 trees includes lock ons, tree sits and site occupations. In one action 15 treesits, including some using lock boxes, are deployed whilst 150 occupy the ground.	More than 100 arrests.
Australia 1995	Styx River, NSW	Logging	In the run up to the 1995 state election various short-term blockades are set up by the Forest Action Response Team (FART) at Forestland, Wild Cattle Creek, Killungoondie, Ingalba, Styx River, Nulla Five Day and Barrington Tops. At Styx River dragons, cantilvers, tripods, bipods and a "Bentrepoint"	Logging is halted until the week after the 1995 election. After the election the ALP promises to create new national parks and halt old-growth logging until after a regional assessment is completed.

			monopod with a lock-on at the top are employed.	
Australia, 1995	Wollumbin state forest, NSW	Logging	NEFA blockade	During the Wollumbin blockade a logger fires a gun and hits a cow in an adjacent paddock. The blockade ends after NSWFC agrees to undertake surveys for endangered species before logging. Lawyers for Forests begin attending NEFA blockades.
Australia, 1995	Mebbin state forest, NSW	Logging	NEFA pickets logging in this area near Wollumbin.	
Australia, Feb 1995	Tarkine, Tasmania		An initial protest is followed up with 2 camps. The Tarkine Tigers set up tree-sits, block bulldozers and lock-onto gates and machinery.	The road is completed after 38 actions and approximately 100 arrests.
Australia, 1995	Picton, Tasmania	Logging	Blockade	
Australia, 1995	Friends of Jane Block, Western Australia	Logging	In the context of summer protests and intermittent ODA at various sites a blockade is set up in early 1995 which disrupts work with tree sits, site occupations and black wallbying.	Timber workers counter-blockade a dairy after its owners allow protesters to camp on their land. Litigation eventually protects the remaining stands of forest from logging.
Canada, 1995	Hazelton, BC	First Nation rights, logging	Gitxsan activists blockade a logging road.	
Canada, 1995	Fog Creek/King Island, BC	First Nation rights, logging	Forest Action Network and Nuxalk protesters block a logging road construction over land claims and environmental concerns.8 tree-sits are set up as an “Ewok village” plus soft blockading and a protest camp. The blockade lasts for more than 2 weeks.	Interfor gain an injunction, but after it is repudiated and notices burnt the company withdraws from the area. 23 are eventually arrested and 3 hereditary chiefs spend 3 weeks in jail for refusing to sign bail conditions. The Nuxalk community is split over the issue of logging.

Canada, 1995	Stoney Logging Blockade, Alberta	First Nation rights, logging	Three First Nations groups (Chiniki, Bears paw and Wesley) block trucks logging Stoney Nation land.	
Canada, 1995	Voisey Bay, Newfoundland	First Nation rights, mineral exploration	100 Innu community members issue an eviction order to Diamond Fields Resources and blockade mineral exploration. Concerns over land rights and environmental effects are combined with demands for a federal environmental assessment. The protest camp lasts for 12 days. Previously a group of Innu had attacked a drilling site, burned the pumphouse providing water for mud that lubricated the drills and smashed the drill bits, bringing the operation to a halt.	Courts force companies and the government to undertake an environmental assessment in 1997.
US, 1995	Cove/Mallard, Idaho	Logging	Injunctions on logging are lifted after mainstream environmentalist plaintiffs come under heavy pressure from Wise Use groups and the media. Over the summer tree sits, gate lock-ons, an activist chaining themselves to a police car, road occupations and people being buried disrupt logging. Activists chain themselves to tripod poles while others sit atop the structures. 2 activists lock themselves into 55 gallon drums full of cement and gravel which have been dug into the road, but the concrete does not set so they are easily removed.	The first arrests are made under new state laws making conspiring to interfere with logging a felony offence. Charges are later dropped due to confusion over their application. Arrests for violating closure declarations are also carried out, but no one charged with conspiracy. Later arrests see people fined \$500 and jailed for up to 20 days. In one case loggers threaten activists with guns and police tip over a tripod.
US, 1995	Olympia, Washington	Clearing	For several weeks protesters blockade the clearing of forest.	2 out of 10 acres are preserved.
US, 1995	Sequim, Washington	Salvage logging	A road occupation is carried out after an area previously protected by a court	A closure to the public is placed on the site.

			order from logging is opened up again due to recently introduced Federal Salvage Rider provisions. These allow cutting in any area that companies claim has been damaged by fire, infestation, etc. Loose oversight opens up vast swathes of previously protected forest to logging.	
US, 1995	Shawnee, Illinois	Logging	Activists stop illegal logging by hugging trees. Months later ODA restarts with people concreting themselves into the road, a prayer vigil road occupation, cat and mouse actions in the forest, a treesit and lock boxes.	Loggers leave and TROs are placed on felling thereafter. When the TRO expires a vigil camp is evicted at short notice and 2 people arrested. Despite ODA the FS logs the area before the next court case is heard, but that one forces it to change future logging plans.
US, 1995	Howard's Knob, Carolina	Clearing	Treesitters disrupt clearing for a housing development in North Carolina.	
US, 1995	Headwaters, California	Logging	As part of a week of action in the area activists barricade roads and attempt to blockade gates to prevent FS and timber company officials from accessing forests to mark trees for cutting. Later in the year logging at Blanton Creek is delayed by people blockading an access gate. A further blockade involving a tripod, lock boxes and people locked on to gates and equipment halts logging. Blockading occurs in the context of other protests including the arrest of 264 people in a one-day mill blockade. Two months of protests and forest blockading continue thereafter including road occupations, tripods, a turned over milk truck barricade, rock	A TRO is placed on logging 40 000 acres following after which activists target neighbouring areas being logged. Police begin charging people with resisting arrest after they refuse to unlock themselves from lock-boxes. Lock-boxes are sawn through, but 'superboxes' prove resistant so a pair of women are hauled to jail and court still connected to one.

			and debris barricades, lock-ons and lock boxes. When police work out how to saw through lock boxes, cement is poured into a mould around them to connect activists together and create a reinforced 'superbox'. Various alternatives are created including concreting lock boxes into a fridge and then locking it onto a gate.	
US, 1995	Roman Dunn, Oregon	Logging	Activists challenge coastal timber sales enabled by the Salvage rider by blockading roads for two days. Monkeywrenching follows that causes an estimated \$150 000 damage to equipment.	No arrests.
US, 1995	Sugarloaf timber sale, Oregon	Logging	150 march to a closure area to hold a prayer vigil and then defy FS agents by crossing into the logging area. Thereafter intermittent trespass actions, road occupations, tree sits and lock-ons occur.	More than 200 arrests are carried out including 91 in one day. The closure area is expanded to cover 50 miles around the logging site. Access roads are guarded by police and FS.
US, 1995	Eugene, Oregon	Clearing	Activists disrupt clearing of wetlands for a Hyundai manufacturing plant with site occupations and 3 days of lock-ons to equipment.	
US, 1995-1996	Cascadia Free State/Warners Creek, Willamette National Forest, Oregon	Salvage logging	After 4 years of litigation preventing post-fire salvage logging, operations begin in September. Many tactics are tested here and later diffused to other US campaigns. These include the construction of 'Fort Warner', a 15 foot high wall across a logging road with a drawbridge and steel door lock-on set up in front and a protest camp behind.	Camp equipment and some structures are covertly damaged by unknown opponents. The FS withdraws from the area for almost a year. In August 1996 a deal is struck in which the FS will buy back the salvage sale thereby preventing one side of it from being logged. Before activists have been informed, the FS evicts the camp causing a media backlash due to the wasted money

			Roads are damaged via flooding, deep 10 by 15 foot trenches dug, logging helipads covered with yarn and balloons and a bipod structure held in place by cables. Dozens of wood and boulder barricades are put in place along with tripods and 'dragon' lock-ons. The initial blockade lasts close to 12 months.	and effort involved. Due to intense national pressure, numerous blockades and election year politics the fire salvage sale rider is subsequently withdrawn by Presidential decree in 1996.
UK, 1995	Bristol woodlands	Clearing	A 1 day action is held against clearing for a golf course. 50 protest and lock-on to bulldozers.	The demolition had not been approved so the attention the action brought resulted in it being halted.
UK, 1995-96	M66, Manchester	Clearing, road construction	3 protest camps engage in blockading from July 1995 to June 1996. Devices include tree houses, walkways and a tower with barrel lock-on. Houses also squatted along the route. Actions are held every Tuesday with regular site invasions.	
UK, 1995	A564, Derby	Clearing, road construction	Site invasions, protest camp set up.	Road builders act pre-emptively in removing most of the trees and foliage along the 17km route before the camp is put in place.
UK, 1995-7	Newbury, Berkshire	Clearing, road construction	The biggest UK anti-road campaign to date sees a blockade of a security guard compound and seven camps set up in 1995. As elsewhere in the UK camps claim squatters rights. Eventually more than 20 anti-road camps are set up along a 9 mile route which include tree villages, tree houses which can accommodate up to 15 people, tripods, tunnels, scaffolding poles on trees, nets and lock-ons. Up to 8000 rally at the	Work is limited to fencing by mid-1996. Camps are then evicted in spring, re-established in summer and trees cleared. More than 800 are arrested during the campaign. Thousands of security guards are deployed at times. Policing costs are in excess of £5 million, security costs more than £24 million and the project runs £30 million over budget. The road is opened in the early hours of morning in November 1998 to avoid protests.

			site in 1996 and during another equipment and the worksite are wrecked the following year. Fences are regularly toppled and worksite occupation actions continue up until 1998.	
UK, 1995-96	Selar Opencast Mine, South Wales	Clearing, strip mining	A tree village and up to 20+ tree houses are constructed in 1995. More camps are set up in mid-1996 during The Reclaim The Valleys action week.	One camp is evicted in July 1995, after which some protesters moved onto woodlands, others onto another quarry site. A final eviction is carried out in February 1996.
UK, 1995-96	Brenhenllys Opencast Mine, South Wales	Clearing, strip mining	A tree village with houses, walkways and nets is constructed, a tower constructed and farm buildings and squats barricaded. Work is disrupted during Reclaim The Valleys II in 1996.	Celtic Energy back off and fail to start work by the proposed date. A 5 day eviction begins on Oct 27 1995. Chainsaw-operators and climbers previously seen at anti-M65 are used during this eviction and that at Selar.
UK, 1995	Leeds opencast quarries, Leeds	Clearing, strip mining	Site occupations. A camp is set up in July with tree houses. The Hawks Nest Woods Tree village near Garforth is set up in September.	
UK, 1995	Thanet Way A299, Kent	Clearing, road construction	Houses along the route are squatted including the site office and a 39 foot tower originally built to protect a Bronze Age settlement. Marches and site occupations follow evictions.	The squats are evicted on 21/7/95. 24 hour security is posted thereafter. £1.3million is spent to fence 12km of the site.
UK, 1995	Wells Relief Road, Dulcote	Clearing, road construction	During construction a school strike is held and children join a blockade of playing fields. A protest camp is set up, houses squatted and work sites occupied.	The camp is evicted in July. The road is later rerouted around one tree. A squat eviction is delayed in the courts.
UK, 1995	Whatley Quarry, Somerset	Clearing, mining	After the company receives permission to expand its mine ODA restarts and on December 4 1995 400+ blockade gates and occupy the site sabotaging £250	64 arrests ensue and the quarry is closed for a week due to sabotage. One protester is run over. Further quarry expansion is denied at a public inquiry in July 1998.

			000 worth of equipment and structures.	
UK, 1995	Black Wood Mill, Darlington	Clearing	Tree sits are set up in Beech trees threatened by private garden expansion.	Police allow the camp to remain for a period and then evict it, arresting 3. Trees are lost, but 29 others in the vicinity have preservation orders placed on them.
UK, 1995	Glastonbury	Clearing	Squatting prevents clearing for a private access road.	Work held up until the local council places a ban on clearing.
UK, 1995	Windsor Park	Clearing	Treesitters oppose the removal of trees by the Royal Family with a 3+ month occupation.	Initially 60 trees are cut before the Crown Estate agrees to negotiate with the local council. By November twenty oak trees are spared and an agreement made to replant 48 other oaks and 105 lime trees.
Norway, 1995	Puddefjord, Bergen	Clearing	Blockade against road building	
US, 1996	Umpqua Basin, Oregon	Salvage logging	Actions against timber sales previously enabled by the Salvage rider spread to an area that had not seen ODA before. Tactics include road occupations, tripods, a sexpod and the placement of vehicles.	Forest closure is enforced by round the clock guards at entrances. FS eventually agrees to move logging elsewhere.
US, 1996	Enola Hill, Oregon	Logging, protection of Native American sacred sites	A month of blockading in the Mt Hood area includes trespass actions as well as lock-ons to gates and trucks.	68 arrests. U-locks removed with a blowtorch. Security patrols in the forest.
US, 1996	Hoxie Griffin Timber Sale, Oregon	Salvage logging	Another salvage rider timber sale is disrupted by intermittent road occupations, cat and mouse actions and tripod sitting.	Loggers drive through a picket line on one occasion.
US, 1996	Rocky Timber Sale Blockade, Olympic National Forest, Oregon	Salvage logging	Activists disrupt work for weeks. During the blockade's first action the 'American Family' affinity group lock on to a couch filled with cement, reinforced with rebar, and locked to concrete in the road with a living room	A huge closure area imposed with a large security operation costing the FS over \$100 000.

			set up around it. Other actions involve treesits using enclosed hammocks dubbed "treeboats", lock-ons to barricades and a trespass action involving 150 people.	
US, 1996	Horse Byars Timber sale, Oregon	Logging	Activists associated with Cascadia EF! and the Warner blockade shut down a road into a timber sale with rock and slash barricades, trenches and a Batmobile which consists of an old Thunderbird car with lock-ons and a concrete barrel placed inside.	A closure order keeps support teams and media out of the area. Pain compliance holds are used against blockaders. 9 are arrested and 2 go on hunger strike.
US, 1996	Blue Mountains, Oregon	Salvage logging	A truck is turned over for a barricade and an activist locked onto it with a tripod set up behind.	Logging is disrupted for a day, but protesters withdraw due to threat of violence from logging supporters.
US, 1996	China Left Timber Sale, Oregon	Logging	A blockade is set up in the Siskiyou near where the Sugarloaf blockade had occurred the year before. Inspired by efforts elsewhere activists shut down the main access road by digging trenches, heaping stones into a wall, building a rock and concrete wall with multiple lock-on points, dumping a car with a dragon lock-on in the middle, setting up tripods, and fitting walls with spears. When a lock-on to a gate is removed the gate is encased in concrete. Actions at nearby sites include the use of lock-boxes and tripods.	Work is fully halted in all but one logging unit, which can be accessed via another road. Camps are raided and evicted a month later. In one case FS officers remove a sitter by threatening to knock over their tripod. Logging in remaining areas is halted in 1997 due to damage to salmon spawning grounds.
US, 1996	Cove/Mallard, Idaho	Road building, logging	Inspired by Warner Creek large sections of road are dug up leading into the Jack Road timber sale during EF!'s annual RRR. Cabins are built on the road and	The FS initially declines to make arrests and the road builder withdraws. 40 police later raid the camp and use an excavator to remove the culverts and a diamond grinder

			tree sits set up. Having proclaimed the “Wild Rockies Free State” activists also set up a roadblock made up of a leaning wall including eleven 20 foot culvert pipes dug into the road behind which a bi-pod, dragon lock-on, a tripod and protest camp are placed.	to cut through concrete lock-ons. Police cut the legs on a tripod and try to ease it down, but it tips over. After 14 hours they use cherry pickers to remove tree sitters. Activists perform a follow up action with lock boxes until, with litigation set to succeed, the FS agrees to suspend all logging in the area until mid-1997.
US, 1996	San Luis, Colorado	Logging	An alliance of environmentalists and Chicano farmers disrupt logging on a ranch to protect a local watershed. On the first occasion 40 activists blockade a main access point by standing in the road to prevent the removal of timber. On the second a lock-on to the gate is used.	One truck driver ploughs through the group and threatens them with a gun, for which he is arrested. 20 blockaders are also arrested.
US, 1996	Ballona Wetlands, California	Clearing	An activist locks onto a bulldozer in March to draw attention to the clearing of some of Los Angeles’ last wetlands for a housing development. Another one day lock-on action follows in July.	
US, 1996	Headwaters, California	Clearing	A new wave of actions in the summer of 1996 includes tree sits and cat and mouse actions in July before a long term camp is established. Alongside rallies of up to 8000, one of which involves a mass arrest of 1033 at a mill, regular forest based actions include tripods, lock-downs, steel lock boxes, fencing, a junked car body lock-on, cat and mouse run throughs, and tree sits. The first long term upper canopy encampments in the US are set up. These are based on the UK model and	Legal action ties up a number of timber sales during 1996. In the midst of ODA, large protests and negotiations, various moratoria on logging are put in place by Pacific Lumber. Some groves are bought from the company by state and federal governments, but delays and exceptions mean that logging continues. Further legal findings in 1997 close down some sales. Logging is fully shut down on one occasion by blockades covering all six entrances to the area. Arrests for ODA reach more than

			include shrimp netting. Hammocks are used to replace platforms when company climbers remove them.	<p>1200. 300 activists spend between a few days to weeks in jail. At one point a hunger strike is held with the demand that a citizen review board be initiated, FS and police officers undergo nonviolence training, and loggers no longer be deputised and empowered to make arrests.</p> <p>To remove sitters mounds are built, nets slashed, and gear and platforms cut down from trees. Ground supporters are targeted for arrest, and a climber used for evictions. Heavy steel lock boxes slow down removal and in some cases activists are arrested and removed while still locked into them.</p>
US, 1996	Kootenai National Forest, Montana	Salvage logging	40 activists blockade a logging gate for 6 and a half hours with lock-ons and a road occupation.	6 arrests
US, 1996	Little Alphonse Timber sale, Minnesota	Logging	The first forest blockade in the state begins with a vehicle lock-on by an activist in a bear suit whilst others stand around a bonfire on the road. Blockading continues in sub-freezing temperatures for 12 days.	FS eventually suspends the sale to conduct an Environmental Assessment. A further 500 sales are reviewed and 38 already sold are postponed for reassessment. Many are approved so blockading restarts in 1998.
Canada, 1996	Fog Creek/Ista, BC	First Nation rights, logging	Forest Action Network members suspend themselves from an Interfor logging barge in Bella Coola, delaying it for several days. 17 Nuxalk activists, including chiefs, are later arrested in Bella Coola for ODA.	The Nuxalk community are split over the issue and FAN activists are given an eviction order by the band, leading them to move to Bella Coola.
Canada, 1996	Temagami, Ontario	Logging	Earthroots, with support from some local Teme-Augama Anishinabai people, blockade logging in the Owain lake forest. A tripod is set up alongside 4	More than 50 arrests.

			people locked into 800 pound concrete blocks. Further actions include a Makominising Anishnabai ceremony on the logging road, the use of lock-boxes to close a bridge, work site occupations and lock-ons to machinery.	
UK, 1996	Nant Helen opencast, Wales	Clearing, strip mining	A protest camp is set up pro-actively in the path of proposed opencast expansion.	Following public mobilisation the local council stalls a decision and then rules against the mine.
UK, 1996-98	Weymouth Relief Road, A353-354, Dorset	Clearing, road construction	A Teddy Bears picnic protest camp is set up in path of proposed construction. Protesters maintain a presence until 1998.	The government refuses to fund the local council to build the road in July 1998. When the project restarts ten years later tree sitting and ODA is used to disrupt construction.
UK, 1996	Naburn Woods, York	Clearing, mall development	Protest camp with treehouse and walkway. ODA continues for the next two years. The opening of the mall in November 1998 is disrupted by protesters.	
UK, 1996-1998	Bingley Anti-Road Collective, Yorkshire	Clearing, road construction	A camp is set up in June 1996 when the road is first announced. 12 tree houses, walkways, a squat and a ground hut on stilts are set up and a field squatted at Sandy Lane in mid-1998.	The project is put on hold whilst litigation and various reviews are undertaken. With activists suffering burn out the camp is taken down in late 1998 and the council cuts down trees shortly after.
UK, 1996-1997	Manchester airport second runway	Clearing, runway construction	A camp is set up in late 1996 with a treehouse 70 feet above the ground. A "Battlestar" treehouse is constructed which is surrounded by tunnels to prevent cherry picker cranes being used and is covered in grease, corrugated metal, platforms and barbed wire to deter climbers. Other tree houses and tunnels up to 40 feet deep are constructed. Security fencing is	The final eviction, involving hundreds of police, security guards, bailiffs and rescue workers takes a month with one activist staying underground for 17 days. The runway is delayed and does not open until 2000.

			regularly torn down. Two years later a new wave of action against further clearing occurs, including a 3 week tunnel occupation.	
Germany, 1996-1997	Thuringen anti-road blockade	Clearing, road construction	Five separate tree sitting actions take place in September as well as a lock-on to a bulldozer. Further one day site occupations occur in October and November. Police initially leave a November action alone after a local priest declares it a Mass ceremony. Further tree sits and road occupations take place the following year.	Up to 100 riot police with dogs are deployed at a time, but despite the use of floodlights they are unable to stop people from climbing trees. The police find it difficult to remove people from trees so after initial evictions decide to clear the area and remove tree sitter supplies, which restricts occupations to a couple of days at most. A court case over land ownership is lost and the site is eventually cleared.
Germany, 1996	B31 East, Freiburg	Clearing, road construction	A tree-top camp is set up using a net from the UK No M11 action to connect 4 treehouses. These are equipped with solar panels and include an office.	400 police are brought in to evict 40 people from trees and 400 from the site below in December 1996.
UK, 1997	Lyminge forest, Canterbury	Clearing	A forest camp is set up after RANK get permission to build a holiday complex on 300 acres of woodlands. Defences include 30 tree sits, walkways, towers and tunnels. The camp includes a wind turbine and tunnels contain computer equipment, CB radios, lighting and air pumps.	RANK is unable to purchase the site until it is cleared by the Forestry Commission so building is stalled and planning permission later expires in 2001. Activists return that year to remove the defences and clean up the site.
UK, 1997	Pressmennan Wood, East Lothian, Scotland	Logging	A camp is set up to prevent the cutting of 360 out of 1000 oak trees in the wood. Tree spiking occurs after the camp ends due to exhaustion.	A camp eviction in mid-April uses laws originally employed against Crofters in the 1860s. A new one is set up in the neighbouring Meiklerig woodland. Timber cutting is eventually cancelled.
UK, 1997	Stringers Common, A320, Guilford, Surrey	Clearing, road construction	5 camps set up including tree-sits and tunnels.	The council paying for the road widening abandons plans due to the potential costs of evicting protesters.

UK, 1997	Wyndham Hill, Yeovil	Clearing, road and shopping centre construction	7 treehouses plus tunnels are set up as part of a protest camp in April 1997.	The Somerset District Council gives up on the project later in the year.
UK, 1997	Offham Valley, Lewes	Clearing	A 9 day camp and blockade is set up to prevent the clearing of a valley for farming. A track is barricaded and the area “unploughed.”	In the run up to the 1997 election the Tory Environment minister puts a protection order on the land.
UK, 1997	St. Austell North Eastern Distributor Road, Cornwall	Clearing, road construction	Protest camp set up in late March.	
UK, 1997	Radstock Railway	Clearing	A camp is set up in response to plans to build a mall on regenerated railway land.	
UK, 1997	Teigngrace Valley, Devon	Clearing, mining	Treesits and protest camps are set up to block the proposed rerouting of the Teign and Bovey to make way for a clay quarry.	The recently elected Labor Deputy PM later puts the project on fold and a public inquiry is granted. The camps are taken down and mining company Watts Blake Bearne withdraw their proposal in 1998.
UK 1997	Bluebell Woods, Manchester area	Clearing	A camp is set up in a 2.5 acre woods to prevent housing development by Manchester University.	After 1 month the camp is evicted over 2 days. 10 protesters are injured.
UK, 1997-98	Bass Recreation Park, Derby	Clearing	A protest camp is set up in a park in the centre of town to save 250 trees.	The council cancels the project in September.
UK, 1997	Bulls Green Link Road, Mendips, Somerset	Clearing, road construction	The Dead Womans Bottom protest camp is set up with tree sits, walk ways and lock-ons to protect Asham Woods from clearing to construct a road for a new quarry.	The main camp is evicted in January 1998 without the authorities going through the usual court and other proceedings. 30 people are arrested. Fencing is torn down and the site regularly invaded leading to the eviction taking days. Further camps are then set up with site occupations and monkeywrenching following.
UK, 1997-98	Birmingham Northern Relief Road	Clearing, road construction	A camp and squats are set up in 1997 before road construction commenced. A	375 security guards, police and bailiffs move in to evict on 25/11/98, but protesters

			labyrinth of tunnels is in place by mid-1998.	remain on the squatted site days later as police are unable to get into tunnels. In December a campaign office is put under police guard ahead of a 10+ day tunnel eviction. In January 1999 protesters are evicted from a nuclear bunker and Greenwoods.
UK, 1997	Brewery Fields Free State, Bangor, Wales	Clearing	Locals remove fences around the site of a proposed housing estate and set up a camp to protect 50 acres of wildlife habitat. ODA continues after camp eviction in early 1998.	During an April 1998 eviction police use pressure points to remove protesters from lock-ons, injuring eight. During the same year the council agrees to create a nature reserve, but reverses its plans in 2004. Nevertheless the size of the estate is reduced twice.
UK, 1997-98	Butts Water Meadow, Bury St. Edmonds	Clearing, road construction	A protest camp opposing an access road for a local brewery runs from December 1997 to March 1998.	The protesters surprise police and bailiffs by secretly taking down their camp the night before its proposed eviction. Work is held up as a court rules the brewery site must be subject to an environmental assessment.
UK, 1997	Canbury Tree Camp, Kingston, London	Clearing	A council proposal to cut 76 poplar trees to 'improve' the view of a new estate is met with a camp from Nov 1997 including tree houses, a 53 foot tower and tunnels.	The council backs down and votes not to proceed in December. The developer applies pressure in Feb 1998 and the camp is evicted two months later over a series of days by 100 police, 140 security guards and 35 sheriff's officers.
Malaysia, 1997	Sarawak	Clearing	A barricade is set up by Dyak Iban villagers against the clearing of trees and land for oil palm plantations. After it is demolished they remove three bulldozers and take them to their longhouses.	Armed police move into a village and open fire on a protest killing one person and injuring others. More than 30 people in the area are subsequently arrested or detained.
Canada, 1997	Perry Ridge, BC	Logging	A one day road occupation by 350 people is held in Slocan Valley. Further	Most arrestees sign bail conditions, but two refuse to and one goes on hunger strike.

			road occupations and arrests follow.	Supporters bring pure creek water from Slocan Valley for her to drink.
Canada, 1997	Voisey Bay, Labrador	First Nation rights, mining	Innu people from communities in Labrador and Quebec blockade road building to prevent forest near Voisey Bay from being destroyed by nickel, cobalt and ore mining. An initially small occupation builds up to 300 people within 3 days.	An injunction is gained bringing work to a temporary halt.
Canada, 1997	Fog Creek/King Island/Ista, BC	First Nation rights, logging	A protest camp set up by anti-logging Nuxalk community members and environmentalists includes a tripod and activists suspended from machinery.	An injunction is gained by Interfor, but an appeal by Greenpeace stalls its use. The blockade lasts for more than 20 days and then 24 arrests occur after a court appeal fails. Counter-protests from pro-logging Nuxalk community members and others including off site assaults and property destruction.
Ireland, 1997-98	Glen of the Downs, Wicklow	Clearing, road construction	A six-month long occupation of a forest valley in opposition to its clearing for a major road is held. Ireland's first tree sits and tree huts are set up.	In mid January 1998 clearing work commences, but court action halts it the next day.
Netherlands, 1997	Greenoord Free State, Ruigoord	Clearing, road construction	The first Groen Front camp is set up to oppose the destruction of sand dunes and trees west of Amsterdam for the construction of a harbour and toxic waste dump. Squatters inspired by UK actions follow up road and construction site occupations with a full-time encampment on the proposed work site, which includes huts and tunnels. Eviction is resisted by people burning barricades, occupying tunnels, tree sitting and locking on.	After three months the camp is evicted by 850 police over a two day period.
Germany, 1997	A17 protest camp,	Clearing, road	A small camp with 1 tree house and	Attacks and firebombing by neo-nazis

	Zoellmen/Dresden	construction	barricades is established.	occur in July.
Germany 1997	A20 protest camp, Greifswald	Clearing, road construction	Protest camp against road building.	Closed down after attacks are carried out by neo-nazis.
New Zealand, 1997	Buller	Logging	Operations by Timberlands West Coast near Paparoa National Park are halted by a combination of tree-sitting and the establishment of a camp by members of Native Forest Action.	From February onwards logging is held up for 9 weeks. In April TWC employees and police raid the site and use a helicopter swinging a log to smash tree-sitting platforms. One protester climbing a tree at the time narrowly avoids serious injury. Litigation brings logging to a halt in July.
Australia, 1997	Whian Whian state forest, NSW	Logging	Lobbying, litigation and vigil camps had stalled logging since 1994, but when it restarts in August intermittent site occupations disrupt operations. A protest camp is set up in September and action becomes more regular, including the use of tripods.	Protesters agree to halt ODA and move their camp towards the end of September in return for an end to logging in certain coupes. At the end of the month the logging contractor agrees to withdraw from the area and the following year it is added to the Nightcap national park.
Australia, 1997	Iron Gates, Evans Head, NSW	Aboriginal rights, development	Blockading against a proposed suburban development on beachfront which includes Bandjalung sacred sites.	More than 55 people are arrested. Clearing is put on hold by litigation and the developer, who subsequently goes bankrupt, is ordered to rehabilitate the site.
Australia, 1997	Giblett Block, WA	Logging	An eight-month blockade is set up with a camp and tree platforms. One sitter remains in place for 5 weeks and media interest intensifies when prominent sportspeople take part in another tree-sit.	The state government holds off declaring a closure area or mounting an eviction due to increasing opposition to clearfelling. Local activists are harassed and timber workers hold rallies of up to 400 people in support of logging. In December blockaders agree to withdraw in return for an agreement that no logging will take place before the following winter.
Australia, 1997	Goolengook, Victoria	Logging	Having set up a base camp the previous year blockaders disrupt clear felling for logging road construction with regular ODA including road occupations, lock-	Police injure themselves whilst using an angle grinder to remove a lock-on. The first Australian woman to scale Mount Everest, Brigitte Muir, has her sponsorship from the

			<p>ons, tree sits, black wallabying and tripods. Disability activist Katie Ball takes part in a tripod sit by being hoisted in her wheelchair.</p> <p>Conservationists maintain a presence in the area and carry out ODA into the next decade.</p>	<p>Beaurepaire's tyre company withdrawn after she hangs a banner reading 'Let this Forest Forever Rest' from a tree in 1997. Over a period of six months 177 are arrested. 160 challenge charges on the basis that logging was illegal and a test case finds that it took place too close to a river. The state government subsequently amends logging laws to only allow a 100 metre river buffer.</p>
US, 1997	Headwaters, California	Logging	<p>A base camp is set up in September and forest based actions follow that include road barricading and occupations, a "living room" lockdown of a gate with sofa and smashed TV, tripods, a tripod, a lockdown involving a web of concrete and steel lockboxes, and the creation of tree-sit villages and "love pods" based on a steel base 100 feet in the air with tipi coverage on top and space for water, supplies and solar powered communications equipment.</p> <p>Julia Butterfly Hill takes over a two month tree sit above the town of Stafford on December 10 and goes on to occupy the 1500-year-old California Redwood tree for 738 days.</p>	<p>Violence is used against blockaders in a number of cases including the regular use of pain compliance holds. During three actions pepper spray chemicals are applied to people's eyes with q-tips to force them to unlock from boxes. These police actions cause a major media and public backlash after activists release video footage. In another case a tripod is knocked over and a woman nearly killed by a driver during a mill lock-down.</p>
US, 1997	Dillon Creek, California	Logging	<p>Northern Californian activists shut down operations for a day via a road occupation and 3 lock-ons, including one of a yarder.</p>	
US, 1997	McCoy Creek, California	Logging	<p>To stall logging ahead of litigation activists lock onto a half ton truck in front of access gate. When workers use another entrance illegally, other</p>	<p>Loggers agree to leave and a TRO subsequently prevents logging.</p>

			blockaders play cat and mouse until police arrive.	
US, 1997	Enchanted Meadow, California	Logging	A rally in the forest forces loggers to leave.	
US, 1997	Bear Creek, California	Logging	More than 30 activists disrupt logging in Humboldt State Park via cat and mouse actions, site occupations, equipment lock-ons, and a tree village involving four platforms.	As the forest is cleared as numbers dwindle, but tree village remains in place for an extended period. 17 arrested.
US, 1997	Detroit Ranger District/Sphynx Timber Sale, Oregon	Logging	Blockading begins early in the year within the Willamette National Forest and includes a lock-on with metal sleeves to a gate. Activists build walls of snow to necessitate the calling out of snow ploughs to remote locations and then walk slowly in front of them to delay clearing. Intermittent action follows thereafter as part of Cascadia EF's 'Roadblock Summer' including the yarning of trees, cat and mouse actions and an action combing a lock box with tightly piled timber and slash to shelter an activist from the use of pain compliance holds by police.	FS works with security company Access Consulting Group to monitor the protest and receive advice about how to remove activists. When police raid and remove a slash lock-on they end up releasing most arrestees due to a lack of funds available to pursue prosecutions.
US, 1997	Eugene, Oregon	Clearing	EFers disrupt clearing for urban development within the city by setting up hammock and other treesits.	Police spray CS gas from firetruck buckets onto sitters until they surrender. 23 arrests.
US, 1997	China Left Timber Sale, Oregon	Logging	Road barricading and blockading restarts in summer including intermittent site occupations, cat and mouse actions, vehicle lock-downs, and a hammock being place under a bridge with a lifeline strung above it to halt traffic.	Dogs are used to intimidate protesters.

US, 1997	Outside Timber Sale, Oregon	Salvage logging	Activists continue to oppose remaining fire salvage sales by blockading the only access road to a logging site in the Klamath National Forest. Traffic is halted for four days and in one action two activists remain locked into a sleeping dragon road lock-box for 27 hours. Later actions include lock-ons to a junked van, anchors and a logging helicopter as well as road occupations, a tripod and slash barricades.	In one case an activist is run over and his feet crushed by a logging truck.
US, 1997	Cove/Mallard, Idaho	Logging	With a moratorium on logging coming to an end, blockading restarts. Roads are initially closed by tripods and later by a combination of barricades, bipods, a tripod and a sleeping dragon. A week after these are evicted another tripod is set up with person at the top connected to a lockbox and another in a hammock between the poles.	FS do not put a closure order in place due to issues with courts overturning trespassing convictions in recent years. An initial tripod action sees sitters removed with a cherry picker after 2 days, but protesters are left alone for months thereafter. At the 3 month point of the camp log barricades are set alight by persons unknown and a protester assaulted. Bullets are later fired at blockaders. When the main blockade is evicted it takes FS 20 hours to remove all structures. At the end of the summer only 2 of 9 timber sales have been logged.
US, 1997	San Luis, Colorado	Logging	For a second year local farmers and environmental activists attempt to stop old growth logging with intermittent actions closing off access to a privately owned ranch. Tactics include the use of lock-boxes, u-locks and concrete barrels. At one point a junked 'lowrider' car is placed in front of a gate with its trunk filled with cement and a person	The blockade seals off the main gate for 34 days and some lock-ons take police days to remove. During one action an activist is knocked unconscious whilst police try to remove him a cattle grid lock-on. Pain compliance holds are used at other points to try and force people to unlock themselves.

			locked on whilst another gate is barricaded with yarn, cement, wire and other materials melded together.	
US, 1997	Hematite Timber Sale, Virginia	Logging	First forest based ODA in the state. Logging in the George Washington National Forest is disrupted by two men locking onto concrete filled barrels buried in the ground.	Activists detach themselves after 12 hours and later receive minimal fines.