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August 11, 1992

Charlotte Hayes
Senator Albert Gore's Office
393 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Charlotte,

I am writing to you as a follow-up to our conversation regarding a possible bus stop in Clallam County on the upcoming West coast bus tour. The last president to visit the Peninsula was FDR before the Olympic National Park was designated as a national park and no candidate has ever visited here.

A visit here would be a real FIRST and it would be an opportunity to come to the heart of an area that has been struggling with the day to day impacts of logging vs. environment. Most importantly a visit would convey an understanding that economic development and environmental concerns are not either/or issues. People here respect the environment and value the incredible beauty of the area.

This area represents a microcosm of what is going on nationally and internationally....the tug of war between environmental concerns and economic development. The most important thing for the Clinton/Gore team to know is that a new model is being created here that could be replicated around the country.

It is important that the Clinton/Gore team know about the Commission on Old Growth Alternatives. The Commission represented very diverse viewpoints including tribal representatives, loggers, union workers, mill owners, state legislators, conservationists etc. The bottom line: the Commission presented a plan that can preserve the environment and provide economic benefit for the County. It created the following:

- o **The Olympic Experimental State Forest:** State trust lands are designated on the western Olympic Peninsula as a commercial forest to experiment with new harvest techniques. The goal is to create new

models of forestry including workable alternatives which balance production with ecology.

- o **The Olympic Natural Resources Center:** It focuses on research and education programs to support management of natural resources for both production of commodities and maintenance of ecological values. (Now funded by the State legislature for \$6.25 mil) Clallam County has the only rain forest in North America and it is one of three in the world. The Olympic Natural Resources Center plans to construct a crane canopy in the rain forest to study the ecosystems as they relate to the forest biodiversity.

- o **A recommendation to create an independent sustained yield:** This would stabilize the timber supply for the local economy, maintain income to trust beneficiaries and slow the loss of old growth habitat. (In order for this to happen, the Feds would have to allow some flexibility in the Endangered Species legislation so this new model could be tested.)

- o **A recommendation to defer harvest for 15 years on 15,000 acres:** Within State-owned land, 15,000 acres of mature natural stands identified by wildlife biologists as most critical for spotted owls be deferred from harvest for 15 years to allow experience to be gained from management and research that will lead to wise future decisions.

- o **A recommendation that the State acquire up to 3,000 acres permanently as special value lands:** The Commission members believe that special ecological, aesthetic, and interpretive values of some limited areas of trust land justify permanent protection.

- o **A recommendation to undertake a comprehensive economic study:** New and alternative economic development strategies must be undertaken including new ways to process domestic timber to create value-added products.

- o **The Commission created an advisory committee that includes a range of interests represented on the Commission to carry out specific tasks, assess progress and evaluate the success of the entire process in fifteen years.**

Charlotte Hayes
Senator Albert Gore's Office
August 11, 1992
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The people of Clallam County and the Peninsula are severely impacted by the decline in timber. Everyone here cares about this place passionately and people are trying to find workable solutions. We need government to understand the complexity of the issues, help create an atmosphere that begins to defuse issues that polarize communities and actively encourage and financially support innovative solutions.

I have enclosed quite a bit of material, I hope you don't find it an overload...but I wanted to give you a snapshot of what's going on. Also included is a map showing Forks, the key community impacted by the timber decline. The Olympic Natural Resources Center is located there and it is the hub of the Experimental Forest. You will also find the ferry schedule for ferries leaving from Seattle. We also have an "international" airport in Port Angeles. Horizon Air flies here and they have a special arrangement with either TWA or Northwest.

I will provide any other information you may need as the campaign plans its next bus tour. Please keep me posted.

Warm Regards,


Deborah Maher
Executive Director

P.S. Be sure to look at the Peninsula Business Journal, there is an editorial about your Senator and an article about me.

Enclosures

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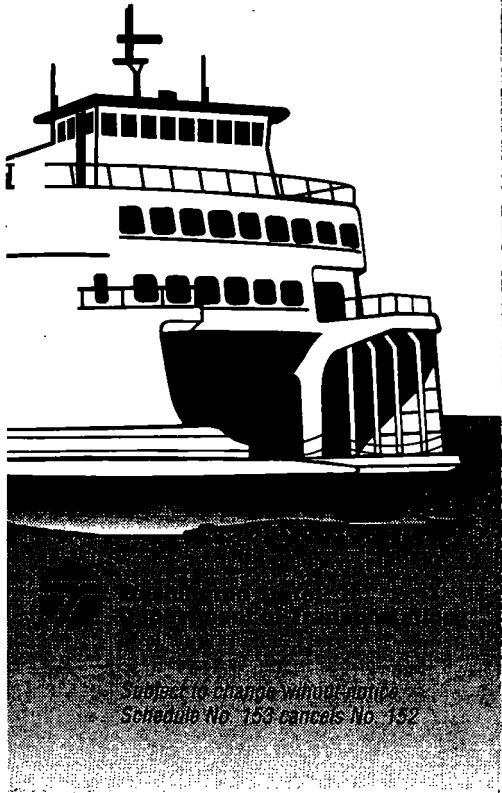
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Washington State Ferries - Summer 1992 Sailing Schedule

Summer 1992

Sailing Schedule

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Schedule No. 153 cancels No. 152.

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Official
**Washington
State
Highway Map**





the Peninsula

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Serving Jefferson and Clallam Counties

Loggers Break Law In Pursuit Of Justice

Martha Ireland
st there was the Cold Creek
Then came the Hunger
tain 16. If the U.S. Forest
ce doesn't release blowdown
er for salvage, there will be
y 6, loggers and mill workers
ched a program of civil
edience to bring attention to
50 million board feet of timber
s rotting in the Olympic and
nt Baker-Snoqualmie
nal Forests. July 7, 21 men
cited for cutting blowdown
e Cold Creek area north of
s.
ey cut five acres of wind-
d trees in a spotted owl habitat
ervation area (HCA) into
cet lengths. No standing trees
cut and no timber was
oved from the forest. The
ng added "about \$20 a ton" to

facturers.

Mason and Kuehne were among those arrested by U.S. Forest Service law enforcement officials assisted by the Clallam County Sheriff's Department. Also arrested were Bob Tuttle, Jerry Jones, Lance Castle, John DeMatties, Jim Jones, Collin King, Mark Raben, Don Grafstrom, Ralph Capp, Lyle Schier, Dan Jaksha, Tracy Lindberg, Darrin Hoffman, Ben Lonn, Rick Hurn, and brothers Tony Romberg, Andy, Eric, and Tom Krume.

The loggers waited two weeks to give the Forest Service time to respond. The only response was talk of a lengthy review process still ahead after over a year of study.

July 23, three women and 13 men were cited for cutting blowdown at Hunger Mountain.



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Editorial



Shop Talk By Martha Ireland

Salvage It

When law-abiding men and women find no recourse within the law, they step outside the law. West End loggers and their families have been driven to civil disobedience. They are committed to their cause, and their cause is just. Fortunately, they care too much for the forest to do any real damage. They should not have to.

They deserve all the support we can give them—vocal, written, and monetary. The blowdown should be sold to local mills immediately and all charges should be dropped against the Cold Creek 21 and the Hunger Mountain 16.

The salvage of blowdown has been studied, discussed, debated, and stymied. The state DNR wisely moved to salvage its handful of wind-thrown logs, but the federal Forest Service seems immobilized by fear of lawsuits. It has not done all it could. It has not even asked Judge Dwyer to release the blowdown. All it has done is talk and all it forecasts is more talk.

If you have seen blowdown, you know it should be removed. If spotted owls could hoot in English, they would surely demand, "Salvage it, salvage it, salvage it."

* * * * *

Al Gore said on national television that the last tree was cut on the Olympic Peninsula last week. He promised that a Clinton-Gore administration will block any attempts to change the Endangered Species Act in ways that would put human beings or economics back in the decision-making equation.

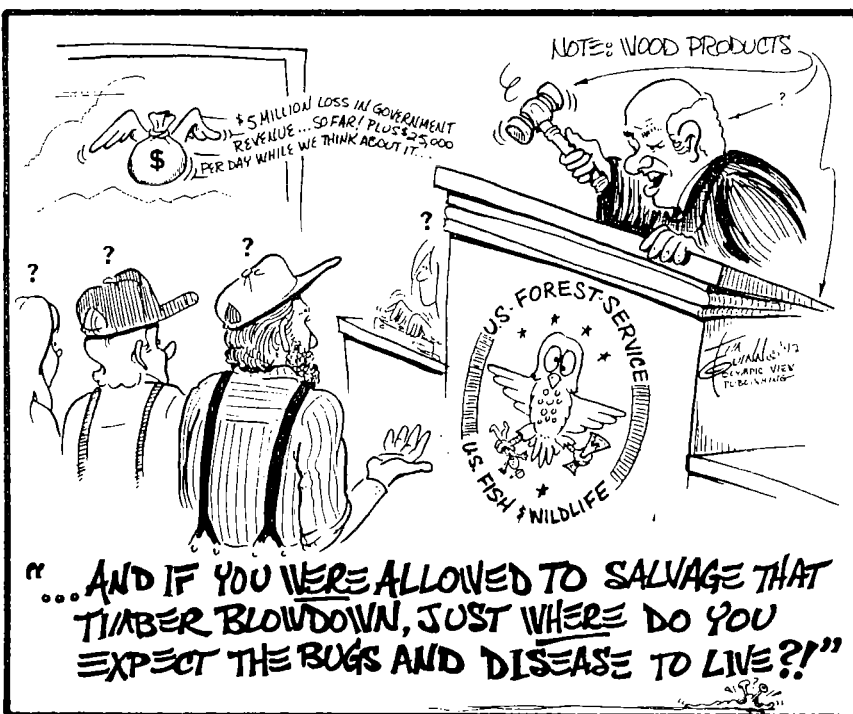
This pledge comes from a politician who is widely being labeled as a "moderate."

His message is the most enviro-extreme position anyone on the national scene has articulated. If that view prevails, the entire nation will suffer. Hunger and poverty will devour the land as "preserved" renewable resources rot.

The shut-down-production mentality shuts out creative solutions such as the Experimental Forest. If we look at the whole picture, we can have a healthy environment and a healthy economy. If we put on blinders, such as those apparently worn by Gore, we will have neither.

Clearly, if we vote for change this November, we had best make sure it will be a change for the better. Some of us may conclude that there are no good choices offered for president/vice president this year.

That does not mean we should stay home. Rather, it makes it imperative that we get out and actively support candidates for U.S. Senator and Representative and state administrators and legislators who have the wisdom and fortitude to restore balance to the law, vigor to the economy, and healing to the land.



Main Street By Jennie Cooley



Trickle Down

Buying lipstick and using pawn shops have been American turn-to favorites during hard times. Lipstick is relatively cheap, and at pawn shops no-questions-asked small collateral loans are easily obtained. Both provide instant gratification. And when the going gets tough, the tough can get real creative.

Commercial Realtor Brian Lurie of Kirkland got the message loud and clear when he noticed most of his associates were spending their business hours reading the sports page. "If you're not working," he advises, "you're not going to get paid." He explained how much time goes into listing a large piece of commercial property followed by a long time waiting for buyers, permits, financing, process and a long, long time for closing.

Lurie got tired of waiting. Ninety days ago he and a partner opened *Trickle Down Inc.*, an upscale pawn shop in upscale Kirkland for Yuppies who got caught with too many toys, too little cash and no credit.

The point is it's working, not "trickle down Reaganomics," but *Trickle Down Inc.*'s economics. The traditional pawn shop with a 90s twist is now filled with rowing machines, espresso wagons, Rolex watches, fax machines, stereos and cellular phones. And its owners are making money two ways: from the regulated 3 percent interest charged on items over \$100 and from the 20 percent they get to keep in sales.

A traditional idea, pawn shops operate as "friendly loan" companies, making small loans secured by collateral, not credit records. And their customers include just about anybody. Lurie explains how they are indeed a bank, but "liquid secured."

"We do people a favor, and we want them to come back," he says. "People need food, shelter and clothing and they want money." He points to layoff headlines and describes his customers as "temporarily cash poor."

"These are hardworking-out-of-work people," he says, describing his customers and pointing out a 3/4 carat ring he took in from a former C.E.O. And he concludes, "It's tough out there."

Please put it in writing.

We love your phone calls reacting to the PBJ—but please put your views in writing so we can share them with our other readers.

Include your name and phone number. We do not reprint letters sent to other papers. Our mailing address is P.O. Box 1750, Sequim, Washington 98382. **Thanks!**

Cutting Down On Garbage

By Don C. Brunell, Pres.

Assn. of Washington Business
Cutting down on the amount of garbage generated is directly related to our pocketbooks. As the cost to dispose of wastes increases, so will the rate of recycling.

An increasing number of businesses have aggressive recycling programs because it makes good economic sense.

New businesses are forming every day to either make new products from our garbage or to find environmental methods of disposal.

Consumer attitudes toward products with recyclable contents have shifted. It is now fashionable to have business cards and letterhead printed on recycled paper, whereas a decade ago one cared.

The Association of Washington Business (AWB) has consistently supported expanding recycling and markets for recyclable materials, but AWB opposes laws and regulations that attempt to mandate quotas for waste recovery or recyclable content.

Not all garbage is recyclable with present technology, and government edicts establishing mandatory recycling and recycled content targets are counterproductive.

If legislators feel compelled to act, they should carefully analyze incentives for recycling and promote research to develop new products from the trash that currently is carted to the dump.

Otherwise, government should stay clear and let our entrepreneurs find the solutions and earn a taxable buck.

The Peninsula Business Journal

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Stalled Resort Could Become Subdivision

By Brier Dudley

Peninsula Partners subdivided a large portion the 650 acres it owns on Miller Peninsula into five acre lots, maps on file with Clallam County show.

In January, the partnership divided its largest holding, 287 acres adjacent to Northwest Technical Industries, into 57 five-acre lots. Cape Discovery Resort project manager Andy Norris said the decision to divide the land was regretful, but had to be done before growth management restrictions on land division were implemented.

Peninsula Partners will liquidate its holdings if the resort is not built. By subdividing, the partnership has the option of selling unimproved five-acre parcels, rather than large blocks of

land.

The action was taken as a contingency plan in the event the \$300 million resort is not built.

Peninsula Partners is waiting for a judge to decide whether or not to dismiss a lawsuit which seeks to block the sale of some 1,500 acres of state land which is part of the 1,942-acre resort plan.

A decision on the lawsuit was expected weeks ago, and Norris is not sure that potential resort investors are still interested. "This delay certainly doesn't help," he said. "The soup is getting cold."

Peninsula Partners owes the state a \$65,000 payment to extend its option on the 1,500 acres of state land. The state gave Peninsula Partners an extension, but is charging 12 percent interest on the \$65,000.

SequimFFS&L Growing Directors Approve Expansion Plan

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Port Angeles' Sequim branch will be expanded according to plans approved by the association's Board of Directors. The facility at 333 N. Sequim Avenue was the institution's first branch operation when it was built in 1971. Today, First Federal has seven branches covering the upper Peninsula from Forks to Port Townsend, in addition to its Administrative Center in Port Angeles completed in 1989.

Continued growth in the Sequim market has placed heavy demands on what is now the S&L's smallest office. Plans call adding approximately 6700 square feet to the existing 1740 square foot facility. The upper level of the two story structure will house a Loan Service Center which will "bring all of the people associated with the processing of loans into one center to more efficiently and effectively perform the loan

approval function," according to Vice President Cal Mogck.

The main level will house the branch operation, which will provide an expanded teller line to improve customer service, offices for savings counselors, safe deposit boxes, and an automatic teller machine. Improved parking will also be provided as this expansion utilizes the adjacent property, formerly the site of the Masonic Temple. The building will meet all the new guidelines under the Americans With Disability Act, which will include an elevator.

Lindberg Architects of Port Angeles has been engaged to begin the development of site evaluation and schematics. "It is hoped that ground could be broken late this fall with construction time estimated to be about 10 months," says Mogck. "As with all First Federal projects, the Board has directed the use of local contractors and suppliers, wherever possible."

Action Director Poised To Start Cycle

By Martha Ireland

"Economic development happens in a cycle," says Deborah Maher, the new executive director of the Clallam County Economic Development Council. "First you tell the story. That creates a momentum that leads to an action plan that leads to an outcome and then you tell the story and build on previous successes."

Maher is steeped in the "DO IT NOW" philosophy of William Donald Schaeffer, Governor of Maryland. Even in her "sponge mode" her mental wheels are spinning as she talks individually with 65 leaders from all segments of the community who she hopes will come together in September to draw up an "Action Agenda."

Maher does not want to "redo Vision 2020," the county study completed earlier this summer. She wants to get it working. The EDC agenda will be a list of specific projects to be initiated or completed between October 1992, and September 1994.

"The role of the EDC will probably change," she says, "to stronger leadership in economic development in the county."

The EDC's job is to "orchestrate the pieces to cause action to happen," the director says, "to orchestrate public investment as a catalyst for private investment," and to try to balance design/environmental elements with financial aspects and with the political will of the community.

With an eye to business retention and recruitment, Maher wants hot leads. She'll even check out cold leads to see if they can be heated up. "I want to strengthen existing businesses," she says, "and where there are vacant storefronts, let's find suitable tenants, and where there are industrial parks, let's find suitable industries." To her, "suitable" means looking at all factors from employment and economics to environment and aesthetics.

"We're going to be working more and more with businesses," she says, "helping to maintain the



Deborah Maher is out looking for hot leads.

corporate base and actively recruiting new businesses to create a strong economic base."

Maher's focus is the entire county, but she believes change must start at the hub and the hub is downtown Port Angeles.

With a ton of experience and two Masters' Degrees—Public Administration and Business Administration—Maher is eager to grapple with Oak Street, The Landing, and all other issues.

In Baltimore, she managed two multi-million-dollar mixed-use waterfront developments, one of them the highly controversial conversion of a steel shipyard plant into a residential/commercial complex including a marina. This April, she brought a downtown stadium, Oriole Park at Camden Yard, to a successful opening.

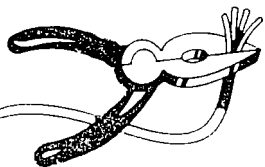
Before Baltimore, Maher

traveled the country for six years doing neighborhood reinvestment. Her projects included a convention center expansion and renovation of a 30-year-old urban plaza to create a public park and underground parking.

After Baltimore, Maher became president of Synapse, Inc., and put together a statewide conference on manufacturing networks that led to three new industry network groups being formed.

"I think it's a perfect match," she says. "I've signed a three-year contract (with CCEDC) and my intention is beyond that. This is not a stepping stone to something else."

"If you really want action, then I'm the person for you," says Maher. "My biggest challenge is not coming out with too many solutions too fast."



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8/6/92 Peninsula Daily News

Clallam Co. WASH. (Port Angeles)

Unemployment surges in July

Jobs: One week last month featured the biggest loss in a decade.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The number of newly laid off Americans filing claims for unemployment benefits soared by 69,000 in late July, the biggest one-week jump in more than a decade, the government said today, as the labor market was jolted by temporary layoffs in the auto industry.

The Labor Department said that 469,000 workers made first-time trips to unemployment offices for the week ending July 25, compared to 400,000 in the previous week.

The huge increase should have only a temporary impact on the economy, given the fact that the bulk of the surge reflected a two-

week shutdown by General Motors that ended this week.

But economists said that the layoffs, even though brief, would act to further depress already weak personal income growth and likely add to Americans' worries about the durability of the current recovery.

"We basically have a flat economy and can look forward to no improvement in the unemployment rate in the next several months," said Michael Evans, head of his own Washington forecasting firm.

The Bush administration, trying to retain control of the White House, is insisting that a stream of recent reports about economic weakness is overblown and that the economy is in no danger of toppling back into recession.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Senators link blowdown bill to forest fires

Staff and News Service reports

Lawmakers and others upset over the U.S. Senate's rejection of the blowdown timber bill said the action could lead to catastrophic forest fires in the West.

"We are talking about the survival of people and communities who deserve much more consideration and respect than they have been getting from this Congress," said Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash., the amendment's chief sponsor.

"This is one small exception to provide some hope, one small exception to provide a few jobs, one small exception to prevent forest fires," he said.

On a 60-35 vote Thursday, senators defeated the salvage logging amendment Northwest Republicans backed as a way to provide about 150 million board feet of timber for wood-starved mills in the region.

But Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, D-Maine, joined Sen. Brock Adams, D-Wash., in urging rejection of the measure as one that could harm the ecological health of the Northwest's old-growth forests.

Larry Mason, executive director of the Washington Commercial Forest Action Committee, said he was dismayed that the issue was divided along party lines, even within the state's delegation.

"This type of partisan politics is the reason why the economy is being destroyed and the reasons why people are losing faith in the government," he said.

Sen. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, said such salvage language would have

helped prevent the huge fires in Yellowstone National Park.

"It is a question of whether you should go in and help Mother Nature and get that dead and dying timber out," added Sen. Conrad Burns, R-Mont.

Sen. Bob Packwood said Oregon and Washington forests are "rife with dry, light, dead wood laying there waiting for a match . . . As sure as we're on this floor today, the emergency is coming.

"You will see a forest fire from Northern California, through Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana the likes of which we have not seen in generations."

Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., chairman of the Agriculture Committee, said Gorton's amendment was "really nothing more than a Trojan Horse.

"On the outside it appears reasonable. But on the inside, it promises to open our ancient forests to logging, weaken our environmental laws, hamstring management of national forests and limit rights of citizens to use the courts," he said.

Logging in most national forests in Oregon, Washington and Northern California has come to a standstill since last year when U.S. District Judge William Dwyer of Seattle found the Forest Service to be excessively logging owl habitat in violation of federal laws.

Critics of the amendment said decomposing trees are important to the old-growth ecosystem. They also said that any salvage logging requires the harvest of live as well as dead trees.

"This amendment takes us backwards to out-of-date forest practices," Adams said. "The amendment is another greedy detour when we need to be focused on developing a long-term forest health plan.



Mason

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

'Green' elitists have socialist agenda ^{Tri 8/7/92}

Peninsula Daily News

The frustration of law-abiding citizens that leads to the protest against the forest service and its arbitrary rules prohibiting the harvest of blown down timber can be traced to the national environmental organizations such as the Sierra Club, Audubon Society, National Wildlife Federation, Wilderness Society, Nature Conservancy and others. These organizations have practiced deceit and, last month, the Sierra Club declared open warfare on the economy and especially the community of Forks.



Vaughn

They do not seek to protect the northern spotted owl or the so-called old-growth ecosystem. They seek to control the land and therefore the economy of this country. They won't even support the most outrageous bill in the House of Representatives, H.R. 4899, authored by Harold Volkmer, D-Mo., which locks up 8.8 million acres for the northern spotted owl. This radical bill prevents any human use of this vast acreage, except for scientists, and yet this isn't enough for the national environmental organizations.

They won't support any harvest of timber. In fact, they appeal every timber sale, including tree thinning sales. They oppose the sale of blowdown timber, because after all it might create jobs. They oppose bills that call for high quality forestry, in which clearcuts are limited. They attack all uses of natural resources. Last month the Sierra Club magazine made fun of the people of Forks, referring to us as neanderthals who seek order instead of chaos.

They are lobbying against a bill sponsored by Jolene Unsoeld that would allow the state of Washington's Experimental Forest Plan to be the recovery plan for the northern spotted owl on the

Reader Commentary

proposed state experimental forest on the west Olympic Peninsula. After all, the concept of the experimental forest is to test for possible ways that both economics and ecology values can be enhanced. It is apparent that they oppose all timber harvests or any human economic benefit from the land.

What do they want? They want power and money to control this country by dictating how land can and cannot be used. They must convince the public to send in their \$40 now to "save" this or that. They also seek government appropriations of taxpayers' money for their causes. This is socialism and they seek to buy more and more land with government and private funds, in order to remove it from private ownership. Thus they can control it for the so-called "public" good.

In Rio, they demanded that the U.S. foot the bill for their socialistic agenda throughout Third World countries, and that we fund the United Nations "green" cops. Fortunately, President Bush said no.

Their intent is to bring the U.S. economy to a halt and create as much human suffering as possible. As a result of their tactics, the price of lumber is at an all-time high, and affordable housing is just a dream. Unemployment and bankruptcy in rural timber-dependent communities like Forks grow each day. Frustrated loggers protest and Congress does nothing. The eco-elitist organizations will not compromise.

The plans to tear down the dams on the Snake and Columbia rivers and the experimental spilling of millions of gallons of water behind the remaining dams will stop irrigation in Eastern Washington. Farmers have now joined the long list of personal tragedies brought on by these anti-human, pantheistic organizations. Historic grazing permits on federal lands have been pulled, forcing cattlemen and farmers to liquidate their herds. The cost of food will skyrocket!

It's time for the working people to declare war on these eco-elitist organizations. They have fired the first shots. We must "fire" back. Words and votes are our bullets. If you belong to one of these organizations, as I used to, quit and stop giving them money. Pay attention to what candidates say — don't vote "green."

Al Gore, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, wants absolutely no human use of natural resources on federal lands. His socialistic agenda is obvious — jobs are not important and the government (i.e. Al Gore) can best determine the proper use of federal and private land. Don't vote for Clinton, because you automatically get Gore. Write to your congressman and especially to Tom Foley, Speaker of the House, and tell him the following:

■ You are opposed to Volkmer's bill, H.R. 4899.

■ You support Unsoeld's bill, which allows the experimental harvest of timber on the Olympic Peninsula's Experimental Forest.

■ You support changes in the Endangered Species Act that put people and economics on an equal footing with plants and animals.

■ You do not support the removal of more private land from the tax rolls and you support increased payments in lieu of taxes based on inflation to counties who are economically disadvantaged, because they have federal lands within their boundaries.

■ You support the multiple use of forest service lands, including economic uses and especially the sale of blowdown timber.

■ You do not support the protection of species or subspecies unless the federal government pays the full cost of such protection.

Individual tragedies are not acceptable or required for the so-called "public" good!

■ *Patty Vaughn of Forks is on the board of the Washington Commercial Forest Action Committee and a former member of the National Wildlife Federation.*

The title is more reactionary than the message...

This sentiment is driven by frustration at being misunderstood outside the NW.

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Olympic Natural Resources Center NEWS

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*New solutions to
managing the forest.
Strongly linked to
the timber community*

Fall 1991

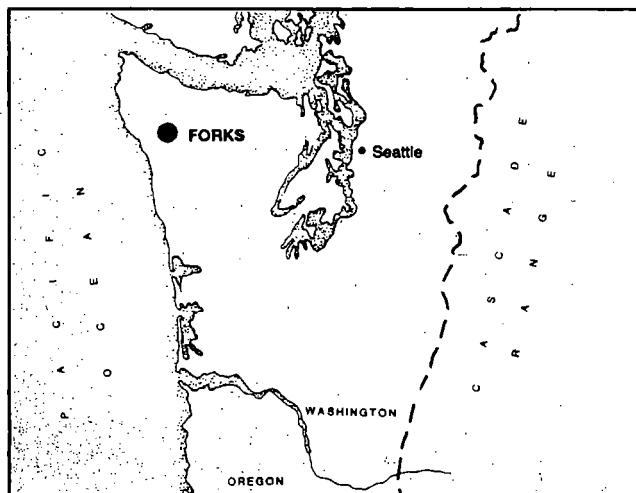
in Forks. Volume 1, Number 1

OLYMPIC RESOURCES CENTER GETS OFF THE GROUND

- *Legislature Confirms Center's Charter*
- *State Funds Center Construction*
- *Research Support from Congress*

At the close of its 1991 session, the Washington State Legislature passed House Bill 1877 by unanimous vote, affirming its commitment to the Olympic Natural Resources Center and making the Center a permanent part of the University of Washington. Providing a total of \$6.25 million in support, the Legislature strengthened its 1989 mandate that the Center's mission is to conduct research and provide education on natural resources management approaches which integrate the maintenance of ecological values with the production of economic benefits.

In supportive statements during consideration of the bill, legislators emphasized the key role the Center will play addressing natural resource issues by creating partnerships among government, industry, environmental, community, and tribal groups. They acknowledged that the Center is already producing information decisionmakers can use to help resolve conflicts which arise in both forest and marine resources management. The Center's marine component will be developed over the next two years. ▲



The '91 Washington State Legislature has committed \$5.675 million for the construction of a research facility on the west side of the Olympic Peninsula. The facility, which will include a laboratory, offices, mechanical shops, and dormitory housing, will be an interinstitutional facility available to scientists from federal agencies, universities, private industry, and tribal and conservation organizations. Left: Proposed location.

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**COMMISSION
ON
OLD GROWTH
ALTERNATIVES FOR
WASHINGTON'S
FOREST TRUST LANDS**

SOLUTIONS OFFERED
BY A VERY DIVERSE
Group

Submitted To:

Brian Boyle,
Commissioner of Public Lands
Washington State

FINAL REPORT

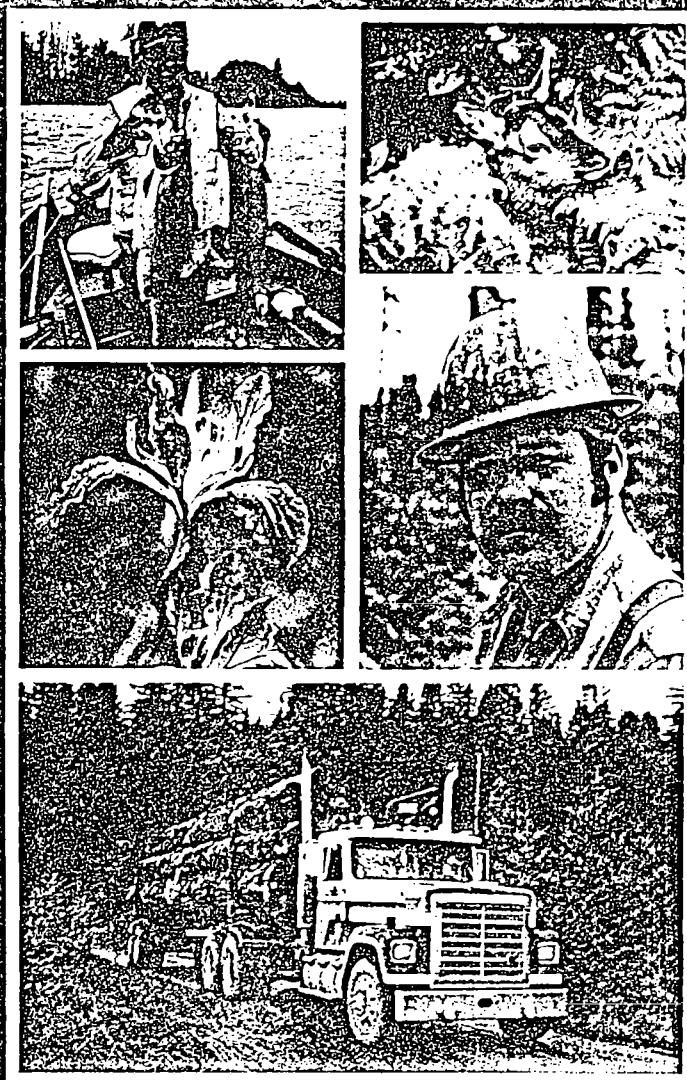
June 1989

EVERGREEN

SPECIAL BONUS ISSUE

THE TRUTH

About America's Forests



About America's Forests

FOREST COVERAGE

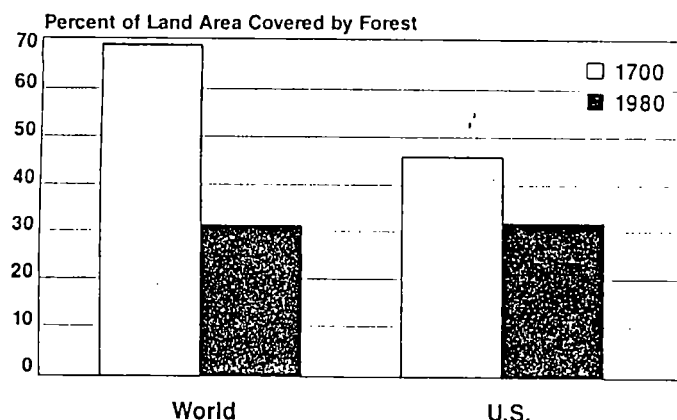


FIGURE 1 - The earth's forest cover is less than half the size it was in 1700: but about 31% of the earth's land mass... some 10.1 billion acres... is still forested. In America, forests still cover about two-thirds of the land mass that was covered in 1700, when settlement began to expand along the eastern seaboard. (Source: World Resources Institute, and *Conditions and Trends of U.S. Forests*, 1991, U.S. Forest Service.)

U.S. FOREST AREA

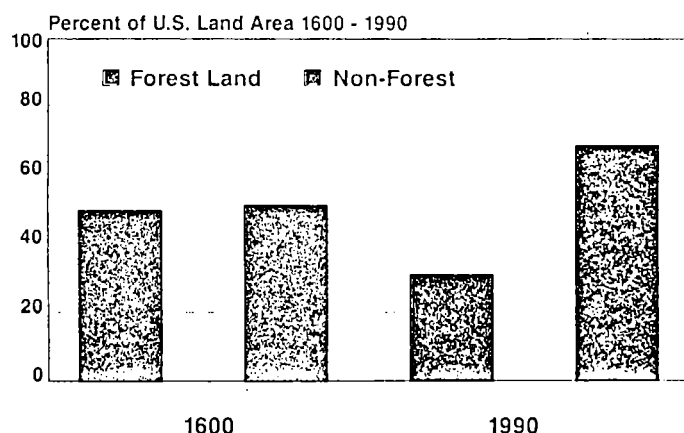


FIGURE 2 - In 1600, forests covered about 1.1 billion acres (49%) of the nation's 2.3 billion acre land mass; but as 19th century forests gave way to farm lands, the size of the U.S. forest land base was reduced to about 730 million acres (32%) of the nation's land mass. (Source: *RPA Technical Report*, U.S. Forest Service, September, 1989)

U.S. FARM CLEARING OF FOREST

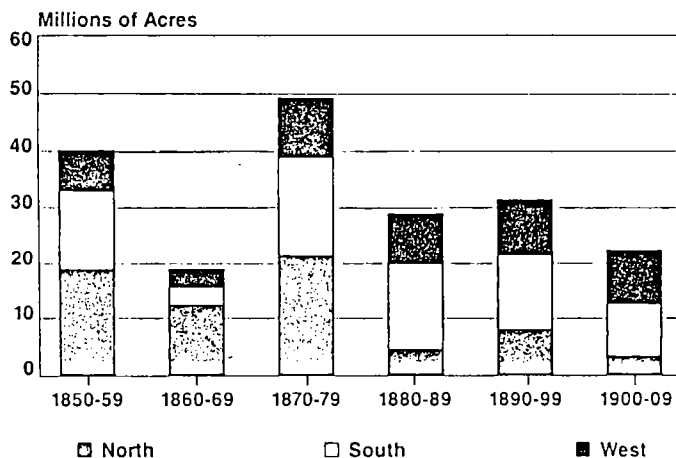


FIGURE 3 - The later half of the 1880's saw a major increase in forest clearings for agricultural purposes. More forest land was cleared between 1850 and 1910 than the previous 200 years of settlement. Clearings were more prevalent in the northeast and southeast, where early day U.S. settlements were concentrated. Between 1850 and 1910, American farmers cleared an average of 13.5 square miles of forest per day, every day, for 60 years. (Source: *Americans And Their Forests, An Historical Geography*, 1989.)

U.S. CROP & FOREST LAND AREA

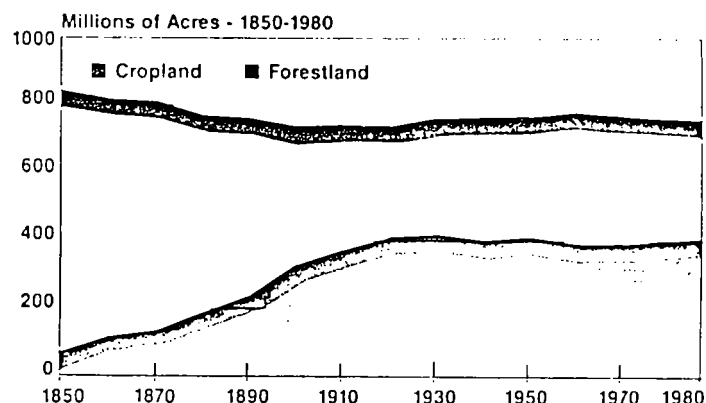


FIGURE 4 - The nation's forest land area is about the same size today as it was in 1920 when the nation's cropland base stabilized. Two factors contributed to this stabilization. Plow horses and other draft animals were replaced by farm tractors and motor vehicles, freeing tens of millions of acres of cropland for human food production. Agricultural productivity improved, too, a result of genetically-improved crops, irrigation and increasing use of fertilizers. (Source: *RPA Technical Report*, RM-175, U.S. Forest Service, 1989)

U.S. FOREST AREA

Forests as Percent of U.S. Land Area - 1990

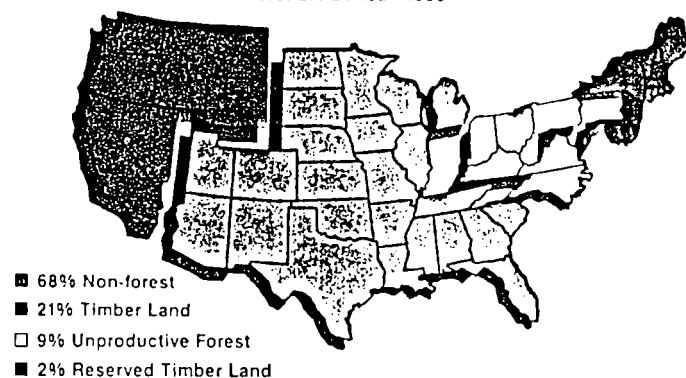


FIGURE 5 - This map of the U.S. illustrates the relative size of major components of the U.S. forest land base. About 483 million acres (21%) of America's 2.3 billion acre land base is classified as commercial timberland, capable of producing wood fiber to meet increasing consumer demand for wood and paper products. Commercial timberlands have not been withdrawn from production for non-timber purposes, such as a wilderness designation. The relative size of the U.S. commercial timberland base is depicted in green. Wilderness areas span an additional 95 million acres. Their relative size is depicted in red. National parks, wildlife refuges and other preserves span another 171 million acres. Their relative size is depicted in blue. (Source: *Forest Statistics Of The U.S.*, U.S. Forest Service, September, 1989; American Forest Council)

OWNERSHIP OF U.S. FORESTS

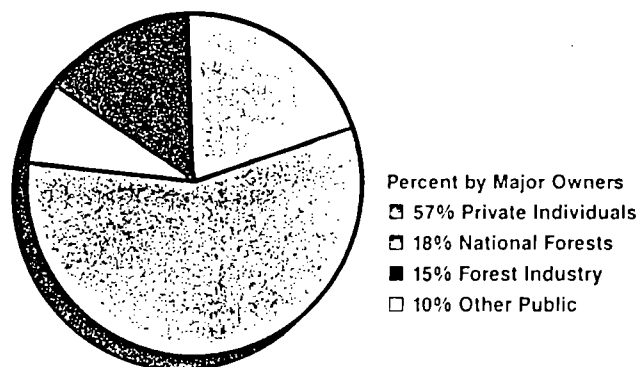


FIGURE 6 - About 57% of America's 483-million-acre commercial forest land base is owned by private individuals; 18% is national forest land; 15% is owned by forest products manufacturers; and 10% is in other public ownerships. (Source: U.S. Forest Service)

This issue of *Evergreen* is different from any other we have ever done. For one thing, it is mostly charts, with brief explanations of what each chart means.

For another, it is mostly the work of others. We are indebted to Doug MacCleery, Assistant Director of Timber Management for Inventory and Planning for the Forest Service. Mr. MacCleery is the author of *Conditions And Trends Of U.S. Forests*, a landmark study which is the basis for this issue.

Most of the charts in this issue are taken from *Conditions and Trends*, which he wrote on his own time, working nights and weekends over a two year period.

We are also indebted to Senator Mark Hatfield for writing *Old Growth and the Media: A Lawmaker's Perspective*, which begins on Page 7. It is from a new book titled *Media and the Environment*, published by Island Press. Thanks to Bill Calder, of the senator's staff, for calling our attention to this incisive piece of writing, and Joe Ingram of Island Press, for granting us permission to reprint it.

We have two objectives in this issue.

The first is to provide our readers with important information concerning the well-being of forests in America.

The second is to put in a plug for truth.

What you will learn from this issue is that the nation's forests are in far better condition than daily press reports have indicated.

A sampling:

- The nation's forest land area is still about two-thirds the size it was in 1600. This in spite of the conversion of 370 million acres of forest land to other uses, principally agriculture. Add to this the enormous harvest that has been necessary to build this nation, warm its citizens and drive its engines. To this total, add all of the losses to forest fires, diseases and insect infestations. Even after all of this, we still have two-thirds as much forest land as there was when the Pilgrims landed.
- More trees are growing in the nation's forests today than at any time since the early 1900's.
- In 1900, forest growth rates nationally were a fraction of harvest. Today, annual forest growth exceeds harvest by 37%.
- Net annual growth has increased 62% since 1952, and growth per acre has increased 71%.
- Nationally, standing timber volume per acre in U.S. forests is 30% greater than in 1952.
- Industrial forest lands on the Pacific Coast are growing at a rate of almost 150 cubic feet per acre per year, about two and one-half times the growth rate of industrial lands in the South.
- Annual growth in national forests now exceeds harvest by more than 55%.
- 47% of the nation's standing softwood sawtimber inventory is in national forests.
- Six-tenths of one percent of the available national forest land base is harvested annually. This harvest equals two-tenths of one percent of the total national forest land base.
- Pacific Coast national forests hold about twice as much timber as all other national forests combined.
- 70% of America's national forest land base is in land use categories where timber production is forbidden. 30% remains open to varying levels of harvest activity, consistent with achieving non-timber multiple use objectives.



DOUG MacCLEERY

The information presented in this special issue comes entirely from public records. Although these records are accessible to anyone, interpreting them and understanding their relationship to other reports is both time consuming and difficult.

Our recounting of Mr. MacCleery's work suggests he spent several hundred hours combing records for information, sifting through databases, cross checking and cross referencing sources, and finally merging the data on sophisticated computer spread sheets capable of counting and displaying information about reforestation, tree growth rates, harvesting rates, and mortality losses due to fire, insects and disease.

What emerges from this complex accounting process is a series of graphs and charts, images of what the nation's forests have looked like over time. The accounting covers all regions and all ownerships, public and private, from 1600 through 1986.

The earliest images of the nation's forests are drawn by dendrochronologists, fire ecologists and archaeologists who search the remains of ancient timber stands for evidence of what was in forests long since gone. They are aided in their work by others who bore tiny holes in live trees to find out how old they are. By counting tree rings in core samples, age is calculated, one ring for each year.

Eyewitness descriptions of the nation's forest heritage begin their telling the early 1600's along the Atlantic seaboard.

Our earliest descriptions of western forests come from the diaries of explorers and fur traders who compassed their way west over Indian trails and on the currents of great rivers, 50 years before the first covered wagons left Jefferson City, Missouri.

The westward advance of the nation is also chronicled in pioneer diaries, and in tintype photographs of settlers turned loggers, farmers and townspeople. Rainbow seekers all, they carved farms and communities from prairie lands and forests.

The first real measurements of what would become the national forest system were made by surveyors and forest rangers, hired by the U.S. Forest Service after its founding in 1905.

Comprehensive record keeping began in the 1950's as the Forest Service refined its earlier trackings of forest growth, harvest and consumption.

The records from 1952 forward are based on statistical sampling techniques used by Forest Service researchers who keep tabs on public and private forest lands across the nation. The sampling technique begins with randomly selected plots, generally one acre in size, and three to four miles apart. Within each plot, the height and diameter of trees are measured, and notations on growth rates and mortality are made. Ten years later, the process is repeated, on hundreds of thousands of plots across the nation.

What is most impressive about these records, and Mr. MacCleery's report, is that they tell a story all their own. In words, pictures and numbers they chronicle forestry's century of progress, tracing the history of advancements in reforestation, fire control, insect eradication and wildlife habitat conservation.

When we think about who we hope will read this issue of *Evergreen*, Congress and the press come quickly to mind.

Every member of Congress is on our mailing list, which leads to the hope they will all keep this issue close by for frequent reference, and a separate hope they will consider the larger meaning of Mr. MacCleery's work.

What his work says to us is that the nation's historic commitment to forest conservation is paying off. It says forestry has worked well for America, that forestry has made a significant contribution to the health of forests, and the health of the nation. There is a story here, with success written all over it.

Mr. MacCleery's work also tells us the nation has many more forest management options at its disposal than the preservationist themes Congress is currently considering. As these new options are considered, it should be remembered that, in forestry, nothing is ever all black or all white, all good or all evil. It should also be remembered that, in nature, nothing is forever. Forests change, and are far more resilient than many believe.

What Doug MacCleery has provided is an important bench mark the nation and its Congress can use to monitor progress on the conservation front, a starting point on the road to decision making based on truth.

We sincerely hope our colleagues in the working press will also make good use of what is presented in this issue of *Evergreen*. And we hope they will ask questions, because nothing would please Mr. MacCleery more than the opportunity to showcase his work. Much good could come from the press learning how and where to find accurate information concerning forest conditions in America.

Our concern for the manner in which the press is currently dealing with forestry issues led to our decision to pair Mr. MacCleery's research with Senator Hatfield's writing.

In *Old Growth and the Media: A Lawmaker's Perspective*, the Senator lays out his concerns for press coverage of environmental issues as well as anything we could have written.

We, too, are deeply troubled by the impact these frequently repeated inaccuracies are having

(Please turn to Page 5)

About America's Forests

U.S. TIMBER GROWTH AND REMOVALS

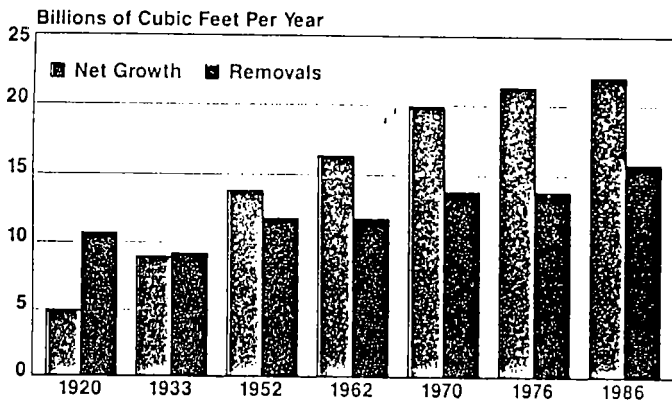


FIGURE 7 - In 1920, timber harvest rates nationally were double the rate of forest growth; but by 1952, net annual growth had exceeded net annual harvest from all U.S. forests; and by 1986, net annual growth was 3.5 times what it was in 1920. In 1986, net growth on all ownerships in all regions of the country was 22.5 billion cubic feet. Total harvests were 16.5 billion cubic feet. Thus net growth exceeded harvest by 37%, or 6 billion cubic feet, about 20 billion board feet. (Source: *The Condition And Trends Of U.S. Forests*, U.S. Forest Service, 1991)

U.S. GROWTH & REMOVALS-BY REGION

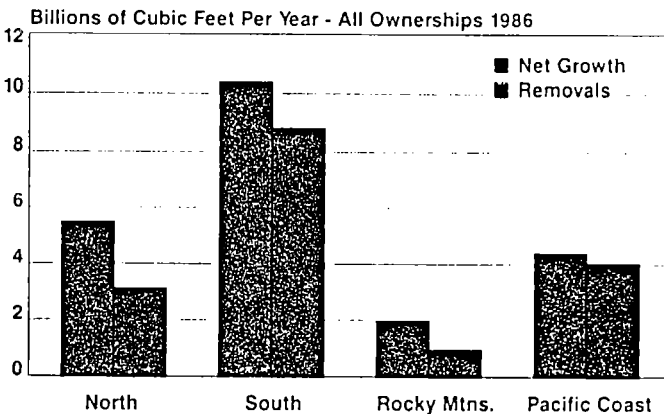


FIGURE 8 - Growth exceeds harvest in all regions. However, the margin of growth over harvest varies by region, with the greatest margins of growth over harvest occurring in the northeastern and Rocky Mountain states. Smaller margins occur in the southeast and the Pacific Coast regions, where more of the nation's timber is harvested. Regional growth still exceeds harvest levels on the Pacific Coast, and the margin of growth over harvest is expected to become larger in the next decade as faster growing forests planted over the past 40 years begin to grow in earnest. (Source: *RPA Assessment*, 1990, U.S. Forest Service; *New Perspectives On Managing The U.S. National Forest System*; U.S. Forest Service, Feb. 1992; *Forest Statistics of the U.S.*, U.S.F.S.)

U.S. TIMBER VOLUME PER ACRE

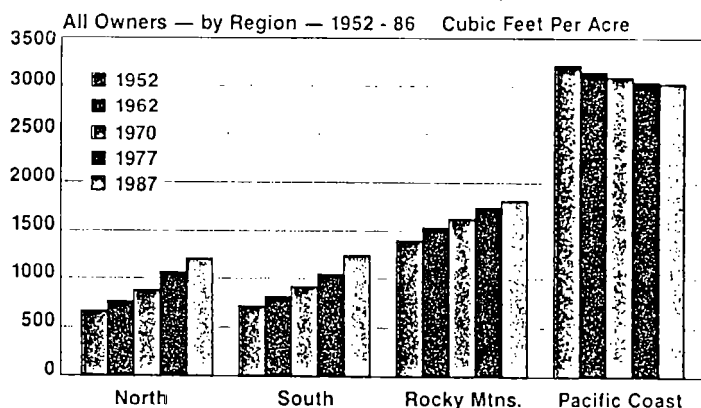


FIGURE 9 - Since 1952, the amount of timber standing in U.S. forests has increased dramatically in all regions, except the Pacific Coast, where per acre volume has declined 5%, a result of the harvest of old growth timber. Net annual growth for all U.S. forests has increased 62%, and net annual growth per acre has increased by 71%. The greatest percentage increases in per acre growth have occurred on publicly-owned forest lands, including the na-

TREE PLANTING IN THE UNITED STATES

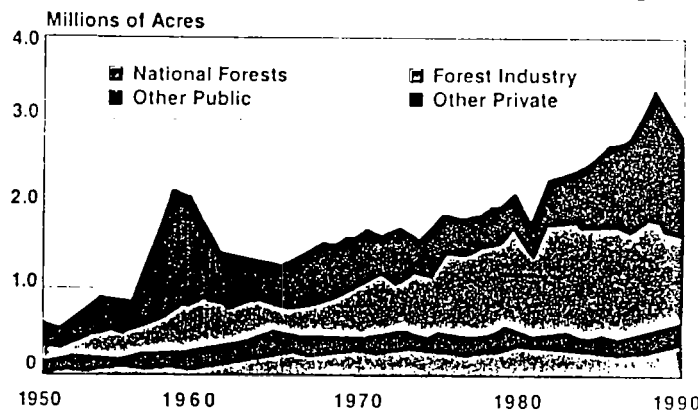
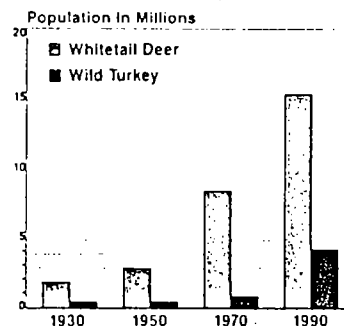


FIGURE 10 - Tree planting has been increasing steadily since World War II, and has been at record levels for most of the last decade. In the 1980's more than 26 million acres were planted including a record 2.3 billion seedlings planted on 3.4 million acres in 1988. In 1990, more than 400 trees were planted for every child born in the U.S. (Source: Annual planting reports, U.S. Forest Service; *New Perspectives On Managing The U.S. National Forest System*. U.S. Forest Service, Feb 1991)

U.S. WHITETAIL DEER & WILD TURKEY



PRONGHORN ANTELOPE & ELK

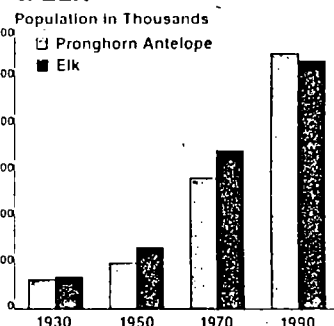


FIGURE 11 - Whitetail deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, wild turkey, and many other wildlife populations have increased dramatically since 1930. These increases are attributed to effective hunting laws, increases in acres of habitat in managed forests, the ability of these species to adapt to a wide variety of forest conditions, and the dedicated work of federal and state wildlife agencies, and private groups, such as the National Wild Turkey Federation. (Sources: National Wild Turkey Federation; *Elk of North America*; U.S.F.S.; "Wildlife," by Jack Ward Thomas, *Natural Resources for the 21st Century*.)

U.S. WILDFIRE TRENDS

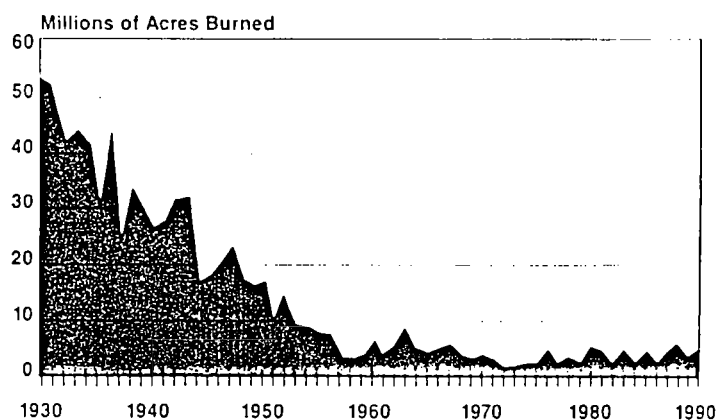


FIGURE 12 - In 1930, about 53 million acres of U.S. forest land were destroyed by wildfire; but since 1960, an average of 4 million acres have been lost each year. This reduction is due largely to cooperative federal, state and local efforts in fire prevention, suppression and public education. The nation is still losing about 4.5 billion cubic feet of timber a year to insects and diseases. This loss is significant when viewed in terms of the fact that the nation consumes about 16 billion feet of wood fiber annually, so every four years, insects and diseases consume enough timber to meet the nation's needs for one year. (Source: *Wildfire Statistics*, Forest Service; *Forest Statistics of the*

on public and congressional perceptions of forestry and the forest products industry. The clear line which once separated fact from comment is now so blurred the public can no longer discern truth from opinion; and the factlessness that is advocacy journalism has become a mirror image of the factlessness that is environmental extremism.

David Brooks, who is a *Wall Street Journal* editorial writer, talked about environmental advocacy among journalists in an 1989 *Journal* editorial titled, "Journalists and Others for Saving the Planet."

"The reporters who become advocates seem to think they are doing the environment a favor, but it is hard to see how," he wrote. "Because there has been so little critical scrutiny, the politically mainstream environmentalists don't feel compelled to separate themselves from the Greens who think human progress should have stopped in the 19th century."

Brooks wrote his editorial after attending "The Global Environment: Are We Overreacting?" a journalist's conference sponsored by the Smithsonian Institute.

During the conference, *Time* science editor Charles Alexander openly admitted his advocacy. Amid the applause of fellow journalists, Alexander declared, "As the science editor at *Time* I would freely admit that on this issue we have crossed the boundary from news reporting to advocacy."

Perpetual apocalyptic, Paul Ehrlich, whose never come true predictions of mass global starvation are a favorite among advocacy journalists, intoned, "We've already had too much economic growth in the United States. . . Economic growth in rich countries like ours is the disease, not the cure."

Of Alexander's admission, and Ehrlich's pronouncement, Brooks wrote, "Somehow the idea has gotten around that the environment isn't a normal political issue, but a quasi-religious crusade. As a result, public discussion of the environment has been about as rigorous as one expects from a jihad."

In fairness, it must be said that not all journalists are advocates for environmental extremism. But all of them do face many of the same problems where environmental reporting is concerned. Competition for air time and column inches. Deadlines measured in minutes. Ratings. Advertising revenues. And the fact that forestry has done little to make itself more accessible or understandable.

Much of what science is does not lend itself to the kind of cut and dried answers the press and the public demand, so journalists and their publics must depend on others to do the interpreting. Not all of the interpreters are honest.

Consider the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's run in with administrative law judge, Harvey Sweitzer, during the recently completed God Squad hearings.

The agency produced a video titled *A Fragmented Landscape: Northern Spotted Owl Biology and Habitat*, which it hoped to enter into evidence during the hearing. But after viewing the video, Judge Sweitzer refused to admit it in evidence. Here is why.

In his January 17 testimony before Judge Sweitzer, Steven Hillebrand, who did most of the filming under contract to the USF&WS, admitted many scenes depicting owls and owl

habitat were not shot within the disputed timber sale area.

Some of the forest scenes were shot in Washington's Olympic National Park, where federal law prohibits timber harvesting; and some scenes were shot on private forest land in the north Cascades, a day's drive from the disputed timber sales, which are located in the Oregon coast range.

These scenes are interspersed between interviews with UFS&WS wildlife biologists. The manner of editing leaves the viewer with the impression that the Washington forests they see are the Oregon forests in dispute, and that biologists are actually standing in the disputed forests. Not so.

When pressed by industry lawyer, Mark Rutzick, Mr. Hillebrand offered this explanation of the film's misrepresentation.

"The way I viewed the - this video and the way we addressed from the start was that this was a basic biology treatment about the owl. We refer to it as Owl 101 biology. And we - we shot what we could shoot, and we combined file footage as necessary to make a general generic explanatory video about owl biology."

Apparently Judge Sweitzer saw it differently. In his ruling, he said the video "flies directly in the face of Federal Rule of Evidence 43." Paraphrasing Rule 43, Sweitzer said the video's evidentiary value was "substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, and the possibility of misleading the determination - the finders of fact, the determiners of the issues involved here."

Given Judge Sweitzer's ruling, it would now be interesting to hear the Fish and Wildlife Service explain why it is sending its video presentation to television stations around the country. We doubt there is a disclaimer which reads, "An administrative law judge threw this video out of court because it is prejudicial and misleading."

The point we want to make here is simply this: The press could do much to restore its own sagging credibility if it started questioning the credibility and the motives of its sources, rather than simply reporting what those sources say or do, as though it were gospel.

There is evidence the press is becoming more skeptical. In a recent speech at the University of Regina School of Journalism and Communications, *Toronto Star* reporter, Eric Mallings, warned journalists to be wary of special interest group manipulation.

"Single-issue interest groups will always try to push their narrow point of view, but it's up to the media to ask if it's true, if it's relevant, if it's in perspective," Mallings said. "That's our job, and we don't do it very well or very often. The first rule of journalism should be to try to get the other side and try to tell the whole story."

"'We can't afford to be too careful' is the line," Mallings said. "but we have to make choices, and it's hard to make wise ones when a few zealots spoon feed lazy reporters who get the public hysterical and push quivering politicians into bad decisions. We're being used."

Case in point. There is a widespread belief the Pacific Northwest was once a vast sea of old-growth timber which swept down from the high reaches of the Cascades on its long westward run to windswept beaches. We now know this was never true, that fire kept most

Douglas-fir forests from becoming redwood forest look-alikes. But the old growth myth persists, a result of advocacy journalism and slick advertising campaigns, like the \$1 million campaign launched recently by Americans for the Ancient Forests, with funding from the W. Alton Jones Foundation, the Pugh Charitable Trust and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

In *Old Growth and the Media: A Lawmaker's Perspective*, Senator Hatfield urges the press to conduct a more rigorous examination of what is known about the region's old growth forests.

To illustrate the points Senator Hatfield makes, we have included a series of Bureau of Land Management maps portraying the history of wildfire in western Oregon. These maps, which are based on historic records and field studies, have been in the public domain since October, 1991. The question is why hasn't someone in the press asked what they mean? And why hasn't someone in the BLM or the Forest Service explained what they mean?

Imagine a press conference with someone from the Forest Service saying something like this: "We know you're all very interested in the old growth issue, and we thought you might like to see where these forests have lived and died here in Oregon over the last several hundred years. What these maps tell us is that old growth forests are not a forever thing, and there is nothing we can do to prevent their eventual death. Locking up land is not the key to preserving old growth. The key lies in allowing some of our young managed forests to grow old."

Unfortunately, this press conference will never occur because too many people in the Forest Service and other federal agencies fear the wrath of environmental extremists skilled at manipulating the press and the truth.

Our own view of extremist wrath is that federal agencies responsible for managing public resources ought to be more concerned about the loss of public confidence than anything else. What is happening to the Forest Service is especially troubling. The agency is buckling under the weight of lawsuits and congressional scrutiny at a time when it ought to be showcasing its 87-year-long legacy of accomplishment for the press and interested citizens.

Instead, the agency seems paralyzed with fear, unable to defend itself, or to decide what to do next; unable to speak its truth to a public that desperately wants to know what is going on in forests.

We are reminded of an essay on truth, written in the 1800's by John Stuart Mill, the famed English philosopher and economist, who wrote widely on the role of government in a free society. Here is what he said about truth.

Not the violent conflict between parts of truth, but the quiet suppression of half of it, is the formidable evil; there is always hope when people are forced to listen to both sides; it is when they attend to only one that errors harden into prejudices, and truth itself ceases to have the effect of truth, by being exaggerated into falsehood.

In its work with Congress, we hope the Forest Service will make good use of Doug MacCleery's truth; and we hope the press will also refer frequently to his research, especially during the upcoming Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

— Jim Petersen, Editor

About America's Forests

STANDING SOFTWOOD INVENTORY - 1987

Billions of Board Feet by Region & Owner

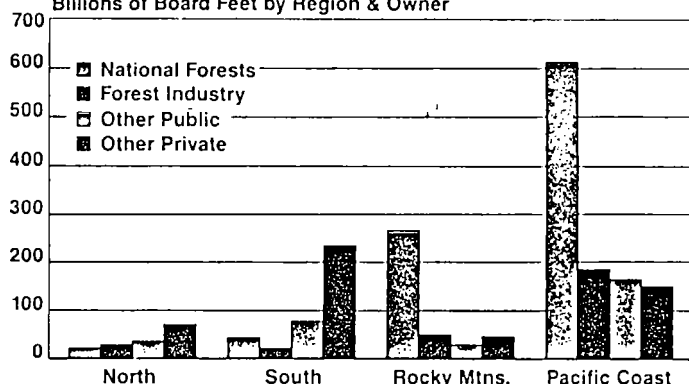


FIGURE 7 - The Pacific Coast region is frequently called "the Persian Gulf of timber." This bar graph shows why. There is more softwood sawtimber growing in the region's forests than in all other U.S. forests combined. The region's national forests also hold as much timber as all the other regions in the nation combined. (Source: *Forest Statistics Of The U.S.*, 1987, U.S. Forest Service)

U.S. TIMBER HARVEST

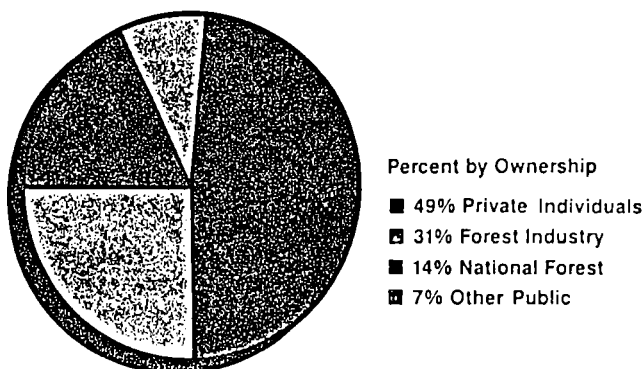


FIGURE 8 - Non-industrial private forest lands produce 49% of the nation's total annual harvest, including 77% of the hardwood harvest and 37% of the softwood harvest. Softwood timber is the nation's primary building material. Forest industry lands account for 31% of the nation's annual harvest, including 37% of the softwood harvest and 16% of the hardwood harvest. National forests provide 14% of the nation's total annual harvest volume, even though they contain 50% of the nation's softwood saw timber inventory. Other public forest lands account for 6% of the nation's annual harvest. (Source: *Forest Statistics of the U.S.*, U.S. Forest Service, September, 1989)

OREGON & WASHINGTON TIMBER GROWTH

Cubic Feet/Acre/Year by Owner

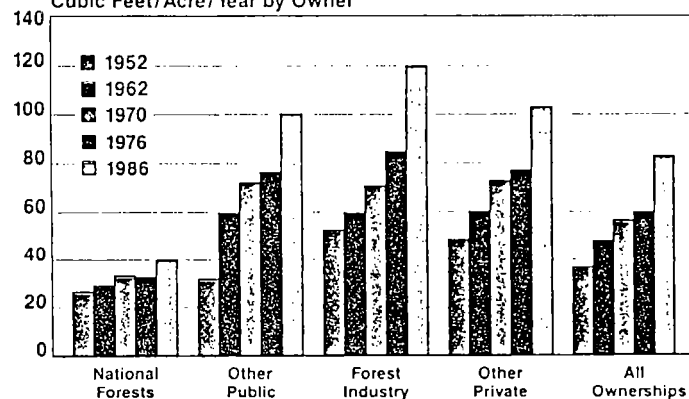


FIGURE 9 - In the Pacific Coast region, net growth per acre has increased steadily since 1952. Average growth per acre on industrial forest lands in western Oregon and Washington is 147 cubic feet per year, 2.5 times the 58 cubic feet per acre average growth rate for industry lands in the South. Per acre growth is slowest on national forest lands where large-scale harvesting of slow growing old growth did not begin until the mid-1950's. Source: *Forest Statistics Of The U.S.*, 1987, U.S. Forest Service)

FOREST PRODUCTIVITY — PACIFIC COAST

Millions of Acres

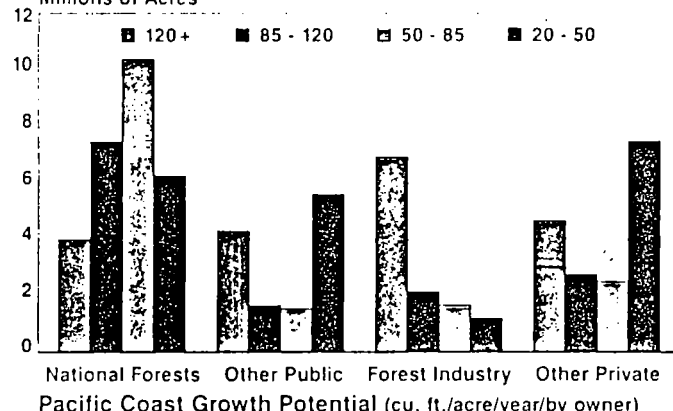


FIGURE 10 - The most productive forest lands are called "Site 1" lands. Then come "Site 2," "Site 3," and "Site 4" lands. The national forest system includes about 7 million acres of Site 1 land, including 4 million acres in the Pacific Coast region. Site 1 lands receive more rainfall, and tend to be at lower elevations where temperatures are more moderate. (Source: *Forest Statistics Of The U.S.*, 1987; *New Perspectives On Managing The U.S. National Forest System*, 1992)

EASTERN FORESTS RETURN

Percent of Land in Forest by States

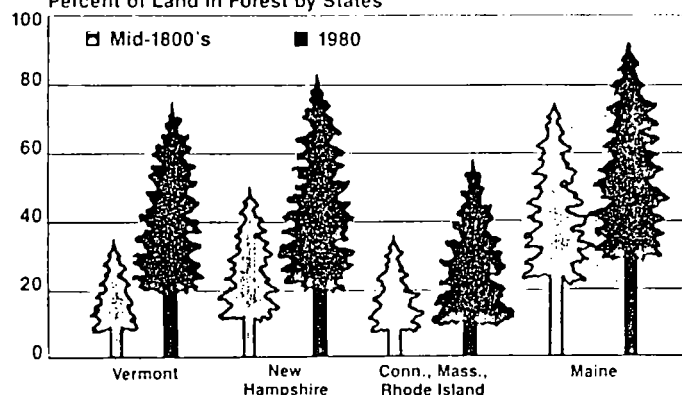


FIGURE 11 - The amount of forest land in the U.S. northeast and many other parts of the East and South has increased dramatically since 1850. As the nation moved west, northeastern forests that had been cleared for farmland grew back into forest land when early day farms were abandoned. (Source: *The Graphic Facts About The Condition And Trends Of U.S. Forests*, 1991, U.S. Forest Service.)

TRENDS IN RESERVED PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND BY REGION — 1962-87

Millions of Acres

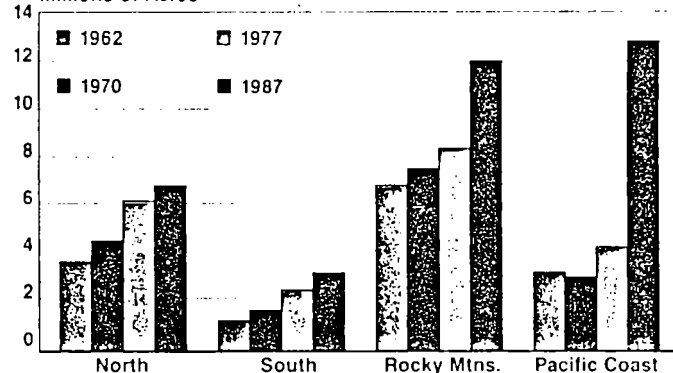


FIGURE 12 - By 1987, more than 34.5 million acres of productive forest land — an area the size of the State of Florida — had been set aside in reserves where timber management is forbidden. This is double the area set aside in 1970. Withdrawals have centered in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions, where the federal government is the largest forest landowner. (Source: *Forest Service Timber Assessment Reports*)

Old Growth and the Future: A Lawmaker's Perspective

By Senator Mark Hatfield

In the fall of 1989, I received a call from a reporter at CBS News. The caller was interested in doing a story on the "deforestation of the Pacific Northwest."

On the surface, anybody who has heard about the spotted owl and the old-growth forests of the Pacific Northwest would not question the premise of the question. By now, we've all heard the horror stories; we've read them in the newspapers and seen the footage on the nightly news. The message is: The loggers in the Northwest have clear-cut the land and there's no more old-growth trees left, right?

Wrong.

While seemingly unassuming, the request from CBS pointed to a significant problem in the ongoing debate over the management of our national forests and, more specifically, in the debate over the northern spotted owl and our old-growth forests.

Throughout this debate, policy-makers have been plagued by several factors, some of which were directly related to the media's coverage of the issue. The problems were just as prevalent in the regional media (which one would expect to have more expertise on details) as they were in the national media.

First, there was a general lack of understanding of what is admittedly an extraordinarily complex issue. But this lack of understanding often led to inaccuracies in reporting and, in some cases, the omission of important information. When theories of forestry are presented as fact, and information provided by special interest groups is presented to the public as gospel without verification, the public is ill-served. Yet that is exactly what has happened in story after story, in broadcast after broadcast.

With the old-growth issue, policy-makers are still operating in an environment of rapidly changing information, scientific and otherwise. At the same time, we have made a supreme effort to base our decisions on the most timely and scientifically defensible information available to us. Given the fact that one of the great challenges of our age is to manage the flood of information thrown at us every hour of the day, this hasn't always been easy.

Unfortunately, we live today in a society of instant gratification. Whether it is going to a fast-food restaurant for a quick meal or buying throw-away diapers or cameras, our lives have become geared to the need for rapid response. Decisions affecting thousands of lives and the future of our planet are increasingly made with an alarming glibness.

Because of this, the responsibility of the nation's elected officials to gather, evaluate and act on rapidly changing information is a



SENATOR MARK HATFIELD

daunting one. But the responsibility doesn't stop with Congress.

I believe that the media in a free society have no less an obligation to make sure certain facts are presented accurately and fairly. While there have been exceptions, my view is that just the opposite has been true in the reporting of the "Great Forest Wars."

Additionally, of the hundreds of thousands of column inches written and miles of videotape filmed on this subject, the human dimension of this story has often been downplayed as having less importance than the biological questions — when in fact these factors are inextricably linked. In some cases, the human dimension has been ignored altogether.

The CBS request about the "deforestation of the Pacific Northwest" was a common example of the kind of misinformation being perpetuated by media accounts of the problem. Over time such statements have become part of the nomenclature for reporters and editors alike. There are other examples, such as the statement: "We are about to cut down the last of the old-growth forests." Or a variation: "Only 12 percent of the old-growth forest remains" (or 10 or 5 percent, depending on which interest group the reporter chooses to believe).

Broadcast media in particular has fallen victim to these sweeping generalizations. As any propagandist worth his salt knows, perception often becomes reality, especially if perception is repeated enough. The media, in my view, have been less-than-aggressive in challenging oft-repeated assertions. Many of these claims (the less than 12 percent old growth remaining is a good example) are repeated in the media without being checked with credentialed professionals, and the

public is ill-served in the process.

Unfortunately, most facts dealing with forestry (or any area of natural science) often require considerable explanation to develop in context, requiring precious time few broadcast outlets have, and precious space newspapers no longer have. The result is the combination of film or still photos of trees crashing to earth, which inevitably skews the public's understanding of the issue. In the case of the old-growth controversy, such imagery led to thousands of calls and letters to offices of lawmakers who could only respond with clarification, fact or — more often — nothing at all.

Had reporters searching for a story on "the deforestation of the Northwest forests" researched the subject more thoroughly, they would know that the forests of Oregon and Washington cannot be compared to the Brazilian rainforests. When trees are harvested on public and private land in Oregon and Washington, new trees must be replanted in accordance with federal laws. If reforestation of a site cannot be assured, it cannot be harvested. It's as simple as that.

The result of this policy is that we now have *more* trees growing in Oregon and Washington today than there were in the 1920s. Every year Congress provides funding for the Forest Service to replant millions of seedlings and thousands of acres of forests for the next generation.

The old-growth part of the question is more complex.

There is no single definition of *old growth*, and yet reporters and editors have repeatedly (and inconsistently) used selected definitions — or parts of definitions — for *old growth* without clarification. Any statement about how much old growth remains is necessarily dependent upon which definition is used (there are at least four). To say that only 12 percent, or 10 percent or 5 percent, remains, assumes that every acre of forest land was in an old growth condition before humans logged the first tree.

Such a notion is without foundation.

Nature has, without help from humans, destroyed regenerated forests by wind, fire, insects and disease. This has in itself, created forest lands with a variety of ages, classifications and conditions. Forests were never entirely old growth. Most forest ecologists today estimate that the forests have never been more than 20 percent old growth at any point in time. Today, using a definition developed by a Forest Service research report (PNW-447), the Forest Service estimates that there are 3.75 million acres of "old growth" in Oregon and Washington. This is 19.7 percent of the national forest land base — just about the historic average based on the estimates by

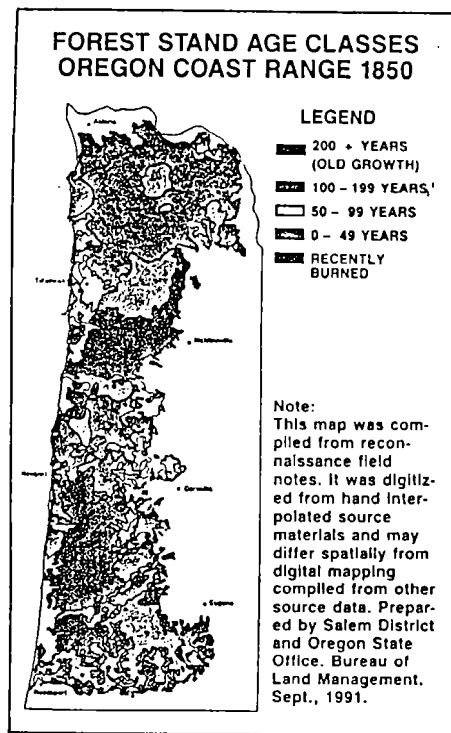


FIG. 1A

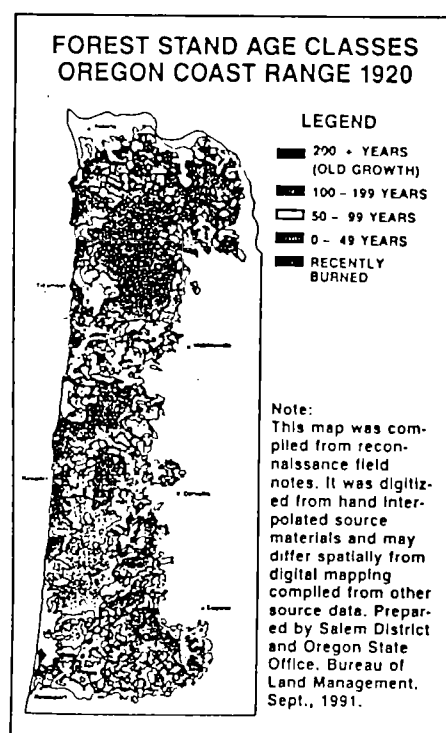


FIG. 1C

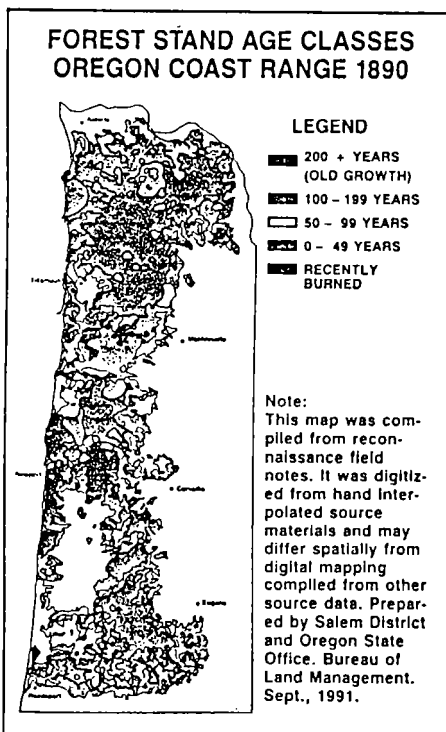


FIG. 1B

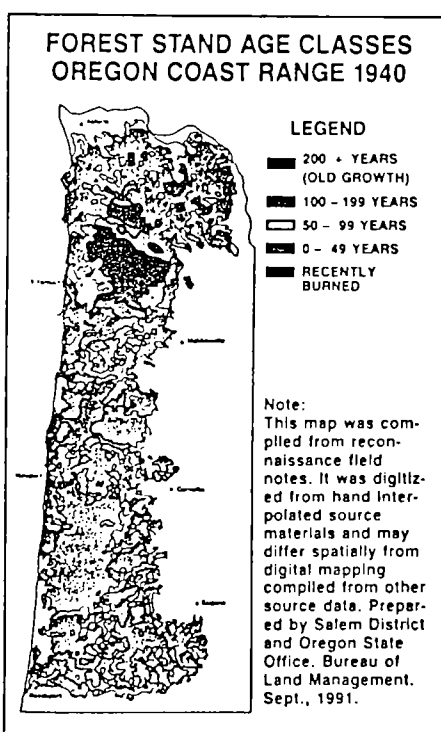
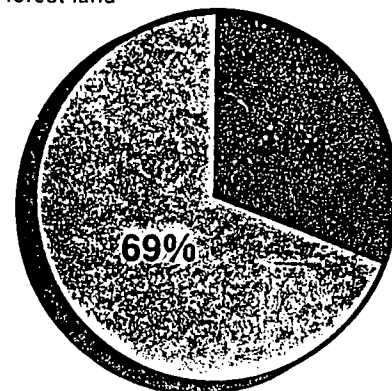


FIG. 1D

Figs. 1-A, 1-B, 1-C, 1-D - These maps, prepared by the Bureau of Land Management, were included in a technical report titled, *Preliminary Reconstruction and Analysis of Change in Forest Stand Age Classes of the Oregon Coast Range from 1850 to 1940*. The maps, compiled from a variety of field and historic sources, illustrate the role fire has played in the structure and age of forests in western Oregon. Figure 1-A portrays the massive fires that burned west of Eugene, Corvallis and McMinnville in the early 1800's. Figures 1-B, 1-C and 1-D portray the regrowth of these same forests. Figure 1-D also shows the 1933 Tillamook fire, which destroyed 311,000 acres of old growth timber. Reburns in 1939, 1945 and 1951 followed beetle infestations which swept the area following the 1933 fire. Among the conclusions noted in the BLM report: "The Douglas-fir forests of the Pacific Northwest have gone through natural disruptive changes over several millennia, whether from fire, insects, disease or wind throw. . . . Some Native American tribes burned parts of the forest, knowing the green-up that followed would attract foraging game animals. . . . Settlers in the mid to late 1800's burned forested areas to clear them for farming and building. . . . Since the turn of the century, humans have intensively harvested timber from the forest, at the same time suppressing virtually all wildfires. . . . The popular notion that all western Oregon was once a solid block of old growth forest, the misnamed 'ancient forest,' is wrong." (The dark green areas are old growth.)

NATIONAL FOREST LAND

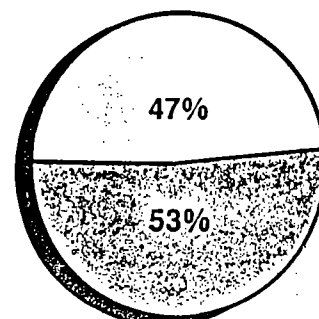
Pacific Northwest - 20 million acres of forest land



- Young Growth (13.8 million acres)
- Old Growth (6.29 million acres)

NATIONAL FOREST OLD GROWTH

Pacific Northwest - 6.29 million acres



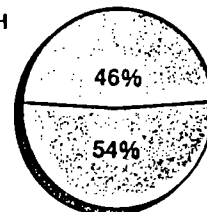
- Non-Reserved (2.96 million acres)
- Reserved (3.33 million acres)

Fig. 2 - Old growth forests cover 6.29 million acres (31%) of the 20 million acres of forest land in the national forests in the Pacific Northwest. 3.33 million of these acres (52%) are preserved in wilderness areas in Oregon and Washington, or in other land classifications where timber production is forbidden. (Source: *Land Management Plans in the Pacific Northwest Region*, U.S. Forest Service, October 1991)

OREGON OLD GROWTH

(4.34 million acres)

- Reserved (2.01 million acres)
- Non-Reserved (2.33 million acres)



WASHINGTON OLD GROWTH

(1.95 million acres)

- Reserved (1.32 mill. acres)
- Non-Reserved (.63 million acres)



Fig. 3 - There are 4.34 million acres of old growth forest in Oregon, and another 1.96 million acres in Washington. 46% of Oregon old growth and 68% of Washington old growth are reserved in areas where timber production is forbidden. Source: *Land Management Plans in the Pacific Northwest Region*, U.S. Forest Service, October 1991)

the forest ecologists.

The point is this: While policy-makers try to work with and make decisions on the best available information available, the media have no less an obligation to do the same. With a few exceptions in both the regional and national media, this simply has not happened.

A good case study of this problem was a six-part "in-depth" series analyzing the national forest management controversy in the Portland *Oregonian* last year.

The state's largest newspaper of record had a golden opportunity to provide its readers with a clear and detailed analysis of the issue.

When I learned the story was being written, I hoped that it would be an objective one, perhaps clarifying misconceptions, pointing out problems and errors where warranted. Instead, hundreds of thousands of *Oregonian* readers were treated to one of the longest editorials in the paper's 140-year history.

For example, the *Oregonian* repeatedly used old-growth acreage figures provided by the Wilderness Society. This definition, also valid depending on the forest characteristics being examined, varies considerably from the Forest Service definition. Although mentioning the Forest Service definition in passing, the *Oregonian* chose to use the Wilderness Society definition throughout the article to paint, in the reporter's own words, a "far bleaker" picture of the situation.

The *Oregonian* series, "Northwest Forests: A Day of Reckoning," went beyond objective reporting. The series took a good news story idea and turned it into a searing six-part editorial advocating a sharp reduction in forest management activities in the Northwest. In doing so, the *Oregonian* not only did a disservice to its readers, but violated the basic responsibility of the media to report "objectively."

The *Oregonian* also reported that Forest Service supervisors were "under pressure from Northwest lawmakers to meet unsustainable timber sale targets" but offered no proof of any such "pressure." I was a primary target of that accusation, and yet I can state categorically that I never pressured anyone in the Forest Service to cut more than what was sustainable.

What the *Oregonian* did not report is that Congress has actually *lowered* the volume of timber sold each year to levels below what the Forest Service considers sustainable. It is unfortunate that the *Oregonian* reporter further confused the issue by not explaining the distinction between the amount of timber *sold* annually (a level which Congress sets based on information from the Forest Service) and the amount of timber *harvested* annually (which is complicated but can be explained by analyzing the amount of timber held under contract and the requirements of the marketplace, and which is *not* determined by Congress).

The *Oregonian* series emphasized the negative aspects of the issue and in some cases omitted key facts that would have presented a more accurate picture. Nowhere in the article was it mentioned that many of the concerns expressed about public forest management (soil erosion, watershed protection and enhancement, scenic protection, etc.) had been addressed in new forest plans now in place for each of the region's 19 national forests. The fact that 15 years and \$230 million worth of work on those forest plans had led to improved forest management was incomprehensibly omitted from the series.

A basic premise of the *Oregonian* series was that Oregon is in the throes of a "painful but long predicted transition from an economy built on wholesale harvesting of its virgin forests to one more complex and diversified," but the statement is misleading. The fact is that Oregon has been steadily diversifying its economy for over 30 years. The problem is that much of the rural part of Oregon — about 70 communities and approximately 500,000 people — remains economically dependent upon forestry: agriculture and fishing. These communities do not have the flexibility to respond to sudden, unplanned change. And because 52 percent of our land base is owned by the federal government, federal decisions can create major shock waves in those towns and communities.

In addition, the *Oregonian* relied heavily on environmental sources and gave only token representation to forest industry sources in an attempt to provide an appearance of fairness. Out of a total of approximately 2,700 column inches of print, only 53 inches, or 2 percent of the total, cited industry sources, and some of them were contacted only 1 week before the series ran.

This problem of selective reporting within the context of a news story was elevated to the national arena with a cover story in *Time* magazine, "Owl vs. Man." In what was clearly a major piece for *Time*, reporter Ted Gup spent several days in Oregon talking to industry and environmental sources to get a handle on the story. And yet, in the final analysis, Gup failed to examine in any detail what congressional solution might be offered and instead ended his story with a statement that only reflected the inadequacy of his research:

In the case of the Northwest, the Federal Government should help retrain loggers and mill workers with grants to spur economic diversification. Congress could also help sustain the Northwest's processing mills by passing legislation aimed at reducing raw-log exports.

Mr. Gup's editorializing missed the point. First of all, Congress has provided and is still providing funds for retraining of mill workers and others displaced by the current crisis. Second, Congress has banned the export of

raw logs from federal lands for over 20 years, and just last summer (before the *Time* article was written) it restored the rights of states to ban the export of logs removed from state lands.

And nowhere in the *Time* story (with the exception of a short sidebar) did we see images of displaced workers, of second- or third-generation logging families, or the schools that would close for lack of funds, or local officials who face severe budget restrictions due to the loss of timber receipts.

Instead we got brilliantly composed photographs of a logger making the final cut into a giant tree, of anti-logging protesters, of clear-cuts and of spotted owl juxtaposed with the opening paragraph: "A lumberjack presses his snarling chain saw into the flesh of a Douglas Fir that has held its place against wind and fires, rock slide and flood, for 200 years."

As has been the case in most contemporary reporting about environmental issues, the human dimension was largely ignored in the media until only recently. Stories about shortcomings in the management of the forests by federal agencies, directives from Congress, and the "overcutting" of the forests have almost completely overshadowed the human element.

Rarely have I seen an honest perspective of the human side of this problem. And I have never seen reported the fact that counties in some of the more timber-dependent areas in Oregon receive as much as \$1,535 per child from timber receipts, or that tax rates on an average home may skyrocket in some areas if a balanced solution to this problem isn't found.

For the media, it's easy to portray a quick-fix image, but the fact is, there are no simple solutions to the problem.

Certainly, we must continue to work toward true economic diversification, but we cannot define diversification as shutting off one economic faucet only to hope another will be turned on in its place. We can't define diversification as building up one sector of the economy at the expense of the other.

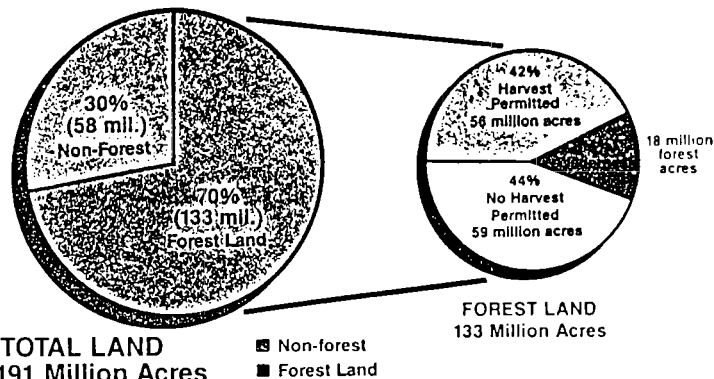
In the end, the media's coverage of the old-growth issue, while extensive, has been lacking in balance. Policy-makers have tried to make decisions using the best available information, and we have tried to look to the long term for reasonable solutions. We have tried to incorporate balance between the need to protect our natural resources and the need to protect a way of life for a large segment of the people whom we represent. It hasn't always been easy.

The media have no less an obligation to do the same.

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About The National Forest System

NATIONAL FOREST LAND - 1988



TOTAL LAND
191 Million Acres

FIGURE 1 - The national forest system spans 191 million acres, including 133 million acres of forest land. Timber harvesting is permitted on 30% (56 million acres) of this forest land base. The remaining 70% of the national forest system land base (135 million acres) is set aside in areas where timber production is forbidden. About 58% (77 million acres) of the total forest area in the national forest system is not available for timber production. This includes 32 million acres of wilderness, more than half of which is forested. (Source: *The Condition And Trends Of U.S. Forests*, U.S. Forest Service, 1991.)

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND AREA

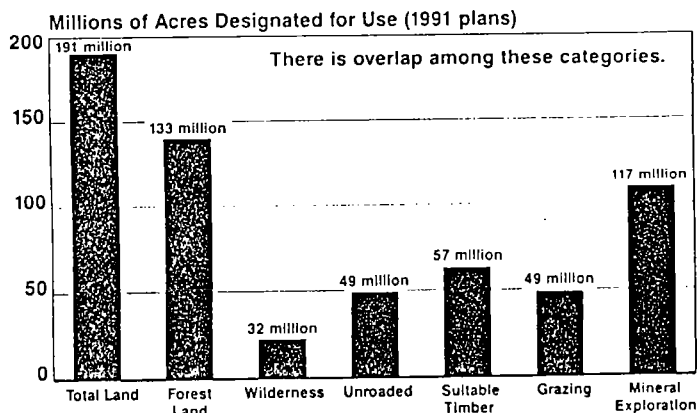


FIGURE 2 - This bar graph shows how much of the national forest system is allocated to various uses, or classifications, based on land suitability. Multiple uses are permitted in some areas, including lands classified for timber production or mineral exploration. Use is restricted in wilderness areas, where motorized travel, recreation development, and timber harvesting are prohibited. "Unroaded" areas may someday be reclassified for multiple uses, or may be designated as wilderness. (Source: *New Perspectives On Managing The U.S. National Forest System*, 1992.)

NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER VOLUME / ACRE

Volume Per Acre by Region (Thousand Cubic Feet)

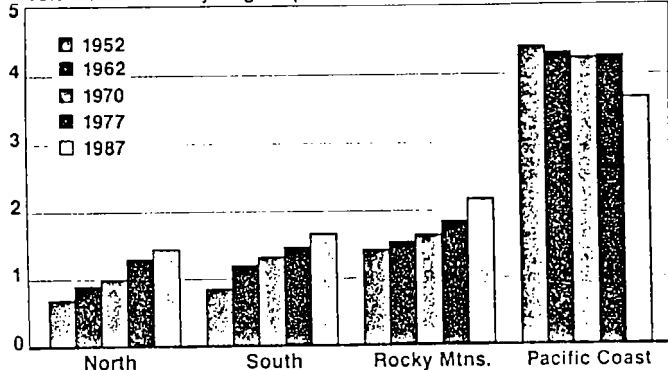


FIGURE 3 - There is about twice as much timber volume per acre standing in Pacific Coast national forests as there is in all other national forests. Since 1952, national forest timber volume per acre has increased in all regions of the U.S., except the Pacific Coast region where inventories on land available for timber production are declining slowly, a result of wilderness designations and the harvest of old growth timber. (Source: *Forest Statistics Of The U.S.*, 1987, U.S. Forest Service)

INCREASE IN TIMBER GROWTH

Percent Increase Since 1952 by Region

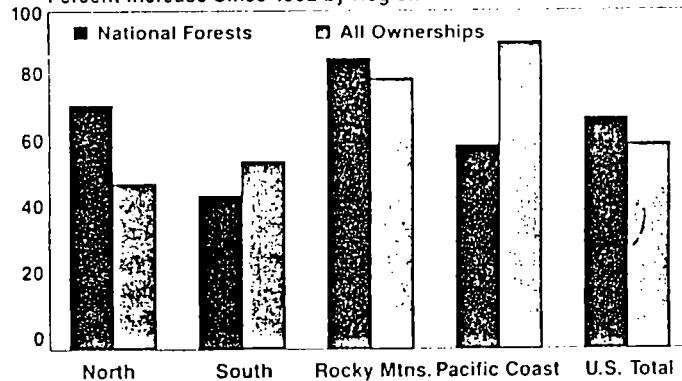


FIGURE 4 - On federally owned national forests, timber growth has increased 67%, from 2.1 billion cubic feet per year to 3.4 billion cubic feet per year. National forest timber growth has increased steadily since 1952. Growth increases have been most significant in the Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific Northwest, where most national forests are located. (Source: *Forest Statistics Of The U.S.*, 1987, U.S. Forest Service)

NAT. FOREST TIMBER GROWTH & HARVEST

Millions of Cubic Feet Per Year

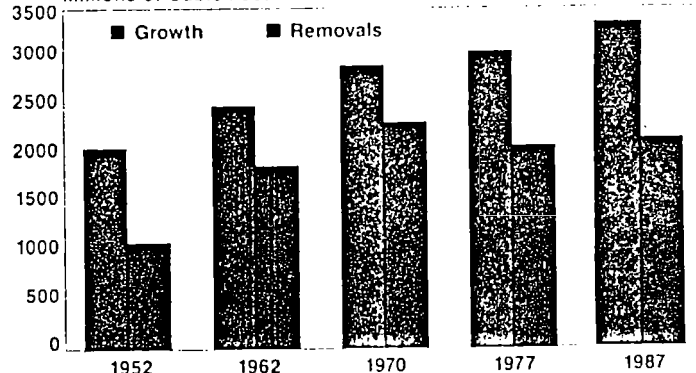


FIGURE 5 - Annual wood growth on national forests now exceeds wood harvest by more than 55%. Growth has exceeded harvest every year since 1952. Current annual growth in national forests is about 14 billion board feet; and current annual harvest is about 9 billion board feet. Last year, about 384,000 acres - six-tenths of one percent of the national forest land base open to harvesting - was harvested. (Source: *Forest Statistics Of The U.S.*, 1987, U.S. Forest Service; *New Perspectives On Managing The U.S. National Forest System*, U.S. Forest Service, 1992)

NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER SALES

Billions of Board Feet

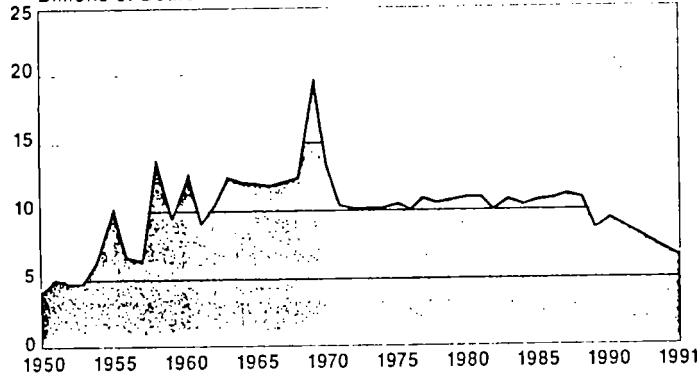


FIGURE 6 - National forest timber harvests increased dramatically after World War II to meet wood demand generated by the post-war homebuilding boom. Harvest levels remained relatively constant, between 9 and 11 billion board feet, from 1960 through 1988, except for a one year spike in 1969, a result of a congressionally-ordered increase in the national forest harvest level. The increase was ordered to help reduce the price of building materials. More recently, harvest levels have dropped dramatically, a result of spotted owl-old growth set asides in Pacific Northwest national forests. (Source: U.S. Forest Service cut and sold reports, 1950-1991)

About Oregon's Forests

TOTAL OREGON LAND AREA (62.1 million acres)

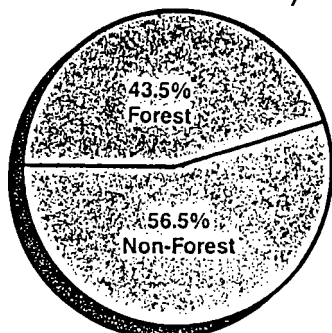


FIGURE 1 - The State of Oregon covers 62.1 million acres. 43.5% of this land base, about 28 million acres, is covered by forests. There are about 400 trees standing on each acre of forest land, or about 11.2 billion trees growing in Oregon's forests. This means that one in five coniferous trees in the U.S. is growing in Oregon. If all these trees stood side by side, they would fill an area the size of the state of Pennsylvania: (Source: Oregon State Department of Forestry)

OREGON OWNERSHIP

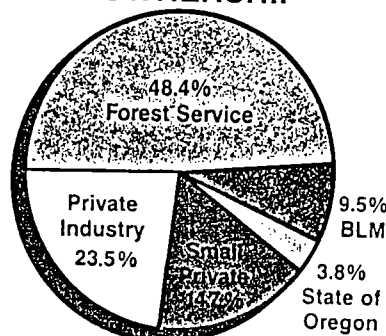
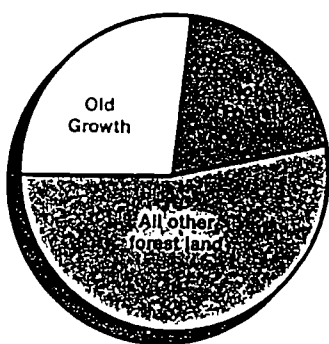


FIGURE 2 - About 62% of all forest land in Oregon is publicly owned. The federal government owns 57.9% of all forests in Oregon. Private industry owns 23.5% of the forest land base, and 14.7% is held in small private ownerships. (Source: Oregon State Department of Forestry)



- Old growth 4,335,967 acres
- Non-forest 3,045,684 acres
- All other forest land 8,726,805 acres

FIGURE 3 - The national forests of Oregon contain 4.34 million acres of old growth timber. Of these acres, 2.01 are set aside in wilderness areas and other preserves where timber production is forbidden. (Source: *Land Management Plans in the Pacific Northwest Region*, U.S. Forest Service, October 1991)

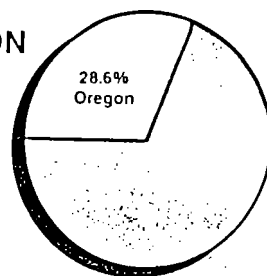
FIGURE 4 - Listed here are land set-asides, for parks and recreation, covering all Oregon forest ownerships. (Source: U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon State Department of Forestry)

- 1,829 miles of wild and scenic rivers
- 700 Forest Service picnic areas and campgrounds
- 225 Oregon State Parks
- 167 BLM picnic areas and campgrounds
- 36 wilderness areas, 2.28 million acres
- 30 counties with multiple parks
- 15 Forest Service geological sites, 21,343 acres
- 13 Forest Service scenic areas, 83,981 acres
- 7 Forest Service botanical areas, 5,584 acres
- 4 national park areas, 197,852 acres
- 1 national scenic area, 112,000 acres

U.S. PANEL PRODUCTION

Oregon: 7.7 b.sq. ft.

Total:
27.2 billion sq. ft.



U.S. LUMBER PRODUCTION

Oregon: 8.8 b.bd. ft.

Total:
38.2 billion bd. ft.

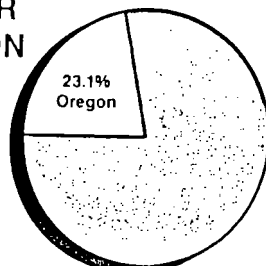
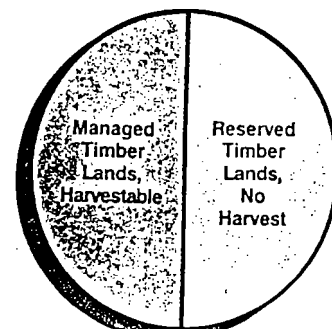


FIGURE 5 - Oregon's forest products industry leads the nation in the manufacture of lumber and structural panels. 1989 lumber production totaled 8.5 billion board feet, while structural panel production topped 7.8 billion square feet. The second leading structural panel producer is Louisiana, at 2.54 billion square feet. California is the second leading lumber manufacturer, at 5.41 billion board feet. 34.5% of Oregon lumber is sold in California, and another 35.2% is sold in other western states. 93.3% of all structural panels sold in the Portland, Oregon marketplace are manufactured in western Oregon, western Washington or California. For other markets, the following percentages of total production come from Oregon, Washington or California: New York City, 35.6%; Los Angeles, 66.4%; San Francisco-Oakland, 91.8%; Seattle, 73.7%; Boston, 38.9% and Detroit-Toledo, 30.7%. (Source: Western Wood Products Association, 1990 *Statistical Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry*; American Plywood Association, *Regional Production and Distribution Patterns of the Structural Panel Industry*.)

FIGURE 6 -
National Forest Land Use in Oregon, 1991

	Total Acres	Acres Available for Timber Management
Wilderness	2,285,407	0
Classified National Scenic Areas, National Recreation Areas	443,108	0
Wild & Scenic Rivers	51,924	0
Research Natural Areas	46,204	0
Experimental Forests	59,340	0
Botanical Areas, Special Interest Areas	237,165	0
Old Growth, Old-Growth Habitat	173,809	0
Dispersed Recreation, Motorized & Non-motorized	462,765	0
Watersheds & Riparian Areas	197,570	0
Wildlife Emphasis, Spotted Owl Habitat	959,000	0
Winter Recreation	47,400	0
Developed Recreation, Administrative & Utility Sites & Corridors, Water	153,725	0
Range Land, Maintenance Management	488,141	0
Wildlife & Fish Emphasis	2,192,46	Partial
Wild & Scenic Rivers	88,612	Partial
Municipal Watershed & Riparian Areas	555,826	Partial
Dispersed Recreation, Concentrated		
Developed Recreation, Trails	304,301	Partial
Scenic Areas & Viewsheds	1,323,652	Partial
Timber Emphasis	6,102,692	Partial
Total	16,083,101	8,014,285



Half of the 16,083,101-acre national forest land bases located in Oregon has been reserved in areas (shown in yellow) where timber management is forbidden. Portions of the remaining 8,014,285 (shown in green) are open to timber management at varying levels of intensity. Full timber yields are planned for 63% of these 8 million acres; 50%-90% yields are planned for 33% of these acres; and less than 50% yields are planned for 4% of these acres. The table at the left shows how the national forest land base in Oregon is classified, and the acres within each classification. (Source: *Land Management Plans in the Pacific Northwest Region*, U.S. Forest Service, October, 1991)

DID YOU KNOW

- By the year 2040, total U.S. wood fiber consumption will increase from 102 billion board feet per year to 143 billion board feet per year. Demand will be split evenly between lumber and paper products. Since the early 1950's, when the Forest Service started tracking demand for lumber and paper products, lumber demand has increased 40%, reaching 57 billion feet in 1986. Demand is expected to top 70 billion feet by 2040. (Source: World Resource Institute; U.S. Forest Service, *The Graphic Facts About The Condition And Trends Of U.S. Forests*, 1991; U.S. Forest Service, 1989 RPA Assessment)

- Each year, every American consumes 613 pounds of paper, plus the lumber equivalent of a 100-foot tall tree. (Source: American Forest Resource Alliance)

- New home construction accounts for only 50% of all lumber consumed in the U.S. Remodeling and repair of existing homes now accounts for 20% of all lumber demand. Non-residential construction and manufacturing, principally furniture, accounts for another 20%. The shipping industry, which uses wood pallets and fiberboard containers, consumes 10% of annual U.S. demand. (Source: U.S. Forest Service, 1989 RPA Assessment)

- The U.S. has 6% of the world's population, but consumes 30% of all natural resources produced.

The population of California, the largest market for Oregon forest products, will increase by 4 million in the 1990's, an amount equal to 5.5 cities the size of San Francisco. (Source: U.S. Forest Service "General Facts" report)

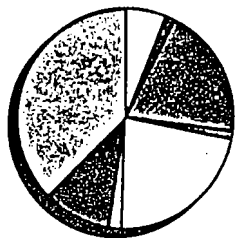
- Solid wood products, including lumber and structural panels, account for 52% of U.S. consumption. Paper and paperboard products equal 28% of consumption. Fuel wood accounts for 20% of consumption. (Source: U.S. Forest Service "General Facts" report)

- By area, 50% of the world's forest is in southern Asia, Africa, and Latin America; 27% is in the Soviet Union; 9% is in Canada and 7% is in the U.S. Eighty-percent of the world's growing stock volume of hardwood timber is in the tropical forests of Asia, Africa and Latin America. 50% of the world's growing stock volume of coniferous timber is in the Soviet Union, 14% is in Canada and 1% is in the U.S. (Source: United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization)

- On a world scale, 53% of timber harvested is consumed as fuel, while 47% is consumed as solid wood, pulp or paper. In the developed nations, 80% of timber harvested is consumed as solid wood, pulp or paper. In lesser developed countries, 80% of timber

CONSUMPTION OF INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIAL, AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION FOR RAW MATERIALS

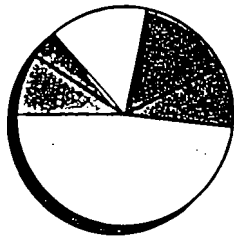
FIG. 1 - Tonnage Consumed



37% Softwoods
10% Hardwoods
2% Aluminum/Bauxite
23% Steel
1% Copper
20% Cements
1.3% All Other Metals
6% Plastics

Figure 1 - This pie chart illustrates U.S. consumption wood products, cement, metals and plastics. Consumption is measured in millions of tons, on a percent by weight basis. In 1987, total U.S. consumption of primary industrial raw materials reached 469 million tons. Wood use accounted for 47% of this total. (Source: Dr. James Bowyer, University of Minnesota, Department of Forest Products; Forest Products Research Society)

FIG. 2 - Net Energy Consumed



8% Aluminum
4% Lumber & Wood Products
16% Plastics
16% All Other Metals
8% Cements
48% Steel

Figure 2 - This pie chart illustrates net BTU consumption of energy in the manufacture of industrial raw materials. Lumber and wood products manufacturing accounts for only 4% of energy consumed in the manufacture of major industrial raw materials. This is total energy consumption, reduced by the energy produced by burning of processed by-products, such as bark, sawdust and other wood waste. Energy consumption for paper products is excluded from this chart. (Source: *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*, U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, May, 1991)

Three conclusions can be drawn from Figures 1 and 2. (1) Wood is not an archaic material, no longer used in our advanced society (2) The use of non-renewable wood substitutes would have to be increased significantly to compensate for large-scale reductions in the amount of wood harvested from U.S. forests. (3) Manufacturing non-renewable industrial raw materials requires much larger amount of energy than does wood.

- For every billion board feet of timber replaced by wood substitutes, U.S. energy consumption will increase by 720 million gallons of oil, and CO² emissions will increase by 7.5 million tons. One billion board feet equals 1.3% of annual wood fiber consumption, so replacing 10 billion board feet of timber with non-renewable wood substitutes will increase oil consumption by 7.2 billion gallons, and CO² emissions by 75 million tons. (Source: *Wood vs. Non-Wood Materials In U.S. Residential Construction: Some Energy Related International Implications*, Dr. Peter Koch, for the Center for International Trade in Forest Products, Working Paper No. 361)

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harvested is consumed for fuel. The U.S. harvests 14% of all timber harvested world wide. (Source: United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization)

- The U.S. imports 30% of its solid wood, pulp and paper, and exports 15% of manufactured timber products. Net imports of timber products account for 17% of U.S. consumption. The nation produces 83% of what it consumes. (Source: U.S. Department of Commerce; U.S. Forest Service)

- 2.91 million BTU's (oil equivalent) are required to manufacture and transport one ton of 8-foot, 2X4 studs. 26.67 million BTU's are required to manufacture and transport one ton of steel studs. (Committee on Renewable Resources for Industrial Raw Materials, *CORRIM Report*, 1976)

- 4.14 million BTU's (oil equivalent) are needed to manufacture and transport one ton of wood floor joists. 86.31 million BTU's are needed to replace this floor with a four-inch concrete slab. (*CORRIM Report*, 1976)

- Six million BTU's (oil equivalent) are needed to manufacture and transport one ton of plywood siding. 32.08 million BTU's are needed to replace this plywood siding with aluminum siding, and 175.22 million BTU's are required to replace the plywood siding with brick veneer. (*CORRIM Report*, 1976)