

THE PERMACULTURE ACTIVIST

Vol IV, No. 2 Newsletter of the Permaculture Institute of North America (PINA) May, 1988

Urban - Rural Partnership

The Pathway to Ecological Farming

The agricultural crisis in the U.S. is not primarily the financial one that is often reported, the deeper crisis is an ecological one, fueled by an unrealistic farm policy. It has grown worse during the past decades as the vast majority of the population became urbanized. They and their children have learned to trust technology and capital to solve every problem. So too, the small population which farms our land has blindly turned to high technology and more capital to meet the farming challenge. Their trust was betrayed: technological capabilities and investment capital have created a farm crisis abyss.

Some will still debate that high technology and capital can do a better job of farming our land with fewer farmers. Many others feel that our farms, rural communities and land will fare better with the "family farm system." Ozark Regional Land Trust (ORLT) sees the viability of small ecologically planned farms as essential to protecting the natural resources and supporting the rural communities of the Ozarks. Without wise caretakers to steward the land, it is endangered.

Farmers willing to convert to methods of ecological farming will need assistance and support. Some of that support must involve the urban communities. ORLT intends to bring the urban and rural Communities together in partnership to ensure the viability of ecological farming. Among the factors needed to assist ecological farming are **Agricultural Land Trusts**, which protect the land and resources; **Wise Resource Management**, including Keyline and Permaculture farm design; **Direct Local Marketing**, which bring producer and consumer together, supporting local small farmers and producing higher quality organic food; **Cooperative Production**, which enables growers to maximize their success by sharing skills, food processing and delivery facilities; and **Local Economic Reinvestment**, which makes loans from the local community available to support the borrowing needs of ecological farmers.

How is it possible for Ozark Regional Land Trust (ORLT) to have a program to restore our farmlands, rebuild our rural communities, protect water and woodland resources?

Ecological practices will pervade farming and forestry when there is support and commitment from people and institutions in both the rural and urban areas of the country. Urban consumers can become partners with rural producers to overcome the obstacles to restoring ecological

continued, page 8

Editor's note: this article was compiled from several pamphlets of unknown authorship. The four major entities described (Ozark Regional Land Trust, Cave Creek Community Land Trust, FORGE, and ARABLE) are interlinked in an intriguing fashion. ORLT, CCCLT and FORGE are part of a regional alliance of groups in the Ozarks and represent alternative strategies for ownership and management of land and financing of ecological farming. ARABLE is a similar community loan fund in the Willamette valley of Oregon and was a model for the development of FORGE. We present these examples of communities that are attempting to regain control the use of investment capital in hopes that they will inspire similar efforts elsewhere. Necessarily these efforts begin in a modest way, yet they are growing rapidly in their regional importance.



See back cover for
Table of Contents

drawing by Karen Kent

From the Editor

Permaculture Economics and Community Development

This issue began as a response to the TOES (The Other Economic Summit/ North America) invitation to participate in "The Regional Process" whereby organizations interested in alternative economic policies and practices would plan events broadly corresponding to the following four tracks:

1. The academic track, featuring scholarly research, resulting in papers developing some aspect of alternative economic thought;
2. The populist track, consisting of conferences, seminars, workshops and other kinds of events focused on a particular economic issue;
3. The business track, providing occasions to study alternative practices and principles used by entrepreneurs, investors and managers in the for-profit sector;
4. The activist track, highlighting projects, both established and new, which demonstrate alternative ways of organizing for and accomplishing economic functions.

Naturally, the articles in this issue of *The Permaculture Activist* primarily fall into track 4, with a smattering of 3's.

TOES/NA conference will be held in Toronto June 16-19 immediately prior to the official Group of Seven heads of government summit. For more information contact: TOES/NA Coordination: David Haenke, PO Box 3, Brixey, MO, 65618. (417) 679-4773.

There are probably very few words that create as much bewilderment and incite such confusion, disagreement and hyperbole as economics. There isn't much we can do in this 32 page issue to dispel the situation, so what we'll focus on is money and some permaculture strategies for dealing using it in constructive and regenerative ways. As usual, we aren't able to cover all sides of the story, or all points of view. Instead, we present examples of what permaculture activists are doing in the field.

One very simplified view of money is that it is just another form of potential energy. Somehow, if you have it, it's valuable as a very flexible and versatile source of energy that can be used to good effect to establish productive permacultural ecosystems. It can purchase fertilizer,

irrigation pipe, garden tools, labor for all purposes, trees, plant material, seeds, fencing, earth moving for construction of water works, materials for housing, and all of the material things that we often discuss in this magazine as being useful for the establishment of permaculture's biological systems. Hence the term "seed" capital takes on an appropriate meaning. The seed, once planted, can grow and give fruit which will have value (whether monetary or not) many times greater than the seed itself.

This view of money is valuable in the short run, as long as we don't look too far afield. Mary Lehmann, in her article "Gas Mask Strategy for Ecologists" points out some of the pitfalls of not understanding the basic nature of money as a medium of exchange for trade, and how the banking system abuses credit to the detriment of the environment.

Various strategies have been invented by permaculture and allied groups to try to short stop the outflow of capital from self-reliant individuals and communities to the conventional money establishment.

Community Development is our second, related theme. Contrary to current academic usage, I would like to apply this term in a much broader way to incorporate all living communities, whether they be wilderness, agroecosystems, or other human communities (including all of our

cohabiting domesticated species). Community development must consider more than the mere material needs of the human population, it must concern the evolution of community for the benefit of all species. In this context, a permaculture consideration of community development can take several tacts - bioregionally sustainable economic development; restoration of native plant communities; establishment of hybrid communities of native and exotic plants as a sustainable resource base for humans and nonhuman species living in a symbiotic, convivial manner.

Mostly, what we've collected here are examples of how to spend money. Not very useful, you might think, if you don't have any. Hopefully, at the very least, we've come up with some novel ways to generate money and use it as efficiently as possible to restore and regenerate sustainable systems (which much of the money in the world is working to destroy) and some useful guidelines for community development work.

I would like to add a special note of thanks to Brett Hudelson for his help with advertising, typing and many hours of consultation on the *Activist*; Sharon Casey for typing and proofreading; and Shery Litwin for keeping PINA afloat.

Permaculturally yours,

Guy Baldwin

Permaculture Institute of North America

Honorary Executive Director

*Bill Mollison
Permaculture Institute (Australia)

Founding Patrons

Dr. Peter Bennett
Janet Day
Bruce & Stephanie Dearborn
*Lea Kouba
Kirstie Lewis
*Joyce Moulton
Doug & Elise Potter
Dr. Ed Severinghaus
Carl Winge

Staff

* Shery Litwin
Administrative and Program
Coordinator

* Guy Baldwin
Publications Coordinator

Board of Directors

Ken Brown
*Sege Jackson
*Lea Kouba

Linda Greenway
Bookkeeper

Keith Dublanca
Permaculture Resources

* Sege Jackson
Education Coordinator

*Joyce Van Moulton
*Carl Woestendiek

Note: * denotes Permaculture Design Course graduates

The Permaculture Activist is published quarterly by the Permaculture Institute of North America (PINA), a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, tax-exempt organization. PINA is supported by donations, grants, educational program revenues, special projects and membership dues. Donations to PINA are tax deductible. Offices are located at 4649 Sunnyside N., Seattle, WA 98103. Second-class postage rate is paid at Seattle, WA. Copyright, 1988, the Permaculture Institute of North America. Written material and drawings may be reprinted only with written permission from the publisher.

Members of PINA receive a subscription to *The Permaculture Activist* as follows:
Subscribing member - \$16/year; Supporting member - \$25/year; Patron - \$250-\$500; Lifetime Member - \$1000.

The Institute assumes no responsibility for unstamped, self-addressed envelopes will not be opened. Coordinator, PINA, 4649 Sunnyside N., Seattle, WA 98103. Advertisements are as follows:
* denotes Permaculture Design Course graduates
request from: Publications
lines for all materials and
network not accompanied by

Please note: PINA is no longer in business as an educational institution. The Permaculture Activist is now published by Permaculture Communications.

Apr. 1, 1989
Apr. 1, 1989

Village Development

Bill Mollison

The primary strategy for people wanting to develop more self-reliant lifestyles is to come together in regions, thus allowing better cooperation and enabling group services to be developed.

An intentional village should have a group ethic acceptable to all who come there. Our own is simple, distilled from many ethical group statements. Ethics should be ecumenical (not in conflict with other beliefs), achievable, realistic, and non-proscriptive. They should indicate a way to go rather than lay down rules. We try to hold to:

1. Care of the Earth - Earth stewardship; relates to waste, pollution, conservation, erosion, treescapes, and organic or natural foods.
2. Care of People - humane acts; relates to non-exploitive relationships, ecumenical attitudes, and non-material attitudes
3. Disposal of Surplus - principle of "enough"; relates to outreach and help, gifts, assistance, and teaching; also to not becoming thoughtlessly affluent.

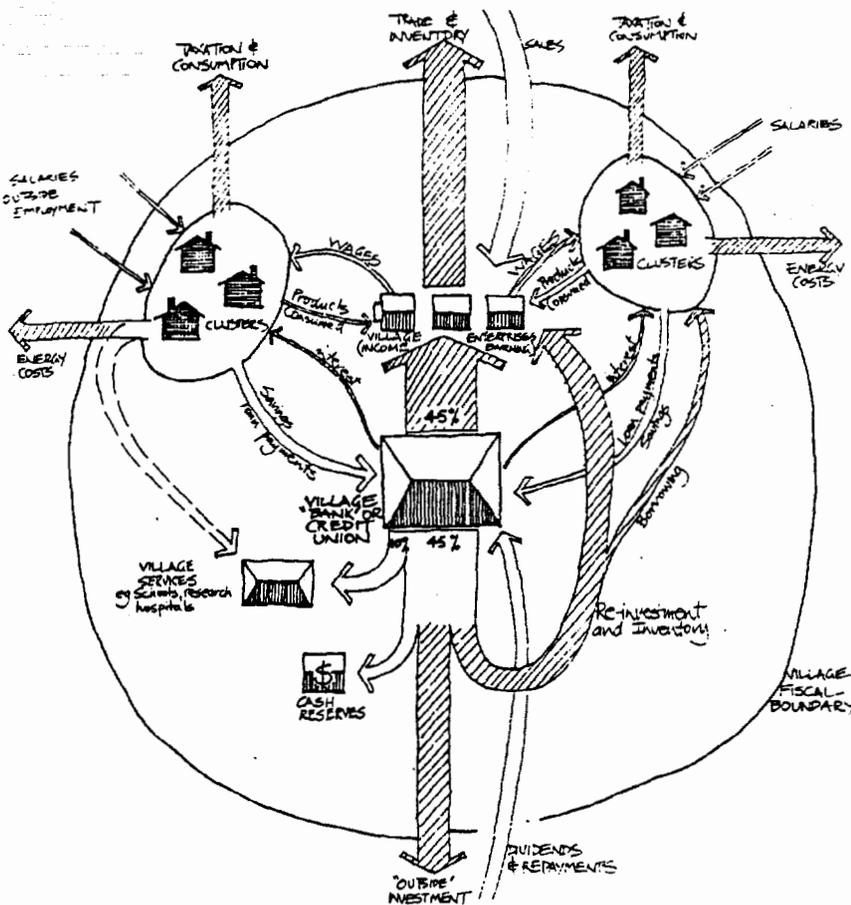
Ethics, if shared, discussed, and acknowledged, give unity to groups, villages and nations, indicate a way to go, and control our use of Earth. They can be reflected in our legal, financial, domestic, and public lives.

The aims of a sensible village group would be:

1. To reduce the need to earn, by developing food, energy, and shelter self-reliance;
2. To earn within the village if possible, reducing transport and travel needs; thus, to recruit people who could fill most essential occupations;
3. To produce a surplus or to earn from services to others, thus maintaining a strong economy and outreach potential;
4. To provide many of the non-material needs of people, perhaps of children in particular, by devising meaningful work, relevant education, spiritual growth, cultural activities, and a rich natural environment; and
5. To cooperate in various enterprises and small associations.

A village can provide privacy in homes and gardens; access to tools as leased, rented, or easily accessed equipment from computers to tractors; entertainment from local folk groups to video cassettes; conservation as a village wild-life, water, and forest reserve, and recreation in the near environment. It can also provide the basic life essentials of shelter, food, and energy.

No isolated or scattered group of people can so provide, but it is probable that about 30 to 100 houses can support these services and basic facilities, especially if there is planning for cooperative funding. What is easy for a group may be impossibly stressful for a nuclear family. It is possible for a group to provide many services, and for many people to earn a living in so doing.



SCHEMATIC OF CAPITAL FLOW WITHIN AND WITHOUT A VILLAGE.

The aim is to keep as much money as can be usefully & productively used within the system; thus to reduce taxation, consumption of outside resources, energy costs, & outside investment, and to return resources to income and consumer products within the village.

Consumption is reduced by life style change, vehicle sharing, etc.

Taxation is reduced by legal strategies

Energy by technological strategies & conservation.

Trade by developing local resources.

Little of this is possible unless investment via the village bank is controlled by the village

Editor's note: this article is an excerpt from Bill Mollison's Outlines for Permaculture Village Development from Tagari Publications in Australia. The entire pamphlet is available for \$4.00 from Permaculture Communications, PO Box 101, Davis CA 95617.

Village Development...

Size of villages:

Human settlements vary in their ability to provide resources, to develop a high degree of self-reliance, and in their alienation or (conversely) neighborly behavior according to population size and function. In Asian cities, like Jogjakarta, neighborhoods are in fact "Kampongs" of allied families, not anonymous suburbs. It is certainly possible to develop such villages in cities, and many older city areas with their original occupants in place are de facto villages, even in Australia.

At about 100 income-producing people, a significant financial institution can be village-based; at about 500 all people *can* know each other if social affairs are so organized from time to time.

At 3000 people, strangers are no longer recognized as such, theft and competitiveness is more common, and sects can set up in opposition - the "ecumenical alliances" are lost. Perhaps we should start small, at about 30 or so adults, build to 200-300 and proceed slowly and by choice to 500, then "calve" into new neighborhoods or new villages.

Alliances of (200-500 size) hamlets can make a very viable manufacturing of trading alliance and maintain a safe genetic base. Many tribes of 200 or so confederated to alliances of 4000-7000 in this way, and share special products by trade, or arrange out-marriages.

The Mondragon Cooperatives of Spain at first grew large (3000-5000), but later reduced to co-ops of 300-500 to preserve the identity of every individual. Nevertheless, a group of such small co-ops can make any sort of vehicle or machine if each produces a part, and this is in fact organized by the smaller cooperatives in the Mondragon system.

Potential Enterprises and Occupations

It is of great advantage to analyse just how village occupants can self-employ in service to the village itself and to nearby districts. Let us presume a 50-house (100 adults) village situation. Costs are high in three areas: food and transport (vehicles).

About 15% of affluent and 40-60% of a poor families' income is pent on food and energy. In addition, an affluent family will spend about \$4000 per annum for a

vehicle (fuel, insurance, pro-rated purchase cost, license and permits, repairs).

We can speculate how residents can earn their living in the village. Much depends on a village development credit union, or some such financial institution, which is founded by the village to serve the village needs.

Food Production

About 20 adults can support 1 adult providing a food supply, thus: 5 to 7 families can earn a living from food provision, e.g.:

- 1-2 in open air market gardens;
- 1-2 in glasshouse crop;
- 1-2 in coop store (with local trade);
- 1-2 in domestic livestock and fishery enterprises;
- 1-2 can make a part-time livelihood from cafe, food processing, and baked goods.

All can be presumed to sell off surplus to visitors or locals from outside the village proper.

Energy

Including: space heating, cooking, electric, and hot-water sources, gas, and appliances. To establish energy-efficient systems, plans need to include passive solar home design, design for retrofit of inefficient houses, insulation, and good appliances. Most need capital to start, and almost all amortize in 3-7 years. Energy is becoming an increasing household cost. Two to five families can earn a living from energy supply:

- 1 in house design and retrofit, with some contract and extension work;
- 1 in hardware and appliance sales to district and village, repairs;
- 1-2 in installing, tending, and retailing from a village energy system.

Vehicles

These are perhaps the most costly item and need a careful and planned approach, better in a village network level than on a one-village system. Two to four livings are indicated:

- 1-2 in service, repairs, maintenance of village vehicles, bulk fuel and oil supply;
- 1 in growing, distilling, or fermenting fuels for engines;
- 1-2 in fleet lease and insurance, special vehicle lease, tractor lease.

Financial

Handling the income, loans, accounting of enterprises, and running a credit union is an essential job for a village. A computer is certainly needed, as are accounting and managerial skills. Two people could perhaps handle the financing, and they need to start early to gain best advantage.

A community credit union, holding insurance money as well as incomes, can fund enterprises such as energy systems, glasshouses, dairies, and food processing centers.

Medical and Pharmaceutical

One or two people can offer medical and pharmaceutical services to the village or area, including prescription, massage, counselling, and local treatment. Some medications can be made and sold more widely.

Building

For some time, a general plumber-builder-mechanic can serve village establishment and for later maintenance needs locally, and can produce useful furnishings and sale items for extra income later, if a woodworking area is made available.

Other Potential Enterprises

Other than the essential occupations, there are a range of potential village enterprises; some can be based on land resources (glasshouse crops, specialty crops, cut flowers, herbs, pharmaceuticals, processed dairy products, fish and aquaculture). Others can develop from local skills: teachers are needed for children and also for adult education and applied workshop[s] on site. Careful forward planning can yield one or two livings in workshops (craft, medical, or design).

Consultancy for other sites in architecture, landscape, and design is possible, as is implementation and provision of plant materials from nursery on site, which can further develop special crops for the site, and for fire control, bee forage, fruit orchards, or forages for animals (comfrey, tree lucerne, etc.). Some people may like to cooperate in an animal-breeding program for special poultry, pigeon, sheep, or goat breeds.

Computer services to a network, programming, and data bases on special subjects are now in demand, and can be placed in homes; publishing is greatly assisted by computer word processing.

Trade, as distribution rights, import-export trade and village trade networks are yet another probable enterprise, as are craft products from metal or wood workshops, pottery, and art. There is a modest income from guests, visitors, and site tours and from sales to visitors and travellers.

All of these, and many others need little transport. Many can operate on site, and the "co-op shop" would serve as an outlet or other retailers can offer goods and services for the village.

These enterprises depend on two basic factors: capital (enough money to start-up and develop), and management (careful accounting, forward planning, market research and development, product development, sensible costing and staffing, lease agreements, appropriate legal structures).

It should be the long-term aim of any village to own and operate its own employment enterprises. In past times, it was unusual for a villager to hold just one job; the banker was also a part-time barber and trader and perhaps gardener. Thus, it is wise to share even simple occupations, so that individuals have shares in 2-3 enterprises. In this way, total failure is unlikely, as is unemployment. Holidays can be taken, and rainy days spent on indoor work. In every occupation, job-sharing should be the rule, not the exception.

Village coalitions can fund and operate larger systems such as mutual investment funds for special purposes, engage in manufacturing on a reasonable scale, and exchange skills and strategies. At present, few villages have the initial legal, financial, and social structures to achieve this.

There is no reason why a village could not own and operate a boat, trucks, or pack animals to facilitate trade, why a mountain or urban village could not purchase and manage a foothill farm for food production, and why an inland village could not finance part of a coastal recreational resort, as many villages already do in India (along the Ganges) where towns and regions own pilgrim houses for voyagers. All these strategies enrich village or regional life, and give access to a wider world; this is particularly important for children and young people.

Land Access Strategies

what follows is a set of strategies to enable better land use, each suited to different levels of finances and involvement.

- 1) **Oxfam Model:** This is the least troublesome and is particularly suited to young families in rental accommodation. The regional office posts paired lists: List A is for those who want 200 - 1000 square feet of garden to grow food. List B are those (usually elderly or absentee landlords) who will lease 200-1000 square feet on an annual, renewable basis. People list themselves and, as local land comes up, introduce themselves. The regional office prepares a standard lease specifying rental fee (if any), goods exchange, length and type of lease, access, and the names of the parties. Thus many young families get legal access to garden land. The regional office may need to map and actively seek land, and should make a small charge for registration of leases.
- 2) **City Farms:** These can be areas of from 1 to 100 acres in (usually) poorer or industrial areas of the city, with a long lease of from 10 - 30 years (renewable or purchase-lease) and a management group is appointed (for more information, see "City Farms in England", *The Permaculture Activist*, Vol. II, No. 4, December, 1986). On this land, the following activities are promoted:
 - a) Demonstration gardens;
 - b) Community garden plots where space permits;
 - c) Domestic animals (rabbit, pigeon, poultry, sheep, goats, cows, horses) kept and used as demonstration and breeding stock;
 - d) Recycling center for equipment, building materials (can be income producing);
 - e) Tool rental and access;
 - f) Gleaning operations (see 3);
 - g) Plant nursery;
 - h) Seminars, demonstrations, training programs, educational outreach;
 - i) Seed, book, plant, and general retail sales;
 City farms are spreading rapidly world-wide and usually serve 1000 or so suburban families. They can become financially independent within 5-6 years by sales and membership subscriptions, and seek to serve the interests of the community. Some specialize in herb or fish products, or as domestic animal supply centers. Others offer design, consultancy or implementation services to the city area, and undertake house insulation, contract gardening and so on. The one essential is a long-term, legally-binding lease.
- 3) **City as Farm:** This needs a small (2-4 person) management group. Surplus city product is collected, sorted, packaged, and retailed. Some groups collect, grade and sell citrus or nut crops, and may provide young trees to gardeners on contract for later product off the trees. Others range sheep, duck, or geese flocks for fire or pest control. Greenhouse crops are another possibility. All seem to make a very good income by treating the city as a (specialty) farm. A processing, shearing, or like facility may be needed by the group.
- 4) **Farm Link (Producer-Consumer Co-ops):** These are appropriate to high-rise or rental families in an urban area. From 20-30 families link to one farm in the nearby country. They can purchase and manage a property, but usually make an arrangement with an already established market gardener. Quarterly meetings are held between both parties to work out logistics, plan crops to be grown, prices to be paid, etc. The farmer adjusts production to suit family needs, and as the "link" grows, the system can also accommodate: a) holidays on the farm; b) educational workshops; c) city help or labor exchanges on the farm at rush periods. (the next issue of *The Permaculture Activist* will have an article on this type of system in Japan)
- 5) **Commonworks:** A farm held by a land trust near the city or a country town arranges a whole series of special leases for forestry, market gardening, livestock, crafts, teaching, flowers, fish, bees, dairy, brickworks, and other complex enterprises. If about 10% of net profit is returned to a "commonwork" fund, then the land can be developed for further leases. On one such farm in Kent (U.K.) up to 20-30 people obtain a living from one nearby farm. This is one of the best models of farm use at the highest level. (for further info, see the article on Commonwork in the *International Permaculture Journal*, issue #17).
- 6) **Farm and Garden Clubs:** These suit families with some capital to invest as shares, with annual membership dues (shares can be sold). A farm is purchased by the club or association on a public access route 1 - 2 hours from the city. Depending on aims and total share capital available, people can lease small areas, or appoint a manager. Well funded clubs develop motel-style accommodation and recreational fisheries. Worker-based clubs usually develop private plots with overnight camping accommodation for weekends. A management committee plans for the whole area (access, water, fences, rates, etc.) and can be selected by the club. This, too suits condominium or apartment dwellers and provides a rural outlet.

The essentials to remember are: a) firm, legal access organised; b) lean management (2-4 people plan for the rest); c) no frills; d) arrangements based on friendship and ethical social values.

A Gas Mask Strategy for Ecologists

Mary Lehmann

You can't fire the government or business for mismanaging resources. You can't fire banks for mismanaging the money that buys and sells the resources. You know that among them, they are changing the physical face of this earth in ways that are destabilizing whole natural systems. You've spent money and time raising money and buying time to spend on counter-measures. You know these aren't working quickly enough if at all, and so you redouble your efforts. What else can you do? Survival is at stake. You are in fact a bona fide, often full-time member of the most dissatisfied, frantic, well-off, well-educated element in the overdeveloped countries. You are an *ecologist*. You know you are running out of time, money and strategies. You're losing.

The pressure on natural systems started you thinking in terms of systems. But the money that powers the systems of destruction you treat as if it were air-polluted, but you need it. And so the Great Anomaly continues: Conscientious people march onward toward goals being subverted by the money they work so hard to divert to accomplishing their goals.

This pulling yourself down by your own bootstraps merely by using money, the oxygen of economic life, calls for a gas-mask strategy: Identify and remove the polluting substance from your immediate vicinity. Then you can get on with what you do without inevitably contributing to undoing it. That, to the despairing recycler, is no small thing. Such a strategy is suggested here, after an explanation of the view of money on which it is based.

Fortunately, the pollution is only present in one form of money, just as the property tax is two different taxes in one, on land and on improvements, so money is really two forms of money in one, both called the dollar, namely the *dollar value* and the *dollar deposit*. Both forms are needed for doing what money is supposed to do, serve as a medium of exchange for the balancing of trade. But how can a value circulate? By the above definition it doesn't have to circulate to be money. Every time that what you owe and what you are owed in dollar values cancel out

over time you are using the dollar value as an exchange medium, as money.

The *dollar value* is the money form that the dollar sign refers to. The \$ is never on a coin or dollar bill and is always next to the number on the pricetag. The "S" must have stood for "silver", the word for money in a number of languages, and with the vertical equal sign through it, it would mean "silver equivalent", the value *in* silver, as the dollar value is the value of a thing *in* dollars. It's the dollar of commerce, of reckoning, and above all, is always attached to specific goods and services, always on merchants' accounts with customers for periodic settlement, always out there reminding you to settle up and when you do, it moves off the books as proof. It does its job well and is as ancient a form as the money that it should be supplementing, the dollar deposit.

Just as the dollar value does all that it should do, money at it best, so today's dollar deposit is at the other extreme, doing all that it shouldn't do, money at its worst. It falsifies accounts and obstructs trade, and endlessly defers debt instead of prompting its payment. Yet the dollar deposit is as perfectly designed for its job as the dollar value is for accounting.

The dollar deposit's job is to be counted. Today it is what all pure numbers count, the number One (1), the unique item stocked only by the banking system, the counting house indeed; which the One's never leave. Add a One to nothing and you have something to count. Add more One's and you can count hither, then lend them out at interest to the government - if you're the Central bank. If not, you have to restrict yourself to counting existing Ones in the checking accounts twice, 85% or more of them, so you can lend them out at interest while they're still in the checking accounts.

This is the pollution, a virus imitating and falsifying information about transfers of resources that blocks balancing them and distorts distribution. The numbers, which can increase without limit, are in no way, and never have been, attached to goods and services. So there is no way ever to settle accounts, and periodically settling accounts is how you settle, even up, trading, the exchange or two-way transfer of resources - which in turn is absolutely necessary, though not all that is necessary, to relieve shortages and surpluses, and prevent huge imbalances in the physical world.

The cause of the pollution is not the dollar deposit form itself. Both forms of the dollar are always around. The villain is the failure of each form to complement the other. The dollar value is payment over time, on a trade account. The dollar deposit is payment at-the-time, in an exchange. In a perfect complement the dollar value would have been used over time on a trade account which is periodically settled at-the-time with the dollar deposit.

Unfortunately, things took a wrong turn a long time ago. The dollar deposit that had value, the clinking, heavy-gold or silver coin, was indeed unhandy to exchange every time. It should have been brought out only every once in a while to settle a region's trade accounts as it used to do in settling trade among nations. The more convenient certificate for gold or silver circulated instead, which meant, first, that those metals lost their active payment function as the standard of value for settling accounts, and secondly, that dollar values lost their function as payment over time; all payment had to be at-the-time, right then and there, and as a result trade lost its meaning as a form of commerce except among nations.

Money

If all bank loans were paid, no one would have a bank deposit, and there would not be a dollar of currency or coin in circulation. This is a staggering thought. We are completely dependent on the commercial banks. Someone has to borrow every dollar we have in circulation, cash or credit. If the banks create ample synthetic money, we are prosperous; if not, we starve. We are absolutely without a permanent monetary system. When one gets a complete grasp upon the picture, the tragic absurdity of our hopeless position is almost incredible - but there it is. It (the banking problem) is the most important subject intelligent persons can investigate and reflect upon. It is so important that our present civilization may collapse unless it is widely understood and the defects remedied very soon." - Robert H. Hemphill, for eight years credit manager of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. from *ACRES, USA* April, 1985.

What unhinged money from the material world was a bank certificate's terrible combination of being accepted as payment at-the-time and real material payment any-time (that you turned the note for coin) which was never, because of no payment date like a bond's, for instance. Ecologists back then should have raised a storm and told the bankers: "Your job is to settle trade accounts with the real stuff periodically, instead of issuing certificates constantly, which insures that there will be shortages somewhere (requiring lending) because all payment has to be at-the-time."

Today's economists are no help. They differ only on how much of the dollar deposit you should turn into pure One's, and who gets to do it, not on whether this numbers inflating should be done at all. They really do not believe that they are dealing with natural systems, within which Man [sic] has to exist in balance and must have true information about his actions to do so.

The dollar value, never separate from the actual goods or services it measures, and created by their production, is the only one of the two forms of money today that is true information. Let it take its proper complementary role with the dollar deposit and at least prevent ecologists from using the dollar deposit only, and thereby promoting the imbalances they so fervently oppose.

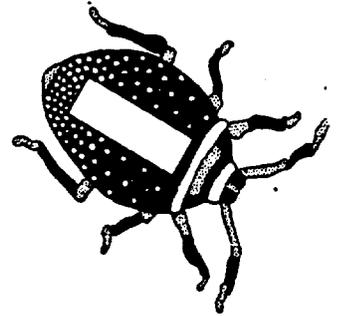
For the gas mask strategy of corrective action in your own vicinity: simply hold the checks you receive over time, and then deposit them in a batch. Keep repeating the cycle of pulsed payment. Let it be known to friends, relatives, and especially people you deliver goods and services to and people you receive them from, that you only deposit checks on the 22nd day of the month, say. You're giving every-

one that credit time and you would appreciate it if they did the same for you. Try to make the batch check deposit as seldom as you can, but the priority, if others are interested too, is to have everyone's batch check-deposit dates coincide. Getting into contact with more people who are willing to reciprocate is a gradual process to work on any time. Decide as you go along whether to lengthen the period between deposits, whether to require collateral, etc. Some groups may have different policies than others, even though their batch deposit is on the same day. Time will tell what works out the best.

Results will be uneven, but will be in the right direction. Picture swarms of checks arriving at the banks at the same time. After furious number crunching on all the computers, everything ends up the same. No time even for the bank to charge for overdrafts (but don't end up with one.) The important difference is that for the whole month the action is on hold. Everyone has a month (or longer if the interval is more than a month) to bring their dollar balances as near to zero as possible. This cuts down the need for the use of dollar deposits to settle any balances remaining after running all the checks through. Until the checks are deposited, the dollar value of the goods and services you have received and delivered, as reflected on the checks, is the money form in use, as it always is in between settling of accounts. For settling them, the dollar deposit takes over, confined to a brief periodic event regardless of how many or how few dollar deposits change hands. However, to the extent that it is now in our power to use fewer dollar deposits, you are not going to keep the rest of them in a non-interest bearing account full of twice-counted One's.

By simple means in your immediate vicinity you extend the role of the dollar value which helps the natural systems in which you are interested, and reduce the role of the dollar deposit which hurts them. The gas mask strategy is for the ecologist who isn't waiting for government, industry or banking to clean up their acts. Or for ecology-movement organizers to come up with the comprehensive plan which has to be funded and sponsored by one or more of the above. You can start in on a batch check-depositing at any time and stop losing ground so fast. You may even buy a little time.

Editor's note: this article first appeared in *Ladybug*, the "Regional Ecology Newsletter" 1988 issue, of the Ladybug Lending Library, Winter, 218 7th St., Boonville, MO 65233. Cost: \$6/year, for four *Ladybug* issues and a yearly calendar. Very thought provoking reading for permaculture activists and "ecologists".



MODERNE MAN

© Bruce Von Alten

b. von alten

Urban Rural Partnership
continued from page 1...

Ecological practices will pervade farming and forestry when there is support and commitment from people and institutions in both the rural and urban areas of the country. Urban consumers can become partners with rural producers to overcome the obstacles to restoring ecological farming. Rural folks need the help and support of the urban partners. ORLT sees this partnership as part of its long range conservation strategy in the Ozarks and we are committed to building an "urban/rural bridge" to achieve this.

We believe that ecological farming is the alternative to conventional practices which are harmful to the environment and destructive to rural communities. Our program looks at the possibilities through the eyes of a land steward and demonstrates what can be done. The ORLT Keyline Project and Cave Creek Community Land Trust are examples of what can be done to meet these challenges of the farm and the land.

FORGE

Financing Ozark Rural Growth and Economy (FORGE) was identified by mid 1987 as necessary for the success of sustainable farming because many small-scale, low-input farmers do not have access to the money they need to invest in their farms so they can generate a livelihood or realize a profit. Grant money from the Levi Strauss Foundation received late in 1987 allows us to pursue development of FORGE intensively with the goal of operating an agricultural community loan fund by mid-1988.

FORGE will be organized as a non-profit corporation in the state of Arkansas and will perform the task of redirecting investment capital toward local production, distribution and consumption of food and fiber. Investments and deposits in FORGE will form the basis of a loan program in which FORGE's assets will be used as collateral backing loans from an existing financial institution. FORGE will institute a loan review process to insure that such loans are used for specific purposes and further the goals of the FORGE loan program. Thus FORGE becomes a social force promoting re-investment in the local agricultural

economy and encouraging ecologically sound and sustainable farm management practices.

We envision a two-tiered structure for FORGE which will function both regionally, throughout the Ozarks, and locally, through a chapter system closely linked to the OOGA (Ozark Organic Growers Association) chapter network. This will insure that community reinvestment can occur on a truly local level. Currently (Jan., 1988) we are creating an organizational structure on the regional level; that structure will provide the initial framework for local chapter development. FORGE is only one part of an integrated approach to small farm revitalization and will function in cooperation with OOGA and the OSFVP (Ozark Small Farm Viability Project) Technical Assistance program.

We need people throughout the Ozarks to participate in this developmental process. Working at the regional level now will facilitate organizing at the chapter level later. Sub-committees will be forming to prepare bylaws and other legal documents, survey and assess community needs, develop a loan review process, and raise funds, all under the coordination of a steering committee.

Anyone interested in working on the development of FORGE should write to FORGE, HCR 72, Box 272, Jasper, AR 72641, or call Laurie Cook at (501) 446-2211. Ask for the FORGE Development Questionnaire and any other pertinent information that might be available.

For more information contact:
ORLT Keyline Project,
427 S. Main St,
Carthage, MO 64836 and;

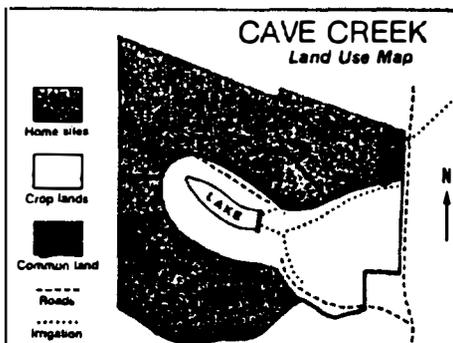
Cave Creek Community Land Trust,
General Delivery,
Bass, AR 72612.

ARABLE

The Association for Regional Agriculture Building the Local Economy

ARABLE is a nonprofit membership association and community investment program serving Lane, Linn and Benton Counties, Oregon. ARABLE membership is open to all residents wishing to use their financial assets to promote local economic development in the production distribution and consumption of food and fiber products.

Members of ARABLE open saving accounts in a designated financial institution [a local credit union] that earn interest while serving as the basis of the ARABLE Loan Program. ARABLE is not a lending institution itself, but an association of people agreeing to collateralize their assets through an existing financial institution for specific purposes.



A note from the founding family of Cave Creek Community Land Trust (CCCLT):

"We are a small family farm on 42 acres near CCCLT. We produce vegetables, grain, beef, poultry, sheep, use tractor and horse power, and run a small sawmill. We find that rural life and small scale agriculture has furthered many important goals for us: personal health through fresh, home grown or gathered food, income through producing good food for others, integration of our children into our work, and a margin of financial and time flexibility that has allowed us to undertake other projects such as the organization and financing of CCCLT. Nevertheless, we find the family farm somewhat isolating, and we probably work too hard. Recently we have become interested in cooperative production as a means to increase time and financial flexibility and mitigate rural isolation. This is a possible direction CCCLT could take. We welcome those interested to contact us.

Beth and Eric Ardapple-Kindberg, & Edona, Leif, and Pedro, Bass, Arkansas, 72612

The Goals of ARABLE are:

- To encourage localization of the flow of investment capital into the system of local production, distribution and consumption of food and fiber;
- To increase direct and indirect employment in the local food system;
- To improve the economic position and viability of individuals and their businesses in the agricultural economies of Lane, Linn and Benton counties;
- To enhance the long term sustainability of local agriculture;
- To promote mutual interdependence between producers and consumers at the local level, between rural and urban families, groups and individuals;
- To provide the highest quality farm products to the greatest possible number of local residents.

The Loan Review Process

The loan application and review process allows advice and feedback between the prospective borrower, the Loan Program Director and Loan Review Committee to strengthen the enterprise and its ability to obtain financing. An assessment of the need for technical assistance will be conducted during this process. A contract for technical services or training may be required for an ARABLE Credit Fund Loan.

Eligibility for ARABLE Loans

An individual, business or consumer organization may apply for ARABLE credit fund backing if they:

- are a member of ARABLE;
- are a resident of Lane, Linn or Benton counties;
- satisfy one or more goals of ARABLE;
- have sufficient training or experience to execute the project;
- have the character and managerial ability to carry out the project;
- pledge to carry out the conditions of the loan.

Benefits to Depositors

- Community members can invest their savings to directly enhance the local economy;
- By depositing their funds in ARABLE Credit Fund accounts, depositors are investing in long term development of the region's natural resource base;
- By becoming a member of ARABLE, depositors will have a direct hand in development of a local food system, with the possibility of being recipients of ARABLE loans themselves;
- Depositors will be directly increasing the availability of locally-produced, quality food products for their own consumption.

Benefits to Producers

- Local producers and other businesses can have access to credit at reasonable rates of interest;
- Local agricultural production can be increased for local markets;
- New enterprises will be created in the distribution and processing of local food and fiber products;
- Technical and market development assistance will be available where it may not be at present;
- ARABLE will help focus public attention on areas for community investment and development in the local agricultural economy;

A few words from Thomas Forster, director of ARABLE in the Winter/Spring 1988 ARABLE newsletter:

"Five years ago during a wet week in January, 1983 ARABLE was given birth at a conference on "tools for Community Economic Transformation" sponsored by the E.F. Schumacher Society in Oregon. In November, 1984, after nearly two years of development, ARABLE first began operation of a nonprofit community based loan program to promote production, distribution and consumption of local food and fiber products in three western Oregon counties.

Since then over \$587,000 have been placed in deposits by more than 100 individuals and organizations. Over the past year, assets of ARABLE grew at a rate of 67%, well over the average 55% growth rate of community loan funds nationally. From 1984 to 1987, 26 loans have been made for a total of \$225,442.

Together with the quantifiable growth, ARABLE continues to build a local urban-rural partnership of member depositors and member borrowers to develop a local food economy. This commitment requires a considerable amount of education and advocacy. ARABLE has continued its tradition of "enterprise tours", participation in public forums and advising other groups pursuing like goals.

"ARABLE's focus is to build a sustainable community loan fund which in turn builds a sustainable food economy. The best way ARABLE can pursue this goal as a relatively small institution is by also working in partnership with other groups in the community, in the region and nation. With concerted effort it is our hope that social and environmental values of sustainable agriculture will be addressed together with the economics of commercial agriculture.

"I believe the times we live in are more than 'interesting' for sustainable agriculture, they are downright exciting. Whether in the marketplace, educational institutions or farm policy, the issue of 'sustainability' has arrived. Our task is to keep the word and work meaningful, not allowing fundamental principles to be obscured in the popularization of a concept."

ARABLE
PO Box 5230
Eugene OR 97405
(503) 485-7630

ARABLE is a member of the National Association of Community Development Loan Funds. ARABLE offers consulting services to other community loan funds.



ARABLE Loans, 1988

Enterprise Type	Amount	Number	Percent
Vegetable & Fruit Production	\$53,101.38	5	41%
Horticulture & Nursery	\$20,000.00	1	16%
Manufacturing & Distribution	\$55,155.24	4	43%
Total	\$128,256.62	11	100%

Permaculture for Tract Homes

Editor's note: We've included this piece because it describes a small scale effort to create a self-reliant "village" within a suburban neighborhood. A major impediment to most would-be urban permaculturists is lack of ownership of productive land. The authors have tried to stretch their limited financial resources to "liberate" a small piece of land for permaculture plantings, and to retrofit the existing structures to allow them to be used efficiently by as many co-operative residents as comfortably possible.

Guy Baldwin

Websters defines "Tract House" as "any of many similarly designed houses built on a tract of land." Significantly, the year of its first recorded use in the English language (1956) is also the year of my birth. Though I wasn't born in a tract house, I've lived almost half of my life in one or another, and their nearly ubiquitous, and expanding, presence on the American landscape leads me to this consideration, both theoretical and practical, of strategies for permaculturalizing a tract home.

By its very definition, the design of a tract housing is nearly the antithesis of permaculture design. The primary design considerations in tract housing are: 1) cutting cost of construction through "economies of scale", using one or a few floor plans for several hundred identical homes; 2) speed of construction; 3) rapid turnover from initial purchase of land to final sale to homeowners. The building of tract homes is a process of "protracted and thoughtless labor", rather than the "protracted and thoughtful observation" (Bill Mollison) that is a necessary part of Permaculture Design.

In short, little consideration is made for the unique aspects of each site, little time is spent in observing the change of seasons, the biotic environment, or "getting to know the place". Even the word "tract" brings to mind an unnatural place, an area of land subdivided into rectilinear parcels, irrespective of any inherent living qualities of the land. The cartesian coordinates that make up the boundary corners of a tract of land confine the residents to following a life of straight lines and linear thinking.

I was born into this environment, so I've learned to live in it. But, as a permaculture designer, I am overwhelmed with a desire to change it, and the search for ways to dismantle unworkable and destructive systems and create life giving ones is my life's passion.

Several articles about Davis have appeared in *The Permaculture Activist*, and the *International Permaculture Journal* (#9 and #16), primarily about the city government's progressive energy, recycling and tree planting programs, and about a singularly 'permacultural' suburban development called Village Homes. (See *The Permaculture Activist* Vol II, No. 2)

Here in East Davis, across the tracks from Village Homes, homes are cheaper, lower quality, poorly designed, uninsulated, owned to a large degree by absentee landlords, and occupied primarily by tenants, and semi-transient students and young families. In short, it's the place in Davis where lower income folks can afford to live.

What validity does permaculture design have in this environment? If the goal is to create a permanent culture, or sustainable human settlement, the builders of this community sure made a poor start. Virtually all water drainage patterns have been disrupted, probably 60-80% of runoff water goes into storm drains, creating flooding problems when it rains. Standard lots are 60' x 100'. Invariably the 3 or 4 bedroom homes (with 8 standard floor plans) are placed smack dab in the center

of the lot, with no attempt at appropriate solar orientation, minimizing the useful space for planting an edible landscape. Six foot fences surround each lot, providing "privacy" and blocking out even more sunlight.

One of the major limitations in a tract housing situation is access to land for production of food. Poor siting of houses on an already small lot, along with high fences, and shade trees can mean very little sunny ground for vegetables or fruit trees. Most residents are tenants, and consequently feel that if they aren't going to be around to reap any of the harvest there is little value in working to improve the soil by adding organic matter, caring for the garden or planting perennials.

Land Ownership

Lets face it, the purchase of land, even a tract home, is beyond the means of most people. Yet without secure access to land we have little incentive to plan and plant permaculture systems. A solution which my landlord, Kevin Wolf, hit upon requires some risk taking, but allows someone of moderate means to acquire ownership of housing and productive land and make it available for others to use. (see Kevin's article)

The Transformation

The actual planning and planting of the permaculture landscape has been very haphazard, perhaps necessarily so for occupants who are wrapped up in other concerns - social justice and environmental work, studies, business, as well as being somewhat anarchistic by preference.



Taking a lesson from Fukuoka-san, we've emphasized self-sown leafy vegetables and root crops like chard, amaranth, parsely, celery, orach, fennel, daikon, miner's lettuce, New Zealand Spinach, chickweed, mustard greens, rocquete, and lettuce. These have been liberally scattered wherever they'll grow. There isn't any time of year when we can't gather a salad with at least five ingredients.

We also use Mollison's instant mulch garden as a method for eradicating bermuda-grass (or other) lawns and growing potatoes or transplanted seedlings. Even if the yields aren't as high as dug plots, there is much less work. By the second year, the soil is as loose and friable as cultivated areas.

Perennials I've put in are mostly hardy plants that won't die even if the residents don't do much to care for them after I move away - prickly pear cactus, bamboo, feijoa, herbs, flower bulbs, comfrey, elderberry, jerusalem artichokes, and drought-tolerant native plants such as ceanothus and bunch grasses.

Of course, we have compost systems, a small greenhouse, and raise a few chickens, but I view the garden primarily as a place to *be* and enjoy, rather than a place to toil and grow vegetables. To this end, I made it a priority to create places to sit, lie down and relax. This serves to get my housemates (many of whom have never been avid gardeners 'til they moved here) out into the garden so they'll see whats going on, and share in the joy of caring for and being nurtured by a living and vibrant environment.

Buying Houses, Building a Community

Kevin Wolf

For years, Lynn, the landlord of our 5 bedroom, 3 bath cooperative home told us he wanted to sell the house. One Spring we almost had to all move out, but then the sale didn't go through. At this point I started talking to Lynn about how we might be able to buy the house.

He said, "It's possible. Remember, our legal and tax system has been created by the rich to benefit the rich. The trick is to figure out how to make it work for yourself."

The first problem was that none of my housemates or friends wanted to buy into the house with me - too big and longterm of a commitment.

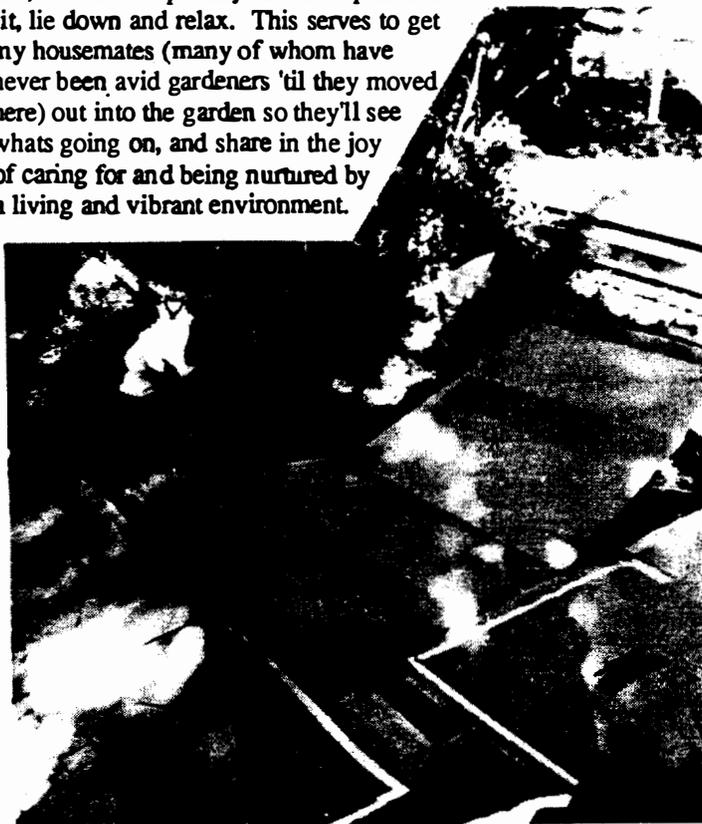
Backyard Liberation Party - in the tradition of a barnraising. Soon after moving into House #2, the two houses hosted an all day work party to turn two small yards into one big common garden (and one fence into a lot of kindling). Carpenters renovate a garage into (code approved) bedroom. Instant Garden process converts several hundred square feet of bermuda grass into vegetable garden. photos: Guy Baldwin

Lynn helped as much as possible - he let me in with 5% down, helped me to assume all his loans and then personally lent me the rest in a note. The hardest obstacle to overcome was obtaining credit. I had savings for the \$3600 down payment. With my income (as a full-time environmentalist with Friends of the River) no bank would allow me to assume the owner's loans without someone to co-sign and share in the financial loss if I defaulted. It didn't matter that our rents alone almost made the monthly payments.

Before the latest Federal tax legislation, it was easy to share rental property ownership and the tax benefits involved, which are considerable. I traded the tax deductions (for interest payments and depreciation) for my parent's co-signing of the loans and help later in refinancing. I don't make enough income to use the tax breaks anyway.

Now, three years later, the tax trade has been completed and I have become sole owner. The new tax law makes it more difficult to trade tax benefits for help with downpayments of cosigning, however, it is still worthwhile for the right co-investor.

continued, page 18



Reforestation of the World, a Permaculture Perspective - Part 3

by Michael Pilarski
Friends of the Trees Society.

Editor's note: Part 1 and 2 of this article appeared in the last two issues of The Permaculture Activist and covered subjects including Forests and the global Carbon cycle; how many trees to reforest the world; cost of planting trees; ecosystem rehabilitation; what trees to plant; trees for whom; and learning from traditional cultures. Part 3 will discuss case studies of actual tree planting projects, why they did or didn't succeed and a few resources to go to for further information.

Case Study in Ghana, West Africa

"An approach to promoting tree growing in Africa: the World Neighbors experience in northern Ghana", by Peter A. Gubbels. This 11 page pamphlet gives an overview of a successful approach to stimulating tree planting by peasant agriculturists in Ghana.

The Garu district is one of the most densely populated rural areas in northern Ghana and is noted for its denuded landscape, land scarcity and a wood scarcity which forces many people to rely on expensive millet stalks for cooking fuel. The Kusasi farmers typically have one to two hectares (two to five acres) around their mud compounds which they cultivate on a permanent basis.

Starting in 1983 World Neighbors funded two people (at \$9,000 a year) to promote the planting of trees in the area. Besides setting up a nursery John and Denise Kelindowel have succeeded in motivating people in at least thirty villages to start tree plantings. Their approach is based on awareness-raising, training of trainers, and the encouragement of local responsibility and self-reliance.

"It is important to distinguish between two different concepts when discussing tree growing in the Sahel. Reforestation is the massive replanting of forests which have been cut down to make room for loggers, ranchers and farmers. Social forestry (also called Community forestry), on the other hand, is the use of trees as a development tool to help improve living conditions and which involves villagers in selecting, planning, and implementing

tree-related activities."

"Social forestry aims at providing villagers with assistance and training necessary to create a tree-rich landscape, where trees play an important role for providing shade and fruit, and individual woodlots for roofing poles and firewood."

"Over the past three years, World Neighbors has helped to create a network of volunteer tree promoters and tree-growing committees in over forty villages in the Garu area. These promoters and committee members have been trained in how to establish village-based tree nurseries which produce seedlings for sale to their neighbors. They are also taking responsibility for the promotion of tree planting, and for training those people who buy tree seedlings in how to plant and protect them. The program employs a participatory approach and is set up to help people meet their own perceived needs..."

The following seven steps are the methodology used in the project and are explained in more detail in the pamphlet:

- Awareness-raising
- Determining the Villagers Felt Needs
- Recruiting volunteer Tree Promoters
- Training of Trainers
- Establishing Local Responsibility and Self Reliance
- Identifying the Limiting Factors
- Testing and Evaluating New Technologies.

The project encourages the formation of a Village Tree Committee, comprised of local farmers, who spread the idea, and who usually begin local tree nurseries in their own home compounds.

Once a year, usually just before the planting season, all contact persons are invited to participate in a training workshop. Techniques on how to plant trees,

World Neighbors

5116 North Portland Avenue
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73112, USA

World Neighbors is an international development organization working hand-in-hand with people in Asia, Africa and Latin America to promote effective development, human dignity and self-reliance. Founded in 1951, World Neighbors is a humanitarian, nonsectarian, nongovernmental organization supported entirely by private funds. Much of their work is with agriculture.

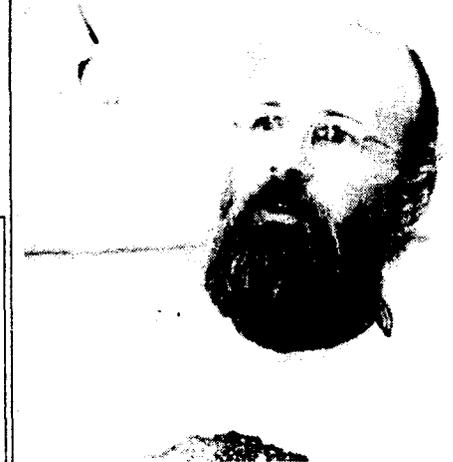
establish and maintain nurseries and provide tree seedlings with protection against fire and animals are covered or reviewed. The contact people share their experiences with one another, and practical problems are discussed.

Results of the project as of 1986 were: Over 35,000 tree seedlings have been produced, distributed and planted. Education on planting and protection techniques has achieved a survival percentage of about 50%. (The World Bank indicates that 30% is average). There are 22 village-based nurseries run by Tree Committee members. Forty people have been trained to train their neighbors in the techniques of tree growing. There are over 120 Village Tree Committee members in 31 communities.

Where are the other successful tree planting projects ?

The Garu program is one example of a successful tree planting program. There must be hundreds of other examples of successful tree planting projects which are socially equitable. The Friends of the Trees Yearbooks review dozens of such projects.

Another successful tree project often cited in the literature is a large windbreak project in the Majjia Valley in Niger. A reference for further details: Majjia Valley Evaluation Study; Sociology Report, by J. Delehanty, J. Thomson, and M. Hoskins, 1985 CARE International Report. CARE, Agriculture and Natural Resources Program, 660 First Ave., New York, NY 10016. CARE funds many tree planting projects around the world.



Michael Pilarski at the 2nd International Permaculture Conference, Olympia, WA. Photo copyright © 1986 by Steven Borns

Reforestation South Korean Style

South Korea offers one of the best examples of large scale reforestation. By the end of the Korean War the mountains of South Korea had been largely deforested as a result of war, fires, logging, firewood gathering, etc. In 1973, the Korean government started a program to protect forests and to create new village plantations. The costs of tree planting are shared, with the villagers providing about 45% of all costs, mainly in-kind. 21,000 local Village Forestry Associations have been formed. These locally elected bodies are organized like cooperatives and are voluntarily managed by villagers. The products of the forest are owned by the villagers.

At the same time a major land reform divided almost 75% of the country's forests into private hands, mainly small plots. By 1977, over a million hectares of trees were planted, about a third each of fruit or nut trees, fast-growing fuel trees, and timber trees. In 1978, the total income from these village forestry associations was already US \$90 million.

South Korean tree planting is about 1% of the United States; but it is more than 6 times the area planted in Malaysia or Thailand.

Land based land stewardship.

New Zealand has experimented with long term leases to small cooperative groups to improve forests in their National Forest system. Forest workers contract to improve forest over a certain acreage (this might be thousands of acres for a small cooperative group of 3 or 4 families). These people replant, thin, prune, protect, and perhaps harvest the forest. In exchange they have the right to develop a homestead with gardens, fruit trees, etc., during a 99 year lease period (which they can pass on to their children). The timber, (perceived as the main forest product) is still owned by the government and is cut in a sustainable manner. Such a system allows more people to live on the land, more effort is put into resource improvement and ecosystem rehabilitation on society's "commons" and could be used to reforest and rehabilitate the world. There are many damaged areas of the world where small communities or families or individuals could enter into a contract with the local governing council to rehabilitate parcels of land in exchange for certain harvest and use rights including a small homestead, rights to some minor forest products (mushrooms, herbs, firewood). These contracts would be contingent on adequate progress in improving the environment. Review boards are needed and advisors to help people who are going astray. Land-based rehabilitation projects which lease homestead land for families should allow eviction of stewards who do not manage the land sustainably.

World Resources 1987

A Report by the International Institute for Environment and Development and the World Resources Institute. 1987. 369 pages (8.5x11"). Part 4 of this book contains data for 146 countries on the extent, condition, use and value of many natural resources. This book is a companion volume to World Resources 1986 (the first volume in this series). Forests and Rangelands (Chapter 5) in the 1987 edition is a notable addition to the few attempts to survey the world forestry situation.

Annual Deforestation Rates (from World Resources 1987). The average yearly deforestation of closed forests in the early 1980's was 6.2 million hectares (15 million acres). These figures are for closed forests in South America, Asia and Africa only. They do not include deforestation in open forests which are often the forests most under pressure. Annual deforestation rates given for Africa are 0.6%, South America 0.5% and Asia 0.4%. These figures are only for land that has been cleared for agriculture and settlement (i.e., permanently taken out of forest). It does not include logging or slash and burn agriculture. Thus, these deforestation figures are certainly low, the question is 'How low are they?' Logging and slash and burn (swidden) agriculture certainly change species composition, average age of trees, decrease total biomass, and cause soil genetic erosion.

The Ivory Coast had the highest % of forest cleared each year - 6.5% followed by Nigeria at 5%. Some other notable deforesters are Costa Rica 4% per year, Jamaica 3%, Paraguay 4.7% (Brazil is listed at 0.4%/year but this still adds up to a whopping 1,360,000 hectares which is the largest area cleared in any nation (over 10% of total forested area cleared worldwide). Followed by Columbia with 820,000 hec./yr (1.8%/yr), Nepal 4.1%, Sri Lanka 3.5%, Thailand 2.6%, Indonesia is only rated at .5%/yr, but at 600,000 hectares per year cleared, it is far and away the largest deforester in Asia.

Some countries with notable (notorious) deforestation rates: (% change between 1966 and 1984) Ivory Coast forest in 1984 was 56% of what it was in 1966; Gambia's forest area is down 35%; Togo down 36%; Niger down 28%; Nigeria down 25%; Kenya down 12.5%; Madagascar down 14.4%; Costa Rica down 45%; El Salvador down 37%; Nicaragua down 33%; Columbia down 22%; Ecuador down 17.5%; Venezuela down 14%; Thailand down 40%; Malaysia down 17%; Phillipines and Sri Lanka both down 28%; Australia down 23%. Albania is the only European country registering less forest, down 17.6%. These figures obviously do not take into account the Waldsterben (Forest Death) which is killing many trees and forests in Europe and eastern North America.

Reforestation: (from World Resources 1987) Average reforestation worldwide in the early 1980's was 14,694,000 hectares per year (36.3 million acres). 5,679,000 hectares/year in Asia; 2,539,000 ha/yr in North & Central America; 1,031,000 ha/yr in Europe; 580,000 ha/yr in South America; 212,000 ha/yr in Africa; and 113,000 ha/yr in Oceania. These figures should be taken with a grain of salt, since they are based primarily on official government figures. Officials in charge of reforestation tend to inflate figures to look better. Many acres which were counted as replanted have had zero or low survival rate. Governments tend to publish optimistic figures to create a better public image.

Some countries notably increasing forest area are: Algeria up 37%; Libya up 26%, Cuba up 26%; China up 21.7%; Israel up 17.2%; Jordan up 36.7%; Pakistan up 48.9%; New Zealand up 40%; Ireland increased 67% (but with a forested area of 335,000 hectares (827,000 acres) this was still only 4% of its land area). The most notable reforesters in the world are China which claims 4,552,000 ha/yr. and the USSR which claims 4,540,000 ha/yr, both about 2.5 times as much as the U.S.). Other high planters in Asia are Japan - 240,000 ha/yr; North Korea - 200,000 ha/yr; South Korea - 152,000 ha/yr; India 138,000 ha/yr; Indonesia 131,000 ha/yr; and Turkey with 82,000 ha/yr.

For all of Africa's large size 212,000 hectares per year reforested is a drop in the bucket compared to what is needed. Reforestation figures in about half of the African countries are 0 (zero). Only a handful list over 3,000 hectares/yr (7,400 acres). Most notable is Algeria - 52,000 ha/yr (almost 1/4 of all African reforestation). Next is Libya at 32,000 ha/yr, Nigeria - 26,000 ha/yr, and Morocco and Sudan both with 13,000 ha/yr.

Reforestation in Arid Lands A highly recommended book intended for field workers

By Fred R. Weber with Carol Stoney. 2nd edition 1986. 335 pages. VITA (Volunteers in Technical Assistance), 1815 North Lynn St., Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22209.

The new edition is broader in scope and better organized than the first (published in 1976) and has many illustrations to help describe the practical techniques discussed. The main chapters of the book are: Project Framework, Project Design, Soil Properties, Site/Species Selection, Nursery Management, The Planting Site, and Agroforestry Methods; as well as information on 200 tree species for use in arid Africa. The appendices on Information Sources and Suggested Reading contain one of the best compilations of tree-planting organizations in the world.

continued with more reviews on page 14

"While the manual focuses on Africa, many of the problems that project planners face are similar throughout the world. The major obstacles to reforestation programs are usually caused by a lack of understanding of the social context within which the programs must be carried out, rather than by a lack of technical expertise, equipment, or funding. Local acceptance of a project is indispensable to widespread participation in project activities, which in turn is essential to ensure seedling protection and survival. This book deals with the broad subject of project design and implementation, and presents methods and planning guides useful in different cultural contexts.

Agroforestry in the West African Sahel

National Academy Press, Washington D.C. 1984. 86 pages. Chapter 5 in this book, *Sahelian Agroforestry: Institutional Considerations*, is one of the best outlines I have seen on how to work with traditional farmers. Other chapters include *Desertification in the Sahel*; *Traditional Land Use systems (agroforestry systems)*; *Uses and Potential of Agroforestry*; and, *Agroforestry Applications*; as well as appendices on the *Selection and Use of Tree species*; *Methodology for Diagnosis and Design of Agroforestry Land Management Systems*; and *Bibliography*.

One of the more widespread, traditional, agroforestry techniques in the Sahel is to grow large *Acacia albida* trees in grain fields. About 20 adult trees per hectare can increase yields of millet and sorghum three or four times. The tree loses its leaves in the wet (growing) season and grows leaves and fruits during the dry (fallow) period. The leaves and pods provide livestock fodder and welcome shade.

Let there be forest

By Arnold and Connie Krochmal. Published in 1986 by PUDOC (Centre for Agricultural Publishing and Documentation, Wageningen, The Netherlands. 95 pages, available for \$12.50 from the U.S. distributor: Bernan-UNIPUB, 4611-F Assembly Drive, Lanham, MD 20706-4391.

In *Let there be forest*, the Krochmals have written one of the best summaries I have seen on how to accomplish reforestation of the world. About half of the book is devoted to outlining the present, distressing state of affairs in the world's forests. The other half outlines strategies to accomplish the goal of world reforestation with emphasis on Third world countries. A number of case studies are detailed. Highly recommended to all friends of the trees. The following excerpts are from *Let There be Forest*:

"In tropical countries there is vast potential estimated at around 2000 million hectares for establishment of forest plantations. The majority of this land is arid, and establishment of a tree cover on such land can be extremely difficult... The point is, however, that an adequate amount of land is available."

"...The world is presently losing about 7.3 million hectares of moist tropical

Sustainable Development and Ecological Conservation

David A. Bainbridge

It has become clear that development *per se* isn't bad; although most has been less than ideal for both people and wildlife.

Improved understanding of complex traditional agriculture and agroforestry systems has provided much of the impetus for a tentative reconciliation between development and conservation. The species diversity within some managed (eco)systems is remarkably high, with up to 250 species of trees and plants in some villages. This diversity of plant species, combined with the increase in niche availability and more continuous food production, can result in improved wildlife habitat and resources for people.

Development programs have been crippled by the lack of information and understanding of these systems. This problem has been compounded by an educational system which has taught students and development specialists mechanized monoculture agriculture based on annual European crops which are not well suited for much of the developing world. The educational system has also failed to provide students with an understanding and appreciation for the ecological and cultural factors that are essential for sustainable development.

A lack of respect for traditional knowledge and 'peasant' farmers has contributed to this problem. Much can be learned by

forest each year. It is also losing 3.8 million hectares of semi-arid forest each year. Meanwhile, only about 1.1 million hectares a year are being reforested in tropical areas."

"If the goal is to keep forest area constant, one would like to see forest establishment approximately equal to deforestation. In fact, however, the ratios of plantation establishment to deforestation are nowhere near 1:1 in many parts of the world. In Africa, the ratio is a shocking 1:29. That is, for every 29 hectares of deforestation, only 1 hectare of forest plantation is established. In tropical America, the ratio is 1:10.5, and in tropical Asia it is 1:4.5."

"How can such a massive goal be attained?"

"The first job, then, is education. The message of sustained yield - of the limits of any forest to produce goods - must be carried to people who have not needed such a message in the past. These educational efforts must be directed at politicians,

careful study of how intelligent, hard-working women and men have met environmental challenges and managed resources to prosper in what are now considered very difficult environments.

One of the first steps in any development program should be a survey of comparable environments and traditional management practices. If close analogs can be found, experience has shown that experienced farmers make some of the best extension advisors, for traditional or modern production systems.

The benefits of sustainable development are not limited to the developing world. Similar or greater benefits can also be realized in suburban and urban development in the industrialized countries.

The development agenda must be expanded to include a clear accounting internal and external costs of services and resources, and a commitment must be made to protect extremely valuable but difficult to quantify environmental considerations such as species diversity.

Editor's note: this article has been excerpted from the Drylander, Vol 2, No 1, The Newsletter of the Dry Lands Research Institute, University of California, Riverside, CA, 92521, an excellent source of information on agriculture, gardening, agroforestry, and reforestation for dry lands throughout the world.

Some Philosophical Feeding

"In a truly progressive view of evolution... plants would be given the greater emphasis, [and not animals] because they are the leaders. They always adapt to new climates, new soils, new terrain before animals do. Animals are unable to live in a new environments until plants colonize them..."

"To say that humanity descended from the trees, adopted a grassland hunting life, then invented agriculture and civilization, is racial solipsism. It would be quite as accurate to say that the forest abandoned the hominids, that the grasslands adopted them, that the first domestic plants & animals chose to live with our neolithic ancestors. I could write an evolutionary history of the human species in which its main significance is not as an inventor of language or builder of cities but as an ally of grasslands in their 30 million year struggle with forests."

David Rains Wallace, *The Klamath Knot* Explorations of myth & evolution, Sierra Club, 1983. Contributed by Rick Valley, Northern Groves Bamboo Nursery.

Observations & Strategies for Teaching Third World Permaculture Courses:

By Ianto Evans
with help from Bill Roley, Elaine Hogg,
David Hammond and Dennis Kuklok.

Preamble

Aprovecho in association with PINA has taught five Third World Permaculture courses so far - three in the US, two in Latin America. The latest were in Tlaxcala, Mexico and Solola, Guatemala. Several more are being planned, including June, 1988 in Oregon; August, 1988 in Mexico; January, 1989 in Guatemala. This brief analysis of what we have learned and how the courses are changing should help any of us who are attending or teaching Permaculture or other courses. A more detailed paper is in preparation which includes: 1) Pre-course Preparation; 2) Translation and; 3) Finances.

Why Aprovecho is teaching Third World Permaculture Courses

Third World farmers have maintained their communities, families and production at a reasonable consistent level for hundreds, sometimes thousands, of years. Until recently, most traditional farmers were experts at providing a sustainable livelihood. They are living evidence of their own sustainability. In our current panic over *crises* they clearly have much to teach us.

Agriculture in the northern countries is characterised by high-volume, low-quality production at much expense; collapse of rural communities with break-up of farm families; lack of contact with nature; loss of soil and natural habitat; altered water tables; loss of family farms to corporate farming; poisoning of land, air and water by increasing use of farm chemicals; extravagant use of fossil fuels. Our media tell us daily of the *Farm Crisis*, the *Environmental Crisis*, and *Crisis of the Cities* (people whose grandparents were often family farmers affected by overcrowding and social disruption). We are accustomed to strategies for crisis.

*Crisis thinking sacrifices
longterm stability
for the urgency
of emergency repairs.*

Despite our evident failures and the unsustainable nature of our agriculture, we continue to urge Third World farmers to abandon traditional ways. In our ignorance and sometimes through guilt, we seem to feel a need to teach Third World people how to do things "better". This is nowhere more evident than in agriculture. To this end we bribe governments and coerce landholders, in the name of improving productivity and, incidentally, to supply us with cheap imports.

Lamentably, there is very little sustainable family farming in the US. To find broad scale farming cultures whose social fabric is still largely intact, we must go to our neighbors in Latin America.

Aprovecho's Third World Permaculture courses, by working with Latin Americans, focus on arriving at a balance between traditional rural lifestyles and applying new techniques where those traditional systems are breaking down.

We bring Third World people to the Northwestern U.S. and take North Americans to Latin America, to learn in mixed groups of *Norteamericanos* (Canadians & US residents) and *Latinos*, presenting an opportunity for dialogue between North and South. In the Oregon courses we exploit regional expertise, examining the latest experiments in organic farming, forest management, conservation strategies and social innovation. In Mexico and Guatemala we visit traditional farming and marketing communities; we link up with local experts to look at how change is happening.

Our Learning Guidelines

In our experience, the overall success of Third World Permaculture courses depends on a close integration of several aspects, only one of which is curriculum. For people to get the most out of these programs, we need to carefully arrange the site, the food, the mix of people involved, the balance of activities, social time and time to assimilate knowledge, the diversity of teachers. No matter how well organized the curriculum, if any one of the above is lacking, the course as a whole will suffer.

We feel it is important to practise Permaculture throughout the learning process. The word "education" stems from the Latin "educare", to draw out. We are in a process of drawing out understandings, from one another and from our environment.

We try to treat each person as an intelligent adult, able to choreograph their own learning, to cooperate and to gain from the unexpected. Yet many people have difficulty abandoning autocratic learning models where a "Teacher" delivers "Ultimate Truth" in ritualized, tightly-scheduled format.

Courses are planned around a richness of drop-in specialists. In one 16-day session there were 25 specialist presenters (perhaps too many for easy assimilation). In place of a tightly scheduled timetable, this system requires only a bare-bones chronological sequence into which new material can be flexibly inserted at short notice.

After many difficulties and comments such as, "we're off schedule", "but the timetable says xyz", or "but you're the teacher", we now warn participants in advance of how we will operate by giving them the following guidelines:

- 1) In taking this course you will practice, observe and teach permaculture;
- 2) All teachers are students, all students are teachers;
- 3) Everyone has a lifetime's experience. Learning is attaching new understandings to your experience; it is something *you* do for yourself, all your life, *not* something a teacher does *to* you, in a class;
- 4) Remember that not everyone speaks your language, or has your specialist back-ground. Explain things simply, with gestures and drawings. If you don't understand, ask *anyone*, not just the "staff".
- 5) Most good education is experimental and investigatory. Our schedule is deliberately flexible to fit in unexpected visitors, weather changes or inspiring themes we want to pursue. Be prepared to turn changes to your advantage.

A Recipe for Successful Third World Permaculture Courses

Choosing Sites

To teach Permaculture you need a site that offers consistency with what you are teaching. Mainstream education is quite content to teach ecology in a windowless classroom, or rural studies in urban areas - students are trained to approach studies objectively, with learner detached from the subject. Because Permaculture is integrative, it seems relevant to immerse oneself in the issues one is contemplating.

U.S. sites should simulate Third World conditions: lodgings should be simple, food should be local, there should be real examples of both unsustainability and sustainability close at hand. Whenever possible, the same team should go back to the same site repeatedly to maintain continuity with the people and the ecology, and to watch the effects of their work over time.

Aprovecho has a 40-acre site deliberately run to simulate some aspects of Third World life. Most food and fuel is grown on site; buildings are small, rustic and of local or recycled materials; there are elaborate systems of reuse and recycling.

The Mexican site, at 9,000 feet in the mountains of Tlaxcala, is in pine woodland at the upper limit of cultivation. The primitive hostel sits in a scene of appalling erosion, yet within a few miles are many examples of sustainable rural practices.

In Guatemala our work is centered at an agriculture school on the amazingly steep hand-terraced slopes above Lake Atitlan. Traditional intensive farming surrounds the school on all sides.

We would encourage anyone organizing Permaculture courses, even in still prosperous North America, to consider the sustainability and consistency of teaching sites.

Teacher/Student Mix

At the 1986 Permaculture Convergence it was agreed by those involved in teaching courses that wherever possible, Permaculture courses should be team taught. In practice, each course becomes a short term co-op involving an organizational team of two to four people (including the core teachers); a get-it-done team; a team of visiting specialists; and a team of "students" who are served by all of the above.

In putting together all the teams we encourage diversity: of age, education, cultural background and viewpoint. Diverse publicity is the key to attracting diversity. Third World practitioners are sought and subsidized - we've managed to give 25 Third World scholarships so far - their contributions are invaluable.

We favor students who will put the course to immediate good use. This includes people definitely planning to work overseas, those already working in Third World rural development, international journalists and writers, administrators of development programs, and people working in the First World on Third World relations.

The teaching team is a core of two to three generalists with wide and diverse experience, who provide key lectures and continuity for a constantly changing sequence of visiting specialists and special field trips. They are, so to speak, the narrators who provide the story line in a play of many short acts.

For specialist topics, the core teachers don't try to cover it all themselves. Any group of 20 has a huge variety of personal experience and expertise; we need to quickly reveal that experience and *draw it out*. Ideally, participants register months in advance (so it's necessary to plan and publicize each course six to 12 months ahead). As both "students" and "teachers" commit to their involvement, we ask each one for a one-page self-description with photo which is circulated about a month prior to the course.

Food

People learn through their stomachs, so food should be consistent with Permaculture principles, a daily reminder of working sustainability. It's best to involve everyone in food preparation, to discuss the sustainability of food supplies, to use local food, and cook local dishes. Involve the cook in the teaching team; he/she is an invaluable resource. If local people eat mainly tortillas and beans, the course diet should partially reflect this.

In Mexico the cooks were asked to provide vegetarian food. Their ingenuity and resourcefulness was astounding; it took two weeks to discover they had never actually cooked vegetarian before. The food was wonderful; even middle-class Mexican participants had almost no complaints.

Sometimes you have to be quite firm and demanding to persuade Third World cooks that rich foreigners really do want to eat like the locals. We haven't been altogether successful; for instance, in Guatemala the cooks were determined to feed us meat three times a day, perhaps on the assumption that it would be tacit insult to serve up peasant food.

In Oregon the whole group is able to go to the garden and harvest fresh food, in one case a salad with 38 ingredients!

So much useful discussion happens over meals that we make meal times long and frequent. Our cooks serve three full meals and two light snacks a day. Lunches and sometimes suppers are up to two hours long particularly on evenings without a scheduled event following.

Most meal discussions involve only two to three people, so it's best to have many small tables for normal meals. A lot of important business happens at these times - people forming friendships, discussing recent sessions, finding out what they have to offer each other. Occasionally, for a special event, it's good to be able to eat all together, rather ceremonially.

Aprovecho Institute, now ten years in Oregon, is a tiny collective of associates concerned with North-South relations in technology and land use. We are known best for our work with Third World cookstoves - The Lorena, Rocket Stoves, Kouga and Koumba Gueye all bear our fingerprints. We have worked all over the world, usually low-key at grassroots, though sometimes with big ugly agencies like the World Bank or US AID (whom we try to humanize).

Curriculum

Courses are set up in rough sequence which enables people to assess both ecological and human conditions in places new to them, then helps them decide whether there is in fact a problem before rushing to solve it.

We try to cover things in roughly the following order, though by necessity things get scrambled a lot; everything really *is* interconnected, so it's hard to follow a clean sequence.

1. **What is Permaculture?** In each course we attempt by debate, first in groups of three to five, then everyone together, to list evidence by which one might recognize Permaculture. Each course helps to clarify our concepts a little more. Here's the latest cumulative distillation:

The Nature of the Universe:

1. Everything is interconnected.
2. Diversity leads to stability.
3. Every time and every place is different from all others, however small the difference.
4. Nature will always resume its cycle of existence.

Permaculture is Lazy People's Work, so:

1. Use thoughtful observation rather than mindless labor;
2. Use cunning not resources;
3. Work to slow the rate of increase of entropy (disorder);
4. Turn waste to resources, problems into assets;
5. Treat every situation differently;
6. Work parallel to nature, not at right angles to it;
7. Care for the earth;
8. Care for people;
9. Give away surplus;
10. Always pick up hitch-hikers;

Throughout the course we try to use these guidelines to examine the examples we're seeing. Toward the end of the course the group redefines its concepts of permaculture based on the experience gained.

2. **How to look at natural systems:** understanding where you are, in the cosmos, in geology, in climate and therefore in natural ecology. How natural systems work. What constitutes a healthy system. We stress the use of our own senses rather than literature and conventional knowledge - reading the natural landscape.

3. **How to look at humanized systems.** Understanding who you are, your position in Gaian history, as a species, a culture, an individual. Tools for recognizing the stage of human development and how sustainable it is. Characteristics of natural vs. humanized systems. Assessing the ecological health of humanized landscapes, understanding place, settlements, buildings - reading the cultural landscape.

4. **How to decide if there is a problem.** How to behave in another culture. How to ask, observe, not interfere.

5. **How Permaculture can help deal with the problems.** Recognizing traditional solutions already in use and helping reinforce them. Learning basic techniques of Permaculture; assessing, applying, evaluating them. Here we cover economics, political structure, the home, agriculture, energy supply, water, recycling and waste, settlement patterns, housing, transport.

6. **Ethical and moral issues.** Third World Permaculture courses tend to attract well-intentioned Northerners who come with a basic assumption that life is disastrous in the Third World and that they personally should go to help. Many people with gung-ho zeal to go work in the Third World soon realize that their most appropriate action may be to stay home, curtail their waste, and work to change the structural problems in their own society. Latin Americans attending courses both in the US and their own countries often have a much more realistic view of what we or they can accomplish. Their needs tend to be much more pragmatic, less theoretical or administrative than ours. They point out that if we are to work in their countries we need to come with well-practiced technical skills such as IPM, erosion control techniques, veterinary or construction knowledge.

Balance of Activities

Everyone creates a personal approach for how they learn best, how they mix together the different styles of learning that help them understand. It's a challenge to respond to twenty different learning styles simultaneously, but we've found that there are common threads.

Every day there needs to be a balance between inspiring talks, field visits or physical tasks, small and big group discussions and group synthesis. We've evolved a generalized daily routine:

Start early. Organizers meet over breakfast, discuss the day's activities. Immediately after breakfast, a meeting of the whole group, with everybody present.

After brief announcements, we have a ritual called "The Best of Yesterday" where everybody spits out the three most significant memories of the day before. We've found this very successful; it would probably be successful in any course. You need a firm Chairperson who asks everyone to talk telegram-style. People throw in things they will remember for a long time, the most surprising, the most impressive, sometimes the most disturbing. Announcements and Best of Yesterday should take less than an hour.

Mornings are good for lectures, especially those involving many facts. After lunch most people get sleepy, so almost invariably we do active work or take field trips, *never* passive listening or slide shows until later afternoon. Evenings are for slide presentations, discussion, group work or meeting with specialist visitors. We try to break both morning and afternoon with a ten-minute refreshment break.

It's good to encourage impromptu physical activity. Short breaks between sessions or time spent waiting for a late lunch can be great fun by playing silly games, especially if physical contact is involved. Ball games, frisbee, chasing games, all kinds of stretching and group acting games are good, especially in mixed language groups. Encourage people to bring musical instruments and have parties as often as you can.

Editor's note: for more information on Aprovecho/PINA's Third World Permaculture Course see page 26.

continued from Reforesting, page 14...
 decisionmakers, and land-use planners as well as at the people who will have to do the actual job...

"The second major job is to see to it that forestation is in the interest of the people who will have to get the job done. Incentives of various kinds can be offered, including cash and technical assistance for tree planting itself. It should be recognized, however, that the biggest incentive is a profit from the tree crop. People will plant trees if they think the work will improve their lives in some way. . . ."

"The third major job is to involve all levels of national and international institutions, government services, and non-governmental and volunteer organizations in the stimulation and implementation of the first two jobs. The task of forestation is so large that it will only be possible if appropriate policy decisions and field activities are undertaken by the entire forestry profession and the entire land-use planning establishment as well as the residents and leaders of rural communities. . . ."

"The importance of proper training and local supervision for forestation operations cannot be overemphasized. In much of the world, the planting of more than a few trees at a time is an unfamiliar activity."



PEP (Permaculture Education Project) Report

The Philippines

The work in the Philippines was in many ways the most important part of the PEP 1987 tour. The severity of environmental degradation, poverty of the typical citizen, long history of colonial and neocolonial oppression, social instability (due to political turmoil and economic oppression), and rapid population explosion of the Philippines are counter-balanced by a population high in awareness of such issues (relative to other countries), rich in the insights and perspectives of diverse cultures, and empowered by numerous individuals and groups dedicated to an improved future. Though degraded by exploitation, the land and seas of the Philippines are rich in natural gifts. The principal problem of the Philippines appears to be removal of this wealth from the country to the enrichment of corporations based in other regions, notably Japan and the United States.

Hunger and actual starvation are real issues for many poor people in the Philippines where the population doubles every 15 years. Sometimes farmers turn crops back into the ground because they cannot afford trucking costs to market due to low retail prices. At the same time other people remain severely undernourished because they lack money to buy food. Deforestation to increase agricultural lands has been so severe that in some cases declines in total production due to massive ecological disruption appears likely.

Stable agro-forestry by tribal peoples is routinely destroyed by industrial deforestation, resulting in drought, erosion, and degradation of the culture of the tribal peoples to conditions of squalor, want and dependence. Specialty foods and non-food crops are grown for export on some exquisitely rich land while children of the workers of the land periodically perish from lack of food. Traditional food crop varieties have become endangered or extinct due to the chemical-intensive "green revolution" such as promoted by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in Los Banos. Traditional sustainable polycultures integrating animal and plant crops have been pushed aside by capital-intensive monocultures where toxic chemical instead of using crop rotation, other integrated practices, and labor-intensive production techniques. The debt incurred to engage in capital-intensive ventures forces the country to sell all manner of resources much needed at home while the children of people who cannot get work perish from lack of necessities in a country that could be a cornucopia of abundance for its inhabitants.

Editor's note: reprinted from the Robin newsletter Vol. IV, #2, with permission from editor & publisher Dan Hemenway. Copyright ©1988 by Dan Hemenway, all rights reserved, reproduction or photocopying without permission from the publisher is prohibited. Robin is available for \$10/yr, contact: Robin, 40A Brooks St., Worcester, MA 01606

continued from Buying houses, Page 11...

My partner Linda and I were able to purchase the house next door even though it wasn't for sale. We made an offer the absentee landlord couldn't refuse.

First, we paid around 12% down (\$10,000). I had to borrow my share of this from a friend [i.e. co-author Guy] in a 5 year note at 10% interest.

Next, the owner was the actual lender of the money through a "wrap around" mortgage. He personally lent us the \$70,000 at 12.5% interest. In the meantime, he made payments on the 10% FHA note he had on the house. (An FHA loan is from the Federal government and is assumable by anyone who buys the house in the future.)

If we defaulted on the note to him, he would keep our downpayment, have collected excellent interest on his loan, and got the house back in better condition than when he sold it.

We had a plan though, when we entered this deal. We would borrow the difference between the \$70,000 we owned and the amount he had borrowed from the FHA. Nine months later, the Co-op Credit Union in Berkeley lent us the money at 10.5%. We paid this to the owner and assumed the 10% FHA loan.

In both these home purchases, rental income was critical. In the poorer sections of Davis, rent approaches the mortgage payments in value. If you rent out rooms in the house it is not that difficult to make payments. We made an additional investment of \$3000 to convert half of the garage into a 4th bedroom, thus increasing the number of rooms for rent, which enabled us to afford the payments as well as allowing more people to comfortably occupy the house.

The couple who owned House #2 (the one Linda and I bought together) required, as a condition of our purchase, that we give them an "option to buy" payment towards the house they also owned immediately adjacent to the north. They noticed how the front yard in House #1 was no longer a green lawn and believed that with

two permaculture homes next door to each other, we would lower the property values. (That was part of our plan)

We gladly accepted! Most of the fence is dismantled between the second and third house (due to cooperative tenants who live there), and we are discussing helping a friend purchase it. She lives there now as a tenant. Linda and I will help with some of the upfront costs, as might her wealthy brother in need of tax deductions. She will make the payments by converting part of the garage into another bedroom, and renting all the rooms. It won't cost much more than this to make all the monthly payments.

Now is anyone interested in helping purchase the houses with backyards adjacent to ours? We hope to cooperatively own 6 or 8 homes with common backyards within the next 5 years. Who knows, maybe in 20 years, we'll have turned the whole neighborhood into a permacultural reserve. (By the way, anyone have ideas on what to do with the streets?)

Kevin Wolf & Linda Cloud
 724 N St., Davis, CA 95616

Reports from Regional Groups

Editor's note: Each issue of The Permaculture Activist includes this regular column covering the growing number of permaculture groups and projects appearing all over North America. We ask that anyone with news and events to report please contact: Editor, The Permaculture Activist, 4649 Sunnyside N., Seattle, WA, 98103.

Sonoran Permaculture Association

The fledgling Sonoran Permaculture Association is full of life and growing quickly. We are an informal collection of individuals and groups who are exploring how we can bring about sustainable living in our fragile southwestern desert. Our goal is to encourage individual responsibility for the benefit of both community and bioregion. We wish to network with anyone who is harmoniously creating (or dreaming of creating) any aspect of sustainable living in drylands.

We invite you to network with us. To interact with the Sonoran Permaculture Association, all you need do is to get on our mailing list. You will then receive our networking newsletter, *Exploring Sustainable Living in Drylands* (suggested donation; \$5 to \$25 a year) with information on future gatherings, work parties and workshops. Send us names of other interested people. Share with us your experiences and your ideas. Join us to share ways of living that enrich all life on our home planet.

Here are some of our up-coming events:

April 30 - May 1

Sustainable Living In Drylands, An overview of Permaculture Design.

Taught by the Drylands Permaculture Team, this weekend workshop will be held at the Sunglow resort ranch on the west side of the beautiful Chiricahua Mountains in Southeastern Arizona. To be covered: • Permaculture Design Principles • How To Select Land • Low Cost Housing • Water Harvesting Systems • Independent Energy Systems • Gardens and Tree Planting • Visions of A Sustainable Future. Course fee; \$95. Sleeping accommodations at ranch; \$15 for both Friday and Saturday nights. All rooms have fully furnished kitchens. Camping available in National Forest. To pre-register, send \$25 deposit to: Sonoran Permaculture Association, Box S, Dept. DPT, Bisbee, 85603. Make checks payable to Cathe Fish. For more details, Tim Murphy (602) 792-4106 in Tucson; Bill Steen (602) 455-5548 Canelo; or Cathe Fish (602) 432-5109 in Bisbee.

May '88

Straw Bale Work Party

A permaculture family will be constructing a low cost, energy efficient straw bale structure on their property on the Gila River in New Mexico. They invite anyone interested in participating to contact them for the specifics. Camping available on the property. Susan Mullen and Michael Moore, Box 26, Bisbee, Arizona, 85603, (602) 432 5109 or (505) 535 4352 Gila, New Mexico.

May 21 - 22

Drylands Weekend Workshop In Northern Arizona

Sustainable living in drylands, an overview of Permaculture design. Same information as April 30 - May 1st, except location; Sedona, Arizona. You must supply your own accommodations.

July 23 - 24

Drylands Weekend Workshop in southeastern Arizona.

Sustainable living in drylands; an overview of Permaculture design. Same location and information as April 30 - May 1.

Fall '88

Experiencing the Runoff Homestead.

Interested in having a hands on experience of Dan and Karen Howell's runoff homestead in Datil, New Mexico? They will be hosting 5 day workshops starting this fall. The delay is due to the building of their guest house to accommodate the participants. Contact Dan and Karen Howell for details at Box 74, Datil, New Mexico, 87821, (505)7722634.

Fall '88

Bill Mollison teaches Permaculture

Bill Mollison, the Australian founder of the Permaculture movement, is making plans to be in Arizona this fall for a special project. While here he would also present Workshops or Design Courses for the general public if we can demonstrate enough interest in advance.

Please pass the word. Respond to Tim Murphy, 1250 E. Edison, Tucson, Arizona, 85719, (602) 792 4106. This won't happen unless you ask for it! Let Tim know which course you are interested in;

- An all day event; Presentation and Potluck, approx. cost \$60
- Weekend workshop; Permaculture concepts, approx. cost \$150
- 2 week Designer's course; Permaculture for Arid Lands, approx. cost \$600.

The Synergist

will continue to function as the East Coast connecting newsletter for permaculture enthusiasts. Contact: Shirlee Seaborne, 5810-20th Rd., N., Arlington, VA 22205 (Subscription: \$6.00/year).

TIPSY: Fifth Permaculture Yearbook Stresses Solutions

"Solutions," a discussion of difficulties and alternatives in halting the global ecological collapse and beginning the healing of the planet, will be the over-riding theme of the fifth edition of *The International Permaculture Species Yearbook* (TIPSY #5) now in preparation. Articles slated to appear include pieces on ethics; environment and economics; attunement with nature; difficulties in transfer of solutions at the village level; agroforestry for deforested tropics; an alternative to the current monetary system; a simple technique for laying down accurate contour lines without purchased tools; high-yield rice production techniques suitable to incorporation into permaculture; and integration of health care in permaculture.

A special section of TIPSY #5 will treat sustainable food systems: ways to obtain food while nurturing the Earth. Aquaculturist Bill McLarney writes about "Chinampa Agriculture in the Valley of Mexico." Herbalist and plant explorer James Duke offers a trilogy with articles on using plants as guideposts to the seasons, adoption of wild species into the permaculture garden, and selecting crop plants superior at photosynthesis and nitrogen fixing. Also included will be a peice on circle gardens incorporating design work by Australian permaculture founder Bill Mollison, British healer Thelma Snell, environmentalist Richard Webb's drawing from the Irish Permaculture Design Course, and TIPSY Editor Dan Hemenway's own Yankee angles on curves in the garden.

TIPSY #5 will see a further expansion of TRIP (The Resources of International Permaculture), a global green pages of groups involved in permaculture, sustainable food systems, alternative economics, bioregionalism, green politics, genetic resources, forest and tree concerns and a number of related concerns.

TIPSY #5 is now available at a prepublication price of US \$15.00 plus 10% postage and handling for North America and 20% elsewhere, surface mail. To order, send US funds, drawn on a US bank or by international money order, to Yankee Permaculture, c/o Betsy Keenan, Box 264, Maloy IA 50852, USA. Some funds from the sale of TIPSY are set aside for planting trees to replace those used in producing the paper consumed in publication. Groups planting trees in poor countries may inquire by writing to Dan Hemenway, Editor, 40A Brooks St., Worcester MA 01606.

Permaculture Educational Programs

In each issue of The Permaculture Activist, we print news of permaculture educational programs being offered around North America. We publish this information as a service to our readers, and to allow more people to participate in these programs. Except where noted, these programs are completely autonomous from PINA. They are funded, organized and taught by independent regional groups and individuals involved in permaculture work. Publication here does not imply certification or endorsement by PINA.

Edible Landscaping Class

Shery Litwin (Program Co-ordinator for PINA) has been teaching edible landscaping to several of us, but in an informal way, which, while very helpful to us, has obviously been a less productive and somewhat fragmented use of her time.

After watching Shery and Carl (Woestendiek) pioneer the field of edible landscaping here in Seattle for the last several years, there have been those of us who, emboldened by their efforts, have ventured out to do the same. And while we all have strengths in particular areas, it's also true that our newly developing skills have been somewhat inconsistent.

Recognizing that the traditional avenues of education have sorely neglected this specialty, that the responsibility for education truly does rest within ourselves, and that if there ever was an opportunity to be innovative with an eye to creating win-win situations for all concerned - Shery, ourselves, and our prospective clients are pleased to formally announce the birth of an Edible Landscaping Class through the auspices of PINA.

We've purposely kept this class small (there are six of us) while we are trying out some new models. The desire is to create a working model for teaching edible landscaping that would be replicated here, and could be shared with other communities.

The first and foremost consideration was to avoid overburdening Shery with yet 'another task' begging her skills and leaving her essentially unsupported. Thus, her pay for teaching us comes to her in two ways: 1) \$2.50/person/hour (a total of \$15.00/hour from the group) for each hour of her time spent in preparation and actual teaching, to be paid to PINA and; 2) Our creative idea: Shery will also be paid in "volunteer" hours - hour for hour - from each person in the class, meaning that each hour of Shery's time will generate six hours of "volunteer" time for PINA. Since time is always the commodity in too short supply, it seemed necessary and vital to the success of this class to acknowledge its value in real terms.

Feeling intuitively that while theoretical knowledge has its place in our education, really practical, hands-on, dirt-under-our-fingernails exposure is more important. Thus, we are utilizing "real-life" people who would like to have edible landscapes on their yards and properties as our classroom. They will be billed for the designs we create for them, but in a way that speaks both to our 'apprenticeship' status and to our goal of producing designs of excellence and integrity.

Fees for clients are \$25.00 for each of the first two hours, and \$15.00/hour thereafter. Based on Shery's experience, people will be billed for what would be a reasonable amount of time to complete each task, not for the total 'learning curve' time involved.

Individual designs will be completed by a design team of two, with review by Shery and the group at the completion of each discrete task (e.g., needs assessment, site mapping and analysis, preliminary design, final design, etc).

And finally, where will the fees go? 50% of the fees are to be distributed to the primary design team with the remainder split equally among the other members of the group. In the first design, Shery will be the primary designer while the rest of us will observe and, at times, actively participate.

A total of four designs are scheduled, with a decision by consensus on three more designs for further experience.

Group Resource Bank

Think about how complex permaculture design work is, how challenging it is to educate yourself effectively, how difficult it is to muster all the resources, and then to present them effectively (under a variety of circumstances), so that these ideas are accessible (and genuinely achievable!) to those for whom we create designs.

The idea of a Group Resource Bank followed closely on the heels of the class. Each person, over the course of the class, is being asked to develop a 'tool' that can be shared by the group on a continuing basis. The object is to create a diverse collection of these 'tools' for the group, ranging all the way from a slide show about edible landscaping, to packets of pertinent information/articles for our clients, to a list of people providing high quality installation and/or construction, selling native edibles, organic soil amendments, specializing in organic pest management, to a maintenance program patterned after Earl Barnhardt's idea (put forth in *The Permaculture Activist*, Vol. 1 Issue 1).

Utilizing the synergy of this group of seven to generate a consistent volume of volunteer hours for PINA, produce quality designs for real people, and to create a Group Resource Bank for ourselves represents a very real application of permaculture concepts. I like it!

Submitted by Julianne Jaz
6215-21st Avenue, Seattle, WA 98115
(206) 526-1747

Permaculture Design Course at Slippery Rock University, May 18 - June 3

College credit: This Permaculture Design Course will carry three college credit hours in the Dept. of Parks, Recreation and Environmental Education for those who desire college credit. Approximately one half of the 72 classroom hours will be in practical designing.

Instructors for the course will be Darrell Frey and Dawn Shiner, both Permaculture Design Course graduates.

Fees: Tuition for credit - \$210; Tuition for non-credit - \$105; Room & Board - \$172; Meals only - \$80 Off-campus housing is also available. A non-refundable registration fee of \$50 for credit bearing and \$25 for non credit bearing is to be submitted with registration. Completed registration may be done through the mail before May 18.

Contact: ALTER Project, Slippery Rock University, Slippery Rock, PA 16057. (412) 794-7332 or 794-7397.

Drylands Permaculture Design Course

Dates & Location: November 25 thru December 12, 1988 in the interior Pacific Northwest. Michael Pilarski will be the main instructor.

Contact: Michael Pilarski, Friends of the Trees, PO Box 1466, Chelan, WA 98816. Phone: (509) 687-9714

New Alchemy Semester in Sustainable Design

The New Alchemy Semester in Sustainable Design combines hands-on experience with classroom work at the Institute's twelve-acre research and demonstration center on Cape Cod, MA. This cooperative effort between New Alchemy Institute and the National Audubon Society Expedition Institute is geared for third-year college students or persons with equivalent experience. Students can receive academic credit for their Semester course work through Lesley Coliege or through their own schools.

- * Permaculture design
- * Organic market gardening
- * Solar greenhouse management
- * Integrated pest management
- * Community resource systems
- * Energy-efficient building design

Dates: January 23 - May 19, 1989

Credits Available: 16

Contact: Semester Manager, New Alchemy Institute, 237 Haichville Road, East Falmouth, MA 02536.
Phone: (617) 564-6301.

Permaculture Educational Programs

The Central Rocky Mountain Permaculture Foundation

Permaculture Design Course:
Basalt Mountain, Colorado
September 17 - 26, 1988

This course will emphasize permaculture as it can be applied to market gardening, using the existing market garden as a demonstration. Topics will include:

- Assessing human needs and social constraints.
- Analysing environmental factors
- Diversity, stability, resilience of eco-design
- Resource planning - solar, mineral, water, biological
- Time as a planned resource, deciding priorities
- Working as a consultant
- Marketing strategy
- Working in developing nations
- Report writing

Instructors: Michael Wenger has been a certified Permaculture Design consultant and instructor since 1982. He has worked as a consultant on projects in India, Nepal and Thailand as well as in Hawaii and Colorado. Jerome Osentowski is also a Permaculture Design Course graduate and has seven years experience in high altitude market gardening. He served as the Land Manager and Head Gardener at the Verena Project. He presently makes his living by consulting on permaculture designs and maintaining an integrated intensive garden & greenhouse, sprout and chicken operation.

Location: The course will be conducted on the site of Jerome's market gardening operation - 8 acres of remote Colorado mountain terrain which support the house, intensive garden, greenhouse and chickens. (see the article on Jerome in *The Permaculture Activist*, February, 1988)

Tuition: including all organic meals, lodging, curriculum materials and field trips is \$475. Registration is limited to 20 participants. An initial nonrefundable deposit of \$50 is required, the remainder due by Sept. 10. Weekend or single day attendance is possible at \$50 per day. A limited number of work trades are available - to apply, please send a letter about yourself.

Workshops: Permaculture for Home and Market Garden
May 7 - 8 & August 13 - 14

Topics: Greenhouse structure, heating and cooling systems; Cloches; Succession and companion planting; Biodynamic composting; Marketing strategy; Bedding plants; Sprouts; Transplanting; Mulch; Cover cropping; Vermiculture; Integrated pest management; Small animal foraging systems; Wild foods. Discussion of these topics will continue in successive workshops, in accordance with the progressing season.

Cost: \$45/day

Elfin Permaculture 1988 Teaching, Workshop and Lecture Schedule

May 23 - June 11. Ames, Iowa. 3-week intensive Permaculture Design Course. Contact: Joe Lynch, Rt 4, Ames, IA 50010. (515) 292-0117.

June 12 - July 17. Open for lectures, weekend or 10-day workshops, or full design course.

July 26 - August 14. Port Burwell, Ontario, Canada. 3-week intensive Permaculture Design Course. Contact: Sr. Anne Lonergan, Holy Cross Centre, Port Burwell, Ontario N0J 1T0, CANADA. (419) 874-4502.

Mid Aug. - Sept. Open for lectures, workshops, design course, possibly in the Northeastern U.S.

Sept 30 - Oct 1. Bar Harbor, Maine. Introduction to Permaculture Weekend Workshop. Contact: Kathy Van Gorder, PO Box 377, Southwest Harbor ME 04679. (207) 244-3615.

Oct. 7 - 15. Blairstown, New Jersey. 10-day intensive Permaculture Design Workshop. Oct 7 - 9 will also be open to weekend participants. Not for permaculture certification. Contact: Sr. Miriam McGillis, Genesis Farm, Box 622, Blairstown NJ 07825. (201) 362-6735.

Late Fall. Seeking to offer a Permaculture Design Course in Hawaii.

To schedule a Lecture, Workshop or Course, contact: Dan Hemenway at the addresses above or at 40A Brooks St., Worcester, MA 01606. We return telephone calls collect. A deposit is required to hold a date. Special terms are available for courses given in poor countries.

Volunteers are needed to help with fundraisers, typing, bulk mail coordination, volunteer coordination, for TIPSYP, Robin and Elfin Permaculture.

Permaculture Workshop Putney, Vermont July 29 - 31

Instructors: David Jacke and Sue Colpas-Ross.

Contact: Alice Maes, PO Box 287, Putney, VT 05346. (802) 387-4881

Contact for workshops and the Permaculture Design Course:

Jerome Osentowski
Central Rocky Mountain Permaculture Foundation
PO Box 631
Basalt CO 81621

Native American Permaculture Design Course

Bear Tribe Medicine Society
Vision Mountain, WA
June 1 - 14, 1988 .

Location: the Buffalo Hunt Garden, a permaculture demonstration site at the Bear Tribe's Self-Reliance Center, located on Vision Mountain, 35 miles North of Spokane, Washington.

Topics: Design in a Permaculture System; Site Planning; Plant and Animal Arrangement; Household Energy Development and Food Production; Waterworks (dams, ponds, and aquaculture); Energy and Nutrient Cycling; Resource Planning (solar, mineral, water, and biological); Permaculture and Third World Development. The primary focus of the course, aside from the "nuts-and-bolts of permaculture design," is to present a native American philosophical/spiritual perspective in the context of practical agro-historical applications of the Earth Care Ethic. A respectful awareness of Amerindian culture and knowledge of appropriate behavior at ceremonies translates into affirmative, cross-cultural communication with indigenous peoples of the Third World.

Additional Topics: How Native Americans, the original ecologists, related to the Earth and to all the creatures on her; How you can practice a personal ecology that can help with the healing of the Earth at this time of ecological catastrophe; Historical perspectives of indigenous peoples and the Earth Care Ethic; Earth Changes and Prophecy.

Instructors: Simon Henderson of the Bear Tribe and Ianto Evans of Aprovecho Institute will lead a teaching team which will include; Michael Pilarski of Friends of the Trees Society; Teachers of the Bear Tribe, Ethnobotanist and herbalist, Phillis Hogan, Dr. John Allen Ross, Professor of Anthropology, Eastern Washington University; and others.

Cost: \$550. Part of the fee provides scholarships. Cost includes instruction, camp site, food and field trips. \$100 deposit. 25 person limit. Permaculture Design Course graduates who would like to participate in teaching can attend the course gratis, although a contribution for food and cooks will be required.

Contact: Simon Henderson, Native American Permaculture Design Course, c/o Bear Tribe Medicine Society, PO Box 148, Tum Tum, WA 99034.

Also at the Bear Tribe:

Self Reliance Intensive: New Age Survival Skills,

August 22 through Sept. 4.

Two week intensive on long-term food storage, seed bunkers, crafts, hide tanning, pemmican making, jerking meat and dehydrating fruits and vegetables, harvesting the garden and wildcrafting herbs, and other skills. Contact: same as above.

Permaculture Educational Programs

Permaculture in the Third World

Course 1: June 18 - July 3, Oregon.
Course 2: August 6 - 21, Tlaxcala, Mex.

In response to the great surge of interest in Third World Permaculture, and the success of courses in 1985, 1986, and 1987, Aprovecho Institute and the Permaculture Institute of North America (PINA) will jointly sponsor another two-part sequence in 1988.

Each course will bring together a team of experienced teachers from many disciplines. Course 1, held at Aprovecho Research Center in Oregon, will help improve skills in evaluating ecology and land use, teach permaculture techniques and prepare people for Third World work. There will be hands-on experience in appropriate technology, cookstove construction, special techniques for tree planting, building and food production. Course 2, held at a rural location in Tlaxcala, Mexico, will expose participants to real problems by immersion in rural Mexican life. Daily field trips will visit live examples of the techniques discussed in Course 1.



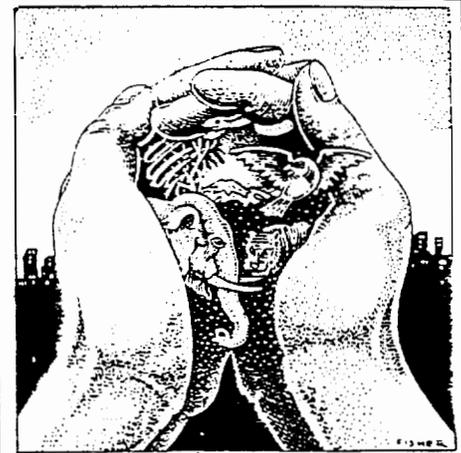
Topics will include: principles of permaculture design; small-scale agriculture; agroforestry; reading the landscape; local food and fuel production; strategies for high altitudes, arid and tropical areas, erosion control, water conservation and soil improvement; biological pest control. Examples of project successes and failures will be analyzed.

Courses are aimed at land and resource planners, development workers, extension agents, students and teachers of Third World conditions, foresters, international networkers, workers in alternative agriculture, volunteers joining Peace Corps., etc. We encourage a wide range of abilities, skills and experience, and especially people from the Third World.

The first course is essentially a permaculture design course and is open to all. The second course is intended for those who have successfully completed course 1, another permaculture design course, or the equivalent. Instruction will be in both English and Spanish.

Tuition, including all meals, accommodation, curriculum materials and field trips is US \$600 for each course (\$100 deposit required); \$1100 for both parts, excluding international transport. Part of the fee provides scholarships to Latin Americans. Partial scholarships or work trades must be arranged well in advance. A 10% discount for private individuals only who pay in full by April 18, 1988. Enrollment limit-25. Third World residents can often find bursaries through international agencies, but should start searching immediately.

Contact: Third World Course
Aprovecho Institute,
80574 Hazelton Road,
Cottage Grove, OR 97424,
Phone: (503) 942-9434.



Bioregional Permaculture Design Course

Cortez Island, British Columbia
August 28 - Sept. 14, 1988.

This 18-day intensive Permaculture Design course offers an opportunity to recognize and learn about natural ecosystems and their design and implementation to create balanced environments along with the social and economic benefits inherent in a balanced ecology. The timing of the course allows bioregionalists attending NABC III (3rd North American Bioregional Congress), which takes place August 21-26, the opportunity to attend a Permaculture Design Course.

Location: The course will be held at Linnaea Farm on Cortez Island, one of the Discovery Islands, which are about 100 miles north of Vancouver, between Vancouver Island and the mainland. Linnaea Farm is a beautiful 315-acre property containing forest and ecological preserves, pastures, hayfields, livestock, orchards, large gardens, and farm buildings. Linnaea Farm is one of the properties stewarded by the Turtle Island Land Trust.

Topics to be covered include: The principles of permaculture design; Multi-purpose shelterbelt, woodlot, orchard, and forage systems. Integrated pest, fire, and flood defense systems. Species selection, placement and management. Revegetation and afforestation techniques. Principles of natural systems and design (patterning). Cold temperate, warm temperate, subtropical and tropical strategies. Also: ethics, observation, zones, sectors, landscape profiles, keyline, plant succession & ecology, microclimates, arid-land techniques, humid-land techniques, forests, agroforestry, water and irrigation systems, home gardens, broadscale techniques, rangeland management, small livestock, large livestock, urban permaculture, bio-architecture, appropriate technology, recycling/waste disposal, soil conservation & ecosystem rehabilitation, aquaculture, mariculture, wildlife management, plant propagation, economic alternatives, bioregional organization, Land access strategies, farm/city links, how permaculture trainees operate, design process, report writing, client needs, village development, the Fourth World, spiritual aspects, communicating with nature.

Landscape Designing in Nature's Footsteps

how to plan and design for efficiency, beauty and sustainability in your landscape or farmscape

- Hands on design experience
- Design process with exercises in diagraming and conceptual drawings
- Inventory and mapping methods
- Applying permaculture principles to our problems
- Guidelines for finding the "right" piece of land

May 14 & 15, 1988
Ashland, Oregon

With: Bonnie Bayard - *Landscape Architect*
Peter Giffen - *Landscape Designer specializing in native plants*
Rick Landt - *Permaculture Designer*
Tom Ward - *Author, Botanist, Herbalist, Wildcrafter and Permaculture Designer*



Sponsored by:
Siskiyou Permaculture Resources Group (non-profit)
PO Box 874
Ashland, OR 97520

Further Information:
Rick (503) 482-1186
Peter (503) 488-0311
Bonnie (503) 773-4286

Allied Groups

North American Bioregional Congress III - NABC III

Bioregion = life region - a part of the earth with similar patterns of plant/animal life, usually dictated by climate and land forms. The boundaries of human cultures, before industrialization, were often the same as bioregional boundaries. The people who lived within each unique "bioregion" evolved unique living patterns and cultures as a response to their bioregion's resources and parameters.

Bioregionalism is a movement for strengthening and reestablishing the diversity of human cultures and their interconnections with their bioregion. Bioregionalists call for: local control of resources; decentralized governance; quality goods made by local artisans from local resources; local food production grown by sustainable, ecologically sound methods; ecological land use; and respect for all living things. All the Earth is Sacred.

NABC III will be held August 21 - 26 at the Paradise Valley Conference Centre, near Squamish, British Columbia, about 50 miles north of Vancouver.

Registration fees for NABC III are US \$100-150 (sliding scale) plus lodging costs (zero-\$80 for the week).

In addition to the workshops, committees, and plenaries that have been part of NABC in the past, NABC III will have a new emphasis on presentations from local bioregional groups; on bioregional culture, displays, arts and ceremony; and on non-plenary circles where people can share their own interests and activities.

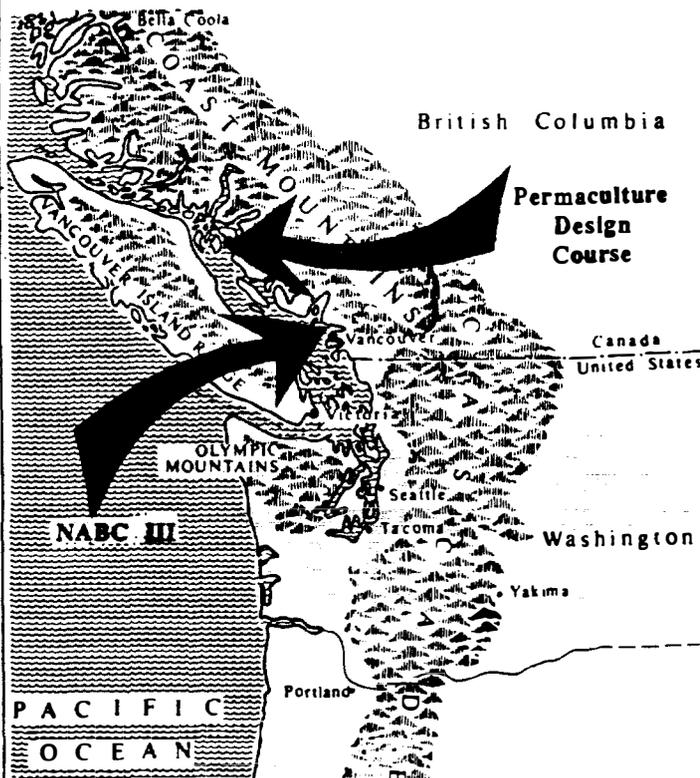
For information on NABC III contact:
Glen Makepeace and/or Judith Plant
PO Box 99
Lillooet, British Columbia V0K 1V0, Canada

Fees: \$450 to \$550 sliding scale. Canadians pay in Canadian \$ and U.S. participants pay in US \$. Partial scholarships may be available. Fees cover meals, lodging, and curriculum materials. A \$75 deposit will reserve a spot (\$50 refundable) Please send a brief description of your experience, activities and interests in relation to permaculture and bioregionalism, why you want to attend the course, and what you expect to get out of it.

Required Reading: Permaculture One and Permaculture Two and the NABC II Proceedings.

Certification: Course graduates will be certified as Permaculture Designer trainees and after two years experience will be eligible for a diploma of applied perma-culture design. Graduates are entitled to use the term "Permaculture" in the pursuit of a livelihood and for educational purposes.

Contact: Michael Pilarski, Friends of the Trees, PO Box 1466, Chelan, WA 98816. Phone: (509) 687-9714
Or: Box 99, Lillooet, British Columbia V0K 1V0, Canada



Instructors: The primary instructors are Michael Pilarski of Friends of the Trees Society, and Bruce Bebe of Waipuna Associates, Maui, Hawaii. Michael has been a homesteader for the past 15 years, and is a rural networker/organizer on local, bioregional, national and international levels. Bruce is a consultant in Hawaii in architecture; as well as in permaculture environmental and landscape planning.

Special guest presentations may include Dr. John Quinney, director of the New Alchemy Institute; Ianto Evans, Aprovecho Institute; Shery Litwin and Sego Jackson of the Permaculture Institute of North America; Thelma Snell, former managing editor of TIPSy; Michael Linton, founder of the LETS economic system; and Tad Montgomery of Gap Mountain Permaculture.

We are seeking the collaboration and participation of other permaculture activists. If you have a particular expertise that would qualify you as a guest lecturer, please contact us. We'd like to keep course costs low and cannot afford to pay large fees.

Dates: The Design Course will convene from August 28 to September 14. A boat will leave from Squamish to Cortez Island on August 27 and we will boat back to Squamish on Sept. 14. NABC III will run August 21 - 26, 1988.

Course Size: limited to 30

Accommodations: There are bunks in a dormitory as well as unlimited camping space. There is a motel one mile away.

At Living Tree Centre we grow Historic Apple Trees including:

- Reinette Simirenko from the Ukraine, precocious and abundant in our field trials.
- Pink Pearl, watermelon pink inside.
- Calville Blanc d'Hiver, strange in appearance, refreshing in flavor. The apple of the Kings of France.
- Warren Pear, better than Comice, practically immune to fireblight.

Our Journal/Catalog describes 66 historic apple varieties. It contains a step-by-step Planting Guide and a handy Historic Apple Index. Flip it over for research articles on biological, life energy in people, plants, earth and atmosphere. We can become more vividly, pulsatingly alive and re-create the earth at the same time.



Excellent prospects for diversified commercial orchards and backyard fruit gardens.

Send \$6.00 for your copy. Price of Journal/Catalog refundable with purchase of a tree.

Living Tree Centre
P.O.Box 797
Bollinas, CA 94924
(415) 868-2224

Allied Groups

The Socially Responsible Use of Money

Saturday, May 14, 1988

University of California, Davis

A conference for concerned investors interested in both profits and principles. "Our money talks louder than our words. Every dollar we invest is a vote for the kind of future we want for ourselves and our children: a world destroyed by war, pollution, and oppression or a world alive with cooperation, justice, equality, and respect for the earth." Jeff Gottesman.

Workshops offered:

Series 1

- A) Financial Literacy: Everything you Always Wanted to Know About Money but Were Afraid to Ask
- B) Divestment and Fiduciary Responsibility (for Institutional Representatives)
- C) Planning for Peacetime Economy/East-West Economic Cooperation
- D) Community Investments for Cooperative Economic Development

Series 2:

- E) Investing in Appropriate Technology
- F) Investing Internationally for Third World Cooperative Development
- G) Choosing a Clean Bank, Credit Union, Money Market, and Credit Card
- H) Your Favorite Non-Profit Peace and Justice Organization Offers You Profitable Investments—especially for fund-raisers & those over 50

Series 3:

- I) Researching Your Clean Portfolio
- J) War Tax Alternatives for Investors of Conscience
- K) Women's Financial Empowerment: Taking Money into Our Own Hands
- L) South Africa: Divestment, Apartheid, and Economic Isolation

Registration—\$20.00 in advance, \$25.00 at the door.

Scholarships are available. To Register send name & address with a check, payable to SRCP-Conference, to: Investment Conference Sacramento Religious Community for Peace
P.O. Box 163078
Sacramento, CA 95816

For additional brochures or information, please call conference coordinator Jeff Gottesman toll free at (800) 952-5426

International Herb Growers and Marketers Association

HERB'S '88, the 3rd Annual Conference/Trade Show of the International Herb Growers and Marketers Association (IHGMA) to be held in Baton Rouge, June 19-22, 1988.

The HERB'S 88 Conference is designed to help the new cottage industries emerging in response to the exploding demand for herbs and herb products, as well as the larger herb growers, producers, and marketers. Conference sessions will include the latest herb market trends such as aromatherapy, herbal body care, fresh cut herb. Herbalists will speak about the latest information on herbal medicine. Sessions on alternative cash crops such as shiitake mushrooms, fresh flowers, plug productions, and perennials are included. Leaders in the herb field will talk on organic herb growing in both the greenhouse and on large acreage. Experts will give workshops on the making of potpourri and perfume. Other sessions will cover herb growing, processing, and packaging, marketing and distribution. Sound business management sessions are also scheduled.

For more information on HERB'S '88 Conference and Trade Show, contact Maureen Buehrle, Executive Director, IHGMA, PO Box 281, Silver Spring, PA 17575. (717) 684-9756

Seventh Assembly of the 4th World Community Economics as if the Earth Mattered

Meredeth College, Raleigh, NC

July 31 - August 4, 1988

The Fourth World is a drive to affirm the inalienable rights of urban neighborhoods and rural villages to make their own decisions about their own lives; a drive to affirm the right of distinct ethnic groupings to rule themselves; a drive to break down all big powers into their ethnic or bio-regional areas, a drive to promote such forms of wider cooperation as are needed on a strictly separate and functional basis which will avoid the obvious dangers of world government and similar dead-ends.

The fourth world is neither capitalist nor socialist; neither 'left' nor 'right.' Its concern for the human scale transcends such confrontational forms of mass politics in a quest for a style of politics based on local community consensus.

Rather than continuing to suffer the dominance of a few great powers it seeks a world of thousands of small nations each having localized forms of economic and political management so that power, instead of being concentrated in a few hands, is safely dispersed among many. In this way we shall be able to diminish, if indeed we do not abolish, the danger of global war, global forms of economic mismanagement, and ecological disasters.

Full Conference fee, includes 4 nights accomodation, 12 meals, all events and a copy of the proceedings: \$150, or \$130 if paid before June 1. Deduct \$30 if no room needed.

Make checks payable to: School of Living, 7th Assembly, 3030 Sleepy Hollow Rd., Falls Church, VA 22042.

OXFAM

Oxfam America is an international agency that funds self-development projects and disaster relief in poor countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and also prepares and distributes educational materials for people in the United States on the issues of development and hunger. The name "Oxfam" comes for the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, founded in England in 1942.

Oxfam America, based in Boston, is one of seven autonomous Oxfams around the world (Great Britain, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Quebec, Hong Kong, and the United States). Oxfam America is a nonsectarian, nonprofit agency that neither seeks nor accepts U.S. government funds. All contributions are tax-deductible to the extent permitted by law.

Oxfam America, Main Office: 115 Broadway, Boston, MA 02116. (617) 482-1211. West Coast office: 513 Valencia St. #8, San Francisco, CA 94110. (415) 863-3981.

1988 Organic Wholesalers Directory & Yearbook: Organic Food & Farm Supplies

The 1988 Organic Wholesalers Directory & Yearbook is the reference to have by your phone, if you are serious about organic foods, farming, or gardening. In the Directory & Yearbook, you can find:

- 22 categories of organic food products;
- 7 categories of organic farm supplies (beneficial insects, biocontrol products, feed for animals, fertilizers, nursery stock, untreated seeds, soil conditioners),
- farm services such as consulting, books, educational services, and laboratory testing.
- tips on selling to wholesalers.
- local and regional organic certification organizations, trade organizations, support groups (schools, research institutes, public policy centers, etc.), and periodicals.

The 1988 Organic Wholesalers Directory & Yearbook is now available for \$15 from: California Action Network, PO Box 464, Davis, CA 95617.

Allied Groups

Windstar Foundation

The Windstar Foundation's Land Education Program is offering its seventh season of summertime internships, apprenticeships, and workshops. Located in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, Windstar teaches innovative, ecologically sound food growing techniques and concepts. Individuals receive "hands-on" experience complimented by readings, lectures and discussions covering all aspects of sustainable agriculture. For program information and schedules please contact: Mary Trahan, The Windstar Foundation, 2317 Snowmass Creek Road, Snowmass, CO 81654. (303) 927-4777. Workshop Schedule:

Bioshelter Food Production
Full Week: July 25 - 29
Weekend: July 16 - 17

High Altitude Gardening
Full Week: July 25 - 29
Weekend: June 4 - 5

Small Scale Farming
Full Week: July 25 - 29
Weekend: June 4 - 5

Bioshelter Design
Full Week: Aug. 30 - Sept 3
Weekend: June 4 - 5

High Altitude Landscaping
Full Week: Aug. 30 - Sept. 3
Weekend: July 16 - 17

Land Stewardship
Full Week: Aug. 30 - Sept. 3
Weekend: July 16 - 17

Prices: Full Week: \$275 (\$50 non-refundable deposit); Weekend: \$100 with tipi lodging, \$60 without (\$25 deposit).

Kokokahi Hunger Mission

Focus: Kokokahi Hunger Mission, a 10-year old mission of Kokokahi Church, seeks to alleviate problems of hunger in the humid tropics, principally focusing on Southeast Asia. It has two main foci: 1) educating visitors on the nutritional value of tropical crops and the problems of hunger in the tropics; and 2) Coconducting a training program in Tropical Rural Nutrition and Subsistence Agriculture, for students coming from the humid tropics.

Site: At Kokokahi, nutrition, not the dollar, is the bottom line. The planting scheme (on 4.5 acres) is organized, in large part, around nutrient categories, with additional categories based on plant usage. Crop production methods are organic, and perennial crops are emphasized to minimize erosion problems in food production on hillsides.

Training Program: The training program in Tropical Rural Nutrition and Subsistence Agriculture lasts one year. Trainees come from the 'low wet tropics' so that crops grown in their country can also be grown at Kokokahi. Trainees should minimally, have a high school education, and should be fairly proficient in speaking and reading English. Trainees must have a strong commitment to helping the rural poor people of their country, preferably knowing the group of people with whom they wish to be working when they return to their country. Food, housing, and medical insurance is provided for trainees by Kokokahi while the trainees stay at Kokokahi. If you know any potential trainees for this program, please contact us at: Kokokahi Hunger Mission, 45-741 Ko St., Kaneohe, Oahu, HI 96744. (808) 247-1349 or 247-5061



Letters

Editor's note: We welcome your letters on any subject of interest to other permaculture activists. We prefer to print concise requests for specific information on plant material, animal husbandry, appropriate technology and any other sort of permaculture practice, or issue of global concern.

As you read through these letters, you may find that they pose unanswered questions. Please feel free to correspond with the writers (and send us a copy of the letter if you have good answers to the questions posed). In this way we hope to increase communication and effective problem solving among our members and readers. Thanks for your help.

Dear PINA;

We are a firm of international business coordinators with clients throughout the Middle East, North and East Africa, Pakistan, India and Europe.

We provide the services of representation for foreign businessmen wishing to undertake joint manufacturing, technology exchanges, natural resource development, etc.

We are receiving requests from our clients to assist with developing agricultural projects and natural resource developments.

Our goals are to offer only ecologically and economically sound agricultural methods to our clients that will benefit the soil and provide financial stability for the farmers and their families undertaking these projects.

Our firm is very concerned about the present, modern farming methods and industries that are depleting the soil throughout the world.

We are seeking organizations, researchers, suppliers and any other people involved with natural farming, so that we may offer their services and/or equipment and supplies to our clients.

We looking forward to receiving information on your organization and its services.

Very truly yours,

Jennifer V Payne,
Vice President
Research Systems & Associates
Internationale,
PO Box 1063
Fayetteville, AR 72702-1063.
(501) 761-3464

Editor's note: We suggest that individuals and organizations working in appropriate fields contact Ms. Payne.

Dear Sirs,

I have in hand a selection articles from your journal which I got from a friend, from your publication of November, 1987.

I am writing to inquire how we can subscribe to your journal, *The Permaculture Activist*. We are newly established organization and are working towards setting up a Permaculture Institute here in Botswana. Since we still do not have any funds, how can your institution help us to acquire regular issues of *The PC Activist*?

Permaculture was introduced in Botswana late last year (Nov. '87) by Bill Mollison. We would like it to thrive here in our country as well as in the neighboring countries. Our greatest snag here is the lack of funds and I am wondering how your institution could help us again in this regard.

Bill also told us of an International biannual conference which he says will be held in New Zealand in January '89. We would like to send representatives there, if we can get financial assistance. Can you help?

Thank you very much in advance for your response.

Yours faithfully,

Gao Dorothy Ndaba
Permaculture Newsletter Editor
PO Box 1256
Mahalapye
Botswana, Southern Africa

Editor's note: We have included this letter in hopes that some of our readers could donate the required funds (\$25) to provide a subscription to The Permaculture Activist for Permaculture Botswana and to publicize their need for funding to send a representative to the Third International Permaculture Conference (IPC III).

Classifieds

Books & Publications

GUIDE TO UNUSUAL HOW-TO SOURCES - describes over 50 periodicals and handbooks on alternative tech., gardening, home learning, low-cost shelters, tree growing, travel, etc. All addresses included. Free for S.A.S.E. Light Living, PO Box 190-pa, Philomath, OR 97370.

Services Offered

CONSULTATION & DESIGN offered in Puget Sound Region: Permaculture, Edible Landscape, wildlife enhancement and PNW native plantings. Sego Jackson, Eco-scape Design, PO Box 3, Greenbank, WA 98253. (206) 321-5904.

Real Estate

FOR SALE, Northern USA's only vigorous stand of tagasaste, plus 22 acres of permacultural paradise in the northern Sacramento Valley, CA. Asking \$160,000, includes buildings and farm equipment. Contact: Connie at Birkes Realty, PO Box 611, Los Molinos, CA 96055, (916) 384-1455.

97 ACRES: 68 sight licensed; campground, pool, rest., bakery, flush toilets and showers. Rec. bldg., 6rm house, rental unit in house, pond and creek, 40+ tillable acres, no spray. Woods grown ginseng. Approved plans for cabins. Near National bicycle trail, Wisconsin Dells, rivers and lakes. Trade option. Resident W8359 Hwy 82 W, Mauston, WI 53948-9728.

Land Trusts Forming

Permaculture Design Community Land Trust forming on Orcas Island. Home ownership by "sweat equity" and cooperative business opportunities. SASE: CLT, Box 195 Orcas, WA 98280

BURNING PASSION to create a permaculture life? Land trust with water, soil, livestock, forest, vegetable growing equipment and markets seeks innovative, responsible folks to share the labors, social and economic wealth in a cooperative venture. Cave Creek CLT (Community Land Trust), c/o Ardapple-Kindberg, Bass AR 72612, (501) 434-5265.

Help Wanted/Offered

WORK WITH APROVECHO INSTITUTE in sustainable food production, ecological design, 3rd World problems, education, outreach, community building, permaculture, land stewardship. Positions available: farm & garden manager, maintenance person (immediate), office manager (late summer), 2 permaculture 1-yr internships, publications help. Aprovecho Institute, 80574 Hazelton Rd, Cottage Grove, OR 97424; (503) 942-9434.

2 or 3 positions for interns, \$200/mo. + room & partial board. Working herb/vegetable/sprout farm, integrated systems, chicken heated greenhouse and other permaculture applications. Items marketed: herbs, vegetables, sunsprouts, eggs, chickens, rabbits, compost, worms. Sold through brokers, delivery route and farmers market in Aspen, CO. Acreage secluded near waterfall. Contact: Jerome Osentowski, Box 631, Basalt, CO 81621. (303) 927-4158.

Internships available to work on a large-scale, multiple-species, nitrogen-fixing, edible hedgerow (a "fedge" = food hedge) intended as a browseable living fence with fruit production & wildlife habitat. Involvement in other farm activities as well - goat dairy and market garden. Room & board + other negotiable. Contact: Chuck Hinsch, Old Mill Farm, PO Box 463, Mendocino, CA 95460.

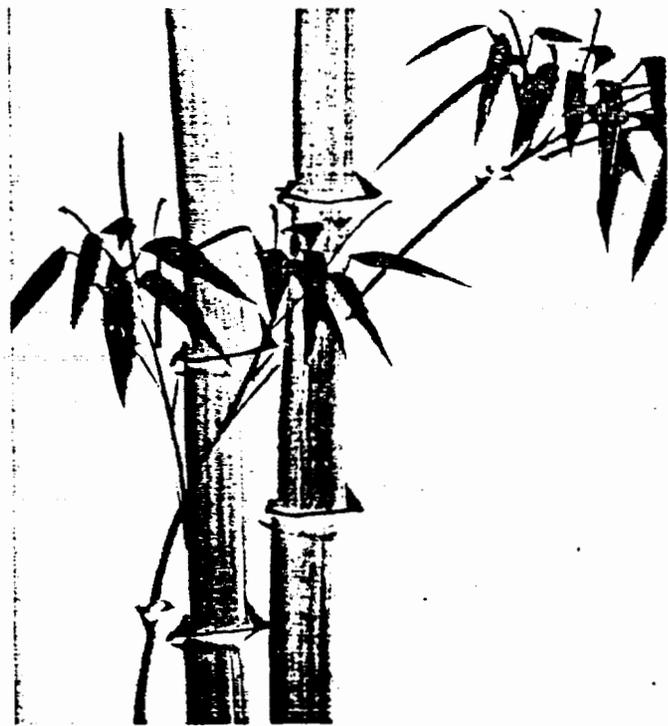
JOB OPPORTUNITY. 1 or 2 positions for interns, \$50/week + room and partial board. Assist with market herb and edible flower operation and/or with Permaculture Communications on various information services and collecting native plant seed (perennial grasses and nitrogen-fixing shrubs). Contact: Original Thoughts, 1893 Pleasant Grove Lane, Marysville, CA 95901. (916) 679-2729

THIS COULD BE YOUR AD HERE! A free 25-word classified ad is included with every 25\$ or greater membership contribution to PINA - see details next page.

Classified Ad Rates - 20¢/word, \$5.00 min. Contact: Editor: *The Permaculture Activist*, 4649 Sunnyside Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98103.

NORTHERN GROVES

HARDY BAMBOOS



Ned Jaquith 231-7322 1507 SE Alder Portland OR 97214
Rick Valley 232-1860 2326 SE Kelly Portland OR 97202

Permaculture Communications

Permaculture, Journal of the International Permaculture Association - Back issues are available - an incredible source of background information on permaculture! Issues #7 - #26 @ \$3.50 each.

Subtropical Fruits - A Compendium of Needs and Uses is a two-color poster, 26"x30" listing over 98 species and varieties of subtropical fruit trees, vines and shrubs. Great for nurseries, farmers and home orchardists. Info on each species includes climatic tolerance, fruit characteristics, plant uses, cultural/management requirements, maturity times. Cost: \$10.00 postpaid (+ 75¢ sales tax for CA residents).

Permaculture Designers Directory, 1987 Edition lists 450 graduates of Permaculture Design Courses in North America with biographical info, consulting services offered, skills, resources, farm/garden/manufactured products. Cost: \$6.00.

"Perspectives on Plant Symbiosis": \$2.50;

"Symbiont Inoculation Strategies

for the Nursery": \$3.50. Both for \$5.00.

by Michael Crofoot. These two works cover: • nitrogen-fixing bacteria • mycorrhizal fungi • their symbiotic interactions with plant roots. • methods to utilize and enhance these species for the amateur or professional plant propagator.

All of the above publications (and others) are available from:
Permaculture Communications,
PO Box 101, Davis, CA 95617.

California residents please add 6% sales tax to your order

Calendar of Events

May 18 - June 3, Slippery Rock University, PA. Permaculture Design Course with instructors Darrell Frey and Dawn Shiner. Contact: ALTER Project, Slippery Rock University, Slippery Rock, PA 16057. (412) 794-7332 or 794-7397.

May 21 - 22, Sedona, Arizona. Drylands Weekend Workshop in Northern Arizona. Contact: Cathie Fish, Sonoran Permaculture Association, PO Box "S", Dept. DPT, Bisbee, AZ 85603. (602) 432-5109

May 23 - June 11, Ames, Iowa. 3-week intensive Permaculture Design Course. Contact: Joe Lynch, Rt 4, Ames, IA 50010. (515) 292-0117.

June 1 - 14, 1988, Spokane, WA, Native American Permaculture Design Course. Contact: Bear Tribe, PO Box 9167, Spokane, WA 99209-9167. (509) 326-6561. See

June 16 - 19, Toronto, Ontario. TOES - The Other Economic Summit. Bi-national conference and forum on economic issues. Contact: ITDG/NA, Susan Hunt, Dept. of Economics, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469.

June 18 - July 3, 1988, Cottage Grove, Oregon & August 6 - 21, Tlaxcala, Mexico. Permaculture in the Third World. Inquiries to: Third World Course, Aprovecho Institute, 80574 Hazelton Road, Cottage Grove, OR 97424, Phone: (503) 942-9434.

July 23 - 24, Bisbee, AZ. Drylands Weekend Workshop in southeastern Arizona. Same information as May 21 - 22.

July 26 - August 14, Port Burwell, Ontario, Canada. 3-week intensive Permaculture Design Course. Contact: Sr. Anne Lonergan, Holy Cross Centre, Port Burwell, Ontario N0J 1T0, CANADA. (419)- 874-4502.

July 29 - 31, Putney, Vermont. Permaculture Workshop with instructors David Jacke and Sue Colpas-Ross. Contact: Alice Maes, PO Box 287, Putney, VT 05346. (802) 387-4881

August 21-26, British Columbia, Third North American Bioregional Congress - NABC III. Contact: Glen Makepeace and/or Judith Plant, Box 99, Lillooet, British Columbia V0K 1V0, CANADA

August 28 - Sept. 14, British Columbia, Bioregional Permaculture Design Course, with Michael Pilarski, Bruce Bebe and other teachers. Contact: Friends of the Trees Society, PO Box 1466, Chelan, WA 98816. Phone: (509) 687-9714.

September 17 - 26, 1988, Basalt Mountain, CO. Permaculture Design Course with instructors Michael Wenger, Jerome Osentowski & Andrew Jeaves. Contact: Jerome Osentowski, Central Rocky Mountain Permaculture Foundation, PO Box 631, Basalt CO 81621.

Sept 30 - Oct 1, Bar Harbor, Maine. Introduction to Permaculture Weekend Workshop. Contact: Kathy Van Gorder, PO Box 377, Southwest Harbor ME 04679. (207) 244-3615.

Oct. 7 - 15. Blairstown, New Jersey. Permaculture Design Workshop. Oct 7 - 9 will also be open to weekend participants. Contact: Sr. Miriam McGillis, Genesis Farm, Box 622, Blairstown NJ 07825. (201) 362-6735.

October, 1988, Marysville, California. Permaculture Design Course taught by Tom Ward, Guy Baldwin, Gretchen Will and others. Contact: Permaculture Communications, PO Box 101, Davis, CA 95617. Phone: (916) 756-6070.

November 25 - December 12, 1988, Interior Pacific Northwest, Drylands Permaculture Design Course with Michael Pilarski, Friends of the Trees.

January, 1989, Palmerston North, New Zealand. Permaculture Design Course. Contact: Steve Hart, PO Box 68-166, Auckland, New Zealand.

January 19 - 24, Christchurch, New Zealand, Third Permaculture Designers Convergence. Contact: Steve Hart, PO Box 68-166, Auckland, New Zealand.

January 23 - May 19, 1989, Cape Cod, MA. Semester in Sustainable Design at New Alchemy. Contact: Semester Manager, New Alchemy Institute, 237 Hatchville Road, East Falmouth, MA 02536. Phone: (617) 564-6301.

January 25 - 29, South & North Island, New Zealand. Permaculture Tour. Contact: Steve Hart, PO Box 68-166, Auckland, New Zealand.

January 30 - February 3, Auckland, New Zealand. Third International Permaculture Conference. Contact: Steve Hart, PO Box 68-166, Auckland, New Zealand. North America travel coordinator for the IPC III and related events: Susan Buis (206) 452-3080.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

In addition to sending you 4 quarterly issues, we offer a bonus to subscribers: a free 25 word classified ad (or \$5.00 off any ad). If you'd like, you can send your ad with subscription payment (or wait 'til later to send the ad). Add 20¢/word if its over 25 words. Write your ad here:

YES! I want to subscribe to *The Permaculture Activist* and work to develop an ecologically sustainable land use and culture. I will contribute as follows (please check one):

- \$13 per year - Basic 1 year subscription (U.S., Canada, Mexico & Central America)
- \$35 - 3 year subscription (U.S., Canada, Mexico & Central America only)
- \$18 per year - 1 year overseas subscription via surface mail (\$23 via air)
- \$50 - 3 year overseas subscription, surface mail (\$60 via air)
- \$700, Lifetime Subscription (\$1000 overseas)

One dollar of each subscription goes into a Tree Tax fund for reforestation projects. Please type or print in pen the information below. Make your check or money order payable to The Permaculture Activist in U.S. dollars, and send it to: Subscription Dept., The Permaculture Activist, P.O. Box 101, Davis, CA 95617, U.S.A.

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ POSTAL CODE _____ COUNTRY _____

Table of Contents

Urban - Rural Partnership	1
From the Editor	2
<i>Guy Baldwin</i>	
Village Development	3
<i>Bill Mollison</i>	
A Gas Mask Strategy for Ecologists	6
<i>Mary Lehmann</i>	
Permaculture for Tract Homes	8
<i>Guy Baldwin & Kevin Wolf</i>	
Reforestation of the World, Part 3	12
<i>Michael Pilarski</i>	
Sustainable Development and Ecological Conservation	14
<i>David A. Bainbridge</i>	
Observations & Strategies for Teaching Third World Permaculture Courses	15
<i>Ianto Evans, et al.</i>	
Permaculture Education Project Report	18
<i>Dan Hemenway</i>	
Permaculture Resources	19
Book Catalog	
Reports from Regional Groups	23
Edible Landscaping Class	23
<i>Julianne Jaz</i>	
Permaculture Educational Programs	24
Allied Groups	27
Letters	29
Classified Ads	30
Membership Form	31
Calendar of Events	31

New Permaculture Book At Last!!

Bill Mollison's *Permaculture: A Designer's Handbook* will be published by August, 1988, and pre-publication orders are being taken now. These pre-orders will fund the publication of this book, so your help is essential!

This large, hard-cover book includes permaculture design principles and methods, designs and strategies for tropical, arid, and temperate climates, aquaculture, soils, earth-shaping (terraces, swales, benches), understanding patterns in nature, coping with different climatic factors, alternative funding systems and bioregional organization, and all aspects of farm and garden design. Hundreds of illustrations and color plates are included.

Cost: **\$59.95** + \$3.00 postage
 & 6% sales tax in California

Order from:
 Permaculture Communications
 P.O. Box 101, DAVIS CA 95617

Advertising Rates

Classified ads in *The Permaculture Activist*: 20¢/word, \$5.00 minimum, prepayment required. Display advertising space is available in standard sizes of 1/8, 1/6, 1/4, 1/3, 1/2 page at \$35, \$42, \$60, \$75, \$105 per single inclusion. Other sizes available. Discounts for prepayment and multiple inclusions. For rate sheet or to place an ad contact: Editor, *The Permaculture Activist*, 4649 Sunnyside N., Seattle, WA 98103. Phone: (206) 547-6838. Our circulation is approximately 2,500 throughout North America, about 1/2 located in OR, WA & CA. *The Permaculture Activist* is an ideal place to advertise if you want to reach gardeners, farmers, homesteaders, tree crops enthusiasts, and permaculture activists.

Important note to our member/subscribers regarding your mailing label: please refer to numbers in the upper right hand corner for information on the status of your subscription.

1	Polly Culture	3-2126
	123-The Jungle	
	Stackville WA	
	U.S.A. 98103	

Last issue of *The Permaculture Activist* in your current subscription

Last issue of the *International Permaculture Journal* in your current subscription

JOIN PINA!

Membership includes:

- A subscription to our quarterly newsletter, *The Permaculture Activist*
 - Discounts on selected books and resource materials from Permaculture Resources (catalog)
- Keep in touch with the network - subscribe to *Permaculture Activist*!! Our new address for letters to the editor, ads, articles, photos and other material, publication, etc., is:

Permaculture Institute of North America

The Permaculture Activist
 Post Office Box 1209
 Black Mtn., NC 28711 USA

NON-PROFIT ORG.
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 SEATTLE, WA
 RMIT #3650

New Address!