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BALANCED POLICIES FOR JOBS AND GROWTH

economic agenda. It is past time for the federal government — across all departments — to act on this understanding by adopting economic and environmental agendas that converge.

KEEPING CANADA'S PROMISES

A Liberal government will establish a framework in which environmental and economic policy signals point the same way.

Our governmental structure contains elaborate systems to hold Parliament accountable for the management of public monies, but no equivalent scrutiny for Parliament's management of the public environmental trust. This has led to a wide gap between Canada's international rhetoric on sustainable development and its actual domestic policies. For example, although Canada promises to fight climate change, federal policies and funding continue to favour private transportation over public transit, and energy use over energy conservation. A Liberal government will establish a framework in which environmental and economic policy signals point the same way.

Our first task will be to conduct a comprehensive baseline study of federal taxes, grants, and subsidies, in order to identify barriers and disincentives to sound environmental practices. We want to promote, not hinder, the research, development, and implementation of clean and energy-efficient technologies; renewable energy use; the sustainable management of renewable resources; and the protection of biological diversity.

Our second task will be to appoint an Environmental Auditor General, reporting directly to Parliament, with powers of investigation similar to the powers of the Auditor General. This office would report annually to the public on how successfully federal programs and spending are supporting the shift to sustainable development. The report would also evaluate the implementation and enforcement of federal environmental laws. Individuals could petition the Environmental Auditor General to conduct special investigations when they see environmental policies or laws being ignored or violated.

The gap between rhetoric and action under Conservative rule has been most visible in the area of environmental assessment. All too often, the Conservatives have ignored the solid recommendations for environmental protection offered by public review panels. Under a Liberal government, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act will be amended to shift decision-making powers to an independent Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, subject to appeal to the Cabinet. The agency's relationship to government would be roughly similar to that between the CRTC and the Cabinet.

BALANCED POLICIES FOR JOBS AND GROWTH

harmful effects of industrial activity on the environment, or that specifically enhance the environment. We will consolidate incentive and support programs in a coordinated strategy for promoting environmental industries.

Renewable Resources

A Liberal government will promote co-management agreements between Aboriginal peoples and federal, provincial, and territorial governments.

The depletion of our renewable resources is producing an ecological deficit as damaging to the long-term health of our economy as the economic deficit. Recent economic policies have led to an "over-harvest and closure" approach to renewable resources. Through an industrial policy that emphasizes adding value to natural resources, Liberals will foster increased employment without over-exploitation of resources.

The long-term livelihood of rural inhabitants and Aboriginal peoples is best ensured by responsible stewardship of the renewable resources that feed the fishing, farming, and forestry industries. The traditional economies of Aboriginal peoples are particularly dependent on a healthy natural resource base, giving them a special stake in managing land and resources. A Liberal government will promote co-management agreements between Aboriginal peoples and federal, provincial, and territorial governments.

BUILDING ON PUBLIC AWARENESS

Our greatest asset in moving towards sustainability is concern for the environment, combined with the resourcefulness of the Canadian people.

Intense public anxiety now focuses on issues such as the depleting fisheries and forests, the thinning ozone layer, urban air pollution, and the contamination of drinking water. Spurred by fears that our children will be left a grim ecological legacy, Canadians now link a healthy environment to a high quality of life.

Individual Canadians are far ahead of their governments in their desire for environmental protection. Our greatest asset in moving towards sustainability is concern for the environment, combined with the resourcefulness of the Canadian people. The Liberal program of investing in people will be as valuable in surmounting our environmental challenges as it will be in overcoming our economic challenges. A new Liberal government will build on this public awareness and give individuals new tools to protect the environment and to participate in environmental decision-making.

At the 1992 Earth Summit, 105 nations adopted Agenda 21, a detailed plan of actions required on environment and development. Putting this plan into place will call for the involvement of all Canadians. The National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy has found wide interest in a proposal for a social marketing program modelled on the highly successful Participation campaign, to facilitate the changes in attitudes, values, and behaviour necessary for Canada to become an environmentally sustainable society.

A Liberal government will create "Action 21," an independent national campaign similar to Participation, to communicate the individual and collec-

tive actions needed for sustainable development. We will launch a campaign to educate people on how to dispose safely of the 130,000 tonnes of CFCs stockpiled in Canadian homes and workplaces; these chemicals pose a tremendous threat to the ozone layer. In addition, our Canadian Youth Service Corps will bring the energy of Canada's young people to bear on community environmental projects.

Individual Canadians have expertise and a valued perspective to contribute to environmental policy-making. These assets are often not tapped because of financial or legal restrictions. A Liberal government will amend the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act to legally recognize intervenor funding as an integral component of the assessment process. We will use the forthcoming review of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act to examine giving members of the public access to the courts as a last recourse if the federal government persistently fails to enforce an environmental law.

Environmental reform requires government leadership on priority public issues. Government has a moral duty to act, particularly when the long-term security of the planet is threatened. ~~A Liberal government will shorten the deadlines for stopping production and consumption of hydrochlorofluorocar-~~

AGENDA FOR ACTION

Environmental Challenge, Economic Opportunity

Green industries are the growth area of tomorrow's economy

By the end of the decade, there will be a US\$580-billion worldwide market for goods and services to prevent and clean up environmental damage. With careful planning and aggressive support, Canada can turn environmental needs at home and abroad into economic opportunity.

From mass transit production to renewable energy technologies, water and sewage treatment, and the reclamation of contaminated sites, these industries mean environmental benefits and jobs.

A Liberal government will establish a coordinated strategy of incentives and supports for private-sector companies working in the environmental sector. We will work with industry to set strong environmental protection standards and regulations. And we will commit 25 percent of all new research and development spending to environmental technologies.

BALANCED POLICIES FOR JOBS AND GROWTH

A Liberal government will work with provincial and urban governments to improve energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energies, with the aim of cutting carbon dioxide emissions by 20 percent from 1988 levels by the year 2005.

bons (HCFCs), an ozone-depleting substance, and establish an early phase-out deadline for another, methyl bromide.

A Liberal government will work with provincial and urban governments to improve energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energies, with the aim of cutting carbon dioxide emissions by 20 percent from 1988 levels by the year 2005. An immediate priority will be to design a plan to achieve this target, working with all major stakeholders. Our commitment to using economic tools for environmental protection, to increasing our industrial energy efficiency, and to supporting the environmental technology sector will help us to make progress towards this target while maintaining a competitive economic base.

The Brundtland Commission identified the protection of species and ecosystems as a prerequisite to sustainable development. In response, the House of Commons unanimously endorsed the goal of working cooperatively with provincial and territorial governments to protect in its natural state a representative sample of each of the country's natural regions, amounting to at least 12 percent of Canada. A Liberal government will work with the provinces, the territories, and Aboriginal peoples towards this goal. We will maintain the commitment to complete the National Parks System by 2000.

INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Canada cannot achieve sustainable development in isolation from the activities of other nations, which increasingly affect our own environment and security. Canada must promote sustainable development around the world.

Under a Liberal government, environmental security through sustainable development will be a cornerstone of Canadian foreign policy; we will promote this goal at forums such as UN agencies as well as through bilateral and multi-lateral aid programs. We will push for strong and effective international conventions to deal with global environmental threats, and we will work towards the early ratification of these conventions.

A Liberal government will make renewed efforts to reduce pollution in the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence and will reaffirm the leadership of the International Joint Commission. We will ratify the Law of the Sea Convention. We will make sustainable development a fundamental goal of trade negotiations. We will support a "green" round of GATT negotiations, in which trade and environment will be linked.

Americans for Ancient Forests • Conservation International • Defenders of Wildlife • Environmental Defense Fund • Friends of the Earth • Greater Ecosystem Alliance • Izaak Walton League • National Audubon Society • National Parks and Conservation Association • National Wildlife Federation • Natural Resources Defense Council • Sierra Club • Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund • Western Ancient Forest Campaign • The Wilderness Society

July 1, 1993

Premier Michael Harcourt
Legislative Building
Victoria, British Columbia
Canada V8V 1X4

Dear Premier Harcourt:

We, the leaders of the undersigned U.S. organizations, respectfully urge you to reconsider your government's recent decision to allow logging in much of the remaining ancient rain forests of Clayoquot Sound on Vancouver Island.

In our own country, we have committed a great amount of our organizations' financial and human resources toward the issue of better forest management and ecosystem protection—including protection of the last remaining temperate ancient forest on our own west coast. We are concerned that greater preservation of U.S. forests not be at the expense of the ancient forests of B.C., which contain some of the largest intact remnants of what was once one magnificent, contiguous ecosystem from northern California to southeast Alaska.

As fellow North Americans (and some of our organizations have many Canadian members), we are concerned about the future of all the remaining unlogged tracts of coastal rain forest. Clayoquot Sound represents perhaps the largest accessible, biologically rich and unprotected ancient coastal temperate rain forest in North America. Preservation of Clayoquot Sound takes on greater importance in light of the extensive logging that has already taken place over much of Vancouver Island and the south mainland coast.

While we appreciate that on April 13 you announced that your government would preserve about one-third of the land mass of Clayoquot Sound, we observe that a large percentage of the protected areas are bog, marginal forestland, alpine rock, and already under protected status. The two-thirds of the area that is now opened to logging include many of the remaining pristine watersheds and islands, giant Sitka spruce, western hemlock and red cedar that grow in the valley bottoms, and mountainsides.

In view of the rapid disappearance of ancient forests around the world, this is not in our judgment a balanced decision. As we have already learned in our own country, our ancient forests are not only our greatest sources of pure water, rare and endangered wildlife, and spiritual experiences,

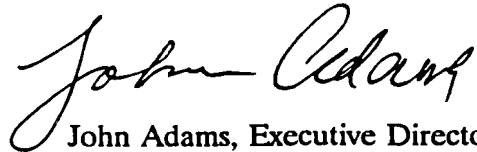
but they also contain, as in the case of the Pacific yew, medicinal treasures that are yet to be discovered.

In view of all the foregoing, and because of our long experience in working to protect our remaining ancient forests in this country, we urge you not to allow the logging companies to cut timber to the point of ecological and economic collapse. We urge you to reconsider your decision to protect only one-third of the area of Clayoquot Sound and to take immediate steps to halt any further logging in the remainder of it as well so that other, more sustainable options for the area can be thoroughly explored.

Sincerely,



Peter Berle, President
National Audubon Society



John Adams, Executive Director
Natural Resources Defense Council

ON BEHALF OF:

Robert Chlopak, Director
Americans for Ancient Forests

Paul Pritchard, President
National Parks and Conservation
Association

Peter Seligmann, Chairman & CEO
Conservation International

Jay Hair, President and CEO
National Wildlife Federation

Rodger Schlickeisen, President
Defenders of Wildlife

Carl Pope, Executive Director
Sierra Club

Fred Krupp, Executive Director
Environmental Defense Fund

Buck Parker, President
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund

Jane Perkins, President
Friends of the Earth

Jim Owens, Executive Director
Western Ancient Forest Campaign

Mitch Freedman, Executive Director
Greater Ecosystem Alliance

Karin Sheldon, Acting President
The Wilderness Society

Maitland Sharpe, Executive Director
Izaak Walton League

Americans for Ancient Forests • Conservation International • Defenders of Wildlife • Environmental Defense Fund • Friends of the Earth • Greater Ecosystem Alliance • Izaak Walton League • National Audubon Society • National Parks and Conservation Association • National Wildlife Federation • Natural Resources Defense Council • Sierra Club • Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund • Western Ancient Forest Campaign • The Wilderness Society

July 7, 1993

The Right Honorable Kim Campbell
Prime Minister of Canada
Parliament Buildings
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0A2

Dear Prime Minister Campbell:

Congratulations on your recent appointment as Prime Minister. We look forward to working with you on the many environmental issues of interest to our two countries. We write to you today about the recent decision to allow logging in much of the remaining ancient rain forests of Clayoquot Sound on Vancouver Island, a matter that no doubt is of some interest to you as a citizen of British Columbia and as well as Prime Minister of Canada.

As you know, the preservation of the remaining ancient forests in North America have been of great concern to both citizens of the United States and Canada. We are pleased that Canada has not only signed but ratified the biodiversity and global warming treaties adopted at the Earth Summit last June. We are hopeful that these treaties will accelerate efforts to preserve biodiversity and protect and enhance ancient forests as carbon sinks. Canada has also shown leadership by promoting a global forest convention.

However, as fellow North Americans (and some of our organizations have many Canadian members), we are concerned that a precedent not be set that will make global forest conservation and sustainable management more difficult. Clayoquot Sound has drawn world-wide attention and concern because of its unique values. As perhaps the largest accessible, biologically rich, and unprotected ancient coastal temperate rain forest in North America, we encourage you to give full consideration to all of its values.

As we have already learned in our own country, our ancient forests are not only our greatest sources of pure water, rare and endangered wildlife, and spiritual experiences, but they also contain, as in the case of the Pacific yew, medicinal treasures that are yet to be discovered.

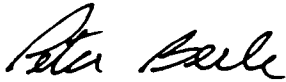
We have committed a great amount of our organizations' financial and human resources toward the issue of better forest management and ecosystem protection--including protection of the last remaining temperate ancient forest on our own west coast. We are concerned that greater preservation of U.S. forests not be at the expense of the ancient forests of B.C., which contain

some of the largest intact remnants of what was once one magnificent, contiguous ecosystem from northern California to southeast Alaska.

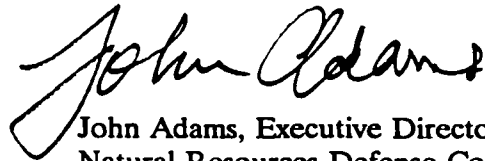
In view of the rapid disappearance of ancient forests around the world and the obligations assumed at Rio last year, we respectfully encourage you to review the decision to log the majority of the pristine watersheds and islands of Clayoquot Sound.

Again, congratulations on your appointment.

Sincerely,



Peter Berle, President
National Audubon Society



John Adams, Executive Director
Natural Resources Defense Council

ON BEHALF OF:

Robert Chlopak, Director
Americans for Ancient Forests

Paul Pritchard, President
National Parks and Conservation
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Jim Owens, Executive Director
Western Ancient Forest Campaign

Mitch Freedman, Executive Director
Greater Ecosystem Alliance

Karin Sheldon, Acting President
The Wilderness Society

Maitland Sharpe, Executive Director
Izaak Walton League



*Natural Resources
Defense Council*

Contact: Liz Barratt-Brown, NRDC
Ian Bowles, CI

1350 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202 783-7800

5/20/93 Fax 202 783-5917

DECISION TO LOG CLAYOQUOT SOUND RAISES GLOBAL POLICY CONCERNS

Clayoquot Sound is one of the last large lowland areas of coastal temperate rain forest that once spanned northern California to south eastern Alaska. In the B.C. government's own words, "Clayoquot Sound is a spectacular part of coastal British Columbia, a region renowned for its beauty" -- it is also almost unique -- three of the five remaining large primary watersheds of the original 89 on British Columbia's Vancouver Island are in the Sound.

Clayoquot Sound should be conserved for its biological significance and the economic benefit that functioning ecosystems bring to the local economy. Land use decisions in Clayoquot Sound, however, also have broader significance to various international initiatives to conserve the global environment.

Earth Summit:

At the Earth Summit last June, over 150 countries signed treaties to stem global warming and biodiversity loss and adopted a detailed plan of action, Agenda 21, which embraces ambitious goals to fundamentally alter economic decision making that has imperilled the sustainability of our planet's diverse peoples and natural resources. Have these historic agreements had an impact on solving tough decisions on the ground? If developed countries like the U.S. and Canada can't preserve their ancient forests, how can developing nations be expected to preserve their tropical forests? The June anniversary provides an opportunity to look critically at these questions.

Biodiversity treaty:

Canada was the first industrialized country to ratify the biodiversity treaty, an agreement that requires signatory nations to put in place national strategies to conserve and sustainably utilize their biological resources. After signing the treaty, Canada promised that it would develop a strategy for protecting biodiversity and implementing the treaty with the provinces before ratifying. To date, that has not happened and the Clayoquot Sound decision is evidence of the urgent need to integrate federal and provincial natural resource policy.

International Tropical Timber Agreement:

The U.S., which has been the head of the consumer country caucus at the ITTA, recently signaled its intention to support inclusion of temperate and boreal forests in the ITTA, a

move that would in principle force Canada to reduce their old growth forest utilization to a sustainable level.

Forest treaty:

Canada was one of the leading proponents of a global forest convention. That effort failed at the Earth Summit because developed countries were correctly charged with being hypocrites for not preserving forests in their own backyard. British Columbia has been dubbed the "Brazil of the North," by both local and international activists, due to natural resource decisions such as the one recently made in Clayoquot Sound.

Global warming treaty:

Canada was one of the first countries to ratify the global warming treaty. Under this agreement, industrialized countries must reduce carbon dioxide emissions and protect forests that serve as sinks to sequester carbon. Canada has ten percent of the world's forests. The future of all people depends on preservation and regeneration of these forests.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA):

Environmental protection has become one of the most controversial aspects of NAFTA. The three countries are currently in negotiations to develop environmental side agreements to address the impact of trade on natural resources. The North American Commission on the Environment could prove to be an effective forum to address the conservation of shared ecosystems under threat of destruction, such as coastal temperate rain forests. Currently, weak environmental protection may amount to a trade subsidy and, further, promote unsustainable utilization of natural resources.

The U.S. consumes half of the timber exported from British Columbia. The majority of the wood cut in B.C. goes to the U.S., Europe and Japan. Because U.S. demand is fueling deforestation in British Columbia, consumers have the right and responsibility to be concerned about whether products we use are contributing to deforestation.



Contact: Liz Barratt-Brown
Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.

5/20/93

1350 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202 783-7800
Fax 202 783-5917

ADDITIONAL CONCERNS ABOUT DECISION TO LOG CLAYOQUOT SOUND

The B.C. government decision would open up logging in most of Clayoquot Sound's ancient rain forests. The government says thirty percent will be preserved. GIS mapping analysis by the Sierra Club of Western Canada shows that the figure is less than twenty percent when marginal ecosystems are removed. The majority of the timber will be logged by timber giant MacMillan Bloedel, the company that the B.C. government has a 4% (\$50 million) ownership interest in. The decision was made without adequate analysis and without the benefit of public review.

• **Inadequate analysis done:** The B.C. government did not consider a preservation option (what we call no-action option under the U.S. National Environmental Policy Act) or conduct an environmental impact assessment of the decision. No analysis was done on the impact on biodiversity in the region. The analysis of sustainable business opportunities in the region -- notably tourism and fisheries -- was suppressed (not surprisingly, the report concluded there were more jobs in sustaining the forests than in cutting them down). No information was provided on what was meant by "performance based logging" or other terms mean that were used in the decision. And no analysis was done of Canada's obligations under international treaties it is party. Under U.S. law, even if the government had done the analysis cited above, the decision would have been made available in draft form for public comment.

• **Land-use process undercut:** The B.C. government -- amid much fanfare a year ago -- created an independent commission that was to be a world model for resolving land disputes, the Commission on Natural Resources and the Environment (CORE). The first task of the commission was to produce recommendations for Vancouver Island. However, the government left Clayoquot Sound out of the purview of the commission and failed to use the opportunity to refer the Sound to the commission when a local effort to reach consensus on the Sound failed last fall. The Commissioner, Stephen Owen, has challenged the government to respond to a series of recommendations before any new or revised logging permits are issued and called for a conflict of interest investigation of the government's ownership of shares in MacMillan Bloedel.

• **Aboriginal rights ignored:** Vancouver Island aboriginal tribes have claimed the temperate rain forests of Clayoquot Sound as their hereditary land. With the exception of one island, which is locked in a multimillion dollar land claim dispute, the decision was made without consulting with the aboriginal tribes about their territorial rights.

The Vancouver Sun

Opinion

☆ Wednesday, May 12, 1993

FORESTS AND THE FUTURE

Duelling visions for Clayoquot

CORE still offers the only hope for finding a consensus on one of B.C.'s crown jewels

by JIM FULTON

THERE ARE competing visions about the future of the living forests of Clayoquot Sound. There is the vision of the original occupants and owners of the land, as represented by the Nuu-Chah-Nulth tribal council. These are the Ahousaht, Hesquiaht, Clayoquot, Ucluellet and Toquat peoples. Respect has not been given to this vision, despite rulings of Canada's highest courts.

As British Columbians, we should not forget the words of Mr. Justice Peter Seaton about aboriginal rights and Meares Island. He reminded us that there are few, if any, aboriginal rights left in an area that is cleared. Canada's Constitution recognizes and affirms the rights of our first citizens.

There is the vision of the forest industry, of converting these stems — this resource inventory — into cash. They went full court press over Clayoquot and wound up with more than 80 per cent of the old growth. This vision of the bottom line is self-serving.

There is the vision of those that believe that Clayoquot Sound should be principally or entirely protected. Some years ago, the World Commission on Environment and Development recommended that at least 12 per cent of every major ecosystem be protected. Canada and the provinces adopted this concept last June.

OF THE 90 primary watersheds on Vancouver Island of more than 8,000 hectares in

understanding of the universe is tied to these ancient rainforests.

There is the vision of the forest industry workers who claim that hundreds of jobs will be lost if Clayoquot is not logged. This vision is not widely shared, in part due to the silence of these workers to the boardroom decisions to shed thousands of their jobs to greedy technology and profit exports.

According to a 1993 forest industry workers publication, 85 per cent of British Columbia's annual allowable cut is controlled by the multinationals and the majority of the shareholders live outside Canada. We don't have control of our forests. The suggestion that the Clayoquot must be logged to save jobs is blind to fact that thousands of jobs have already been lost without providing one acre from B.C.'s forest base for protection.

IN HIS recent book, *Seeing the Forest Among the Trees*, Herb Hammond concludes: "British Columbia timber managers do less with more (both wood quality and wood volume) than any other part of Canada or any developed timber management country around the world."

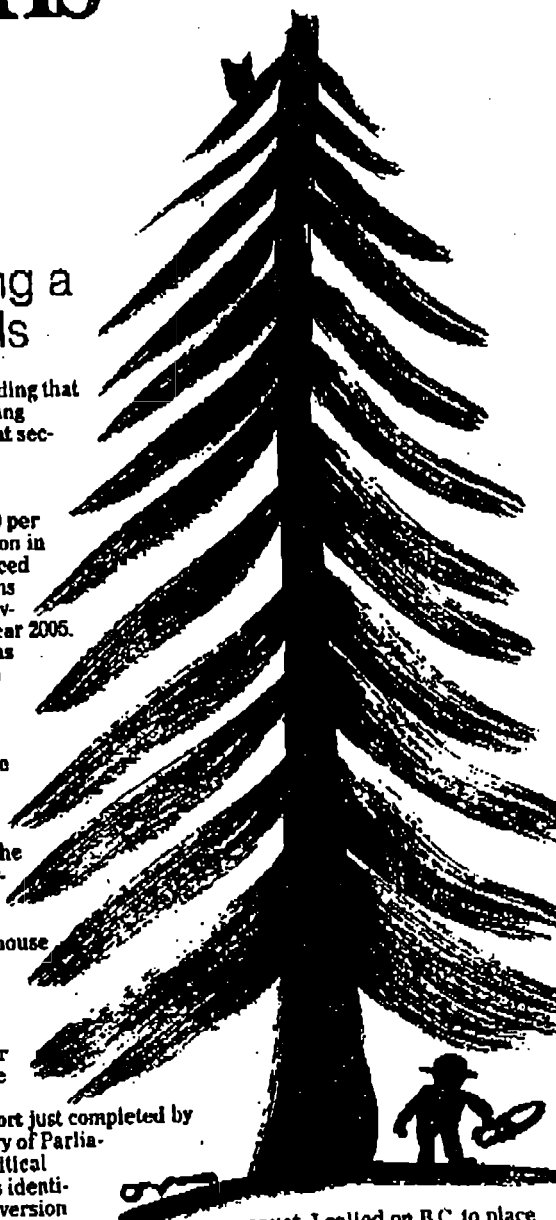
In 1991, I wrote to Jack Munro — then president of the IWA and now chairman of the Forest Alliance of B.C. — and he didn't refute the following facts. "During the 1950s, B.C. forests generated 2.64 direct jobs for every 1,000 cubic metres cut. Today, the figure is less than one direct job for every 1,000 cubic metres. California, on the other hand, gets 5.2 jobs today for the same amount

After concluding that global warming poses a threat second only to nuclear war, we recommended a 20 per cent reduction in human-sourced CO₂ emissions from 1988 levels by the year 2005.

Canada has promised to stabilize emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000. Reports just completed for the federal government conclude that greenhouse gas emissions here will rise by more than 12 per cent by the year 2000.

In a report just completed by the Library of Parliament, a critical factor was identified. "Conversion of old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest has been a significant source of carbon in the atmosphere . . . 1.5 to 1.8 billion tonnes of carbon have been added to the atmosphere in the last hundred years.

WHEN HARVEST of second-growth forests, fires, road construction and urbanization



quot, I called on B.C. to place the issue before the provincial Commission on Resources and the Environment, chaired by former B.C. Ombudsman Stephen Owen. I do so again now, following the decision, because the forests of Clayoquot still stand. CORE is in the process of sorting out the "crown jewels" of B.C.'s ancient forests for protec-

size, only six are left unlogged, and three of these are in Clayoquot Sound. My math tells me that six out of 90 leaves just 15 per cent. It is a simple fact that little ancient rainforest is left on Vancouver Island.

There are waiting lists of visitors for Pacific Rim National Park. There is no major parkland left between Vancouver and Hope. It is a combination of love, respect and a sense of loss that make this vision tick. Human

all generates 3.4 times as many jobs per cubic metre of timber logged. If the B.C. forest industry provided the same employment per volume of timber logged as just across the border, 66,000 new jobs could be created."

There is also the global vision. This includes concerns about biodiversity, species loss and global warming. Parliament produced a unanimous report on global warming called No Time to Lose.

are considered, this figure is much more important. And although this region remains small, about 0.017 per cent of the earth's land surface, conversion of old-growth forests would account for two per cent of the total carbon released in the atmosphere during this same period."

So there are all of these competing visions. Prior to a political decision being applied to Clay-

without prejudicing the rights of First Nations and can at least begin to hear the arguments on the broader issues now before u

The linear debate between cabinet and the direct beneficiaries: MacMillan Bloedel and International Forest Products, exclude many visions. Only CORE offers window on these.

Jim Fulton, MP for Skeena, is federal NDP's environment critic

NOTE TO EILEEN AND KATIE FROM DAN
RE: MEETING WITH NGOS ON FOREST ISSUES
4/19/93

I met today with Liz Barrat-Brown and Mark Spalding (NRDC) and Ian Bowles (Conservation International (CI)) to discuss the ongoing issue of the countervailing duty (CVD) against Canada for softwood timber exports.

NRDC is following this issue closely, and may represent the recycled paper industry if a new petition is needed in this process (see explanation below). CI is active with "field projects" in Latin America, the Pacific NW and British Columbia (BC) regarding biodiversity, environmental education, landsat analysis, etc.

Their main concern about a subsidy for timber production, beyond the economic injury/trade distortion, is that old growth forests in Canada (esp. unique Clayoquot Sound, BC) are not accounted for their true "value" and thus suffer from an incentive for overexploitation. In Canada, there is no endangered species act, no provincial EIA requirement, etc. But they do care about the CVD.

Background

- o 1983: Department of Commerce (DOC) determined that Canada was not subsidizing its timber production
- o 1986: DOC reversed its finding and determined that Canada was subsidizing its softwood timber production. Canada agreed in an MOU with the US to a 15% export tax in order to offset subsidy while it exists and create incentive for subsidy to be removed.
- o 1991: Canada unilaterally decided that it had removed the subsidy. DOC initiated a review, determined that the subsidy had not been removed and initially suggested that the export tax should only be lowered to 14.5%. After some discussion with the Canadian timber industry (the NGOs were calling this a "sweetheart deal" and alleged some conflict of interest) the suggested DOC lowered its suggested export tax level to 6.51%.
 - + 3.01% for stumpage fees (95% of the land in BC is provincially owned. Small number of competitive bids of logging showed a big price differential (10%) with the long term tenure prices.)
 - + 3.5% for export restrictions (Ban on export of whole logs unless the exporter: 1) can show that there is a surplus of what local mills can handle; and 2) pays 100% duty. Result is <1% exported. Export

restrictions OK in theory, but this one was determined to be too big, with too great an effect.)

Current Status

- o In February 1993, Canada brought action against the US for the suggested level of 6.51% to the Binational Panel of the Canadian Free Trade Agreement (FTA). A finding is expected by May 6, 1993. If the Binational Panel finds that there is a subsidy, it will refer the case to the ITC (probably around May 27-28) which will determine if there is an economic injury. The ITC determination would likely be released in July.
- o DOC is hoping for a remand by the Binational Panel so they can solidify their case.

Concern

- o Environmental issues are apparently not represented because environmental groups have no standing in CVD hearings. Nor is issue of "environmental subsidies" recognized as a problem.
- o If the Binational Panel finds against the US (rather than just remanding for more information) what will be our response? NGOs want us to make a lot of noise about environmental aspects of the case. NRDC may go on to represent recycled paper industry (Canada produces 40% of the world's "virgin" newsprint from 10% of the world's forests) in order to be able to file a new petition.

Relation to Forest Summit

At the Summit in Oregon, the VP apparently suggested that removing the CVD could have some positive effects on the economy (i.e. would lower prices of Canadian timber, which would help the US housing industry). However, CRS has determined that the CVD, spotted owl, etc., have far less of an impact on lumber prices than the state of the economy itself. Supporting this, CRS also found that the most housing starts occurred at times when lumber prices were at their highest.

Recommendation

I will continue to track this issue. We should: 1) make sure that we think this through when following up on the Forest Summit; and 2) be prepared to act (if necessary) when the Panel issues its finding.

cc: David Cottingham

NOTE TO KATIE FROM DAN
RE: 7/9 TIMBER ISSUE AND MEETING W/BLANCHARD ON CANADA
7/8/93

From what I can tell, this meeting called by former Michigan Governor Blanchard (now Ambassador-designee for Canada) at the suggestion of the VP is pretty much a schmooze-fest. However, one issue that we should probably sensitize him to is timber trade, especially the countervailing duty (CVD) against Canada for softwood timber exports. (See attached background memos from NRDC and Greenpeace.)

The most recent development on this issue is that the Binational Panel of the Canadian Free Trade Agreement did not find that there was a subsidy for softwood timber, effectively striking down the US CVD on imports from Canada.

While this has greatly reduced USG leverage on improving forest management in Canada (Commerce is still trying to figure out how to respond), US and Canadian NGOs (incl. NRDC) have been focusing a lot of attention on the issue of ancient forests in Canada, especially Clayoquot Sound in British Columbia. In fact this has been at the top of the news in the past couple weeks.

We probably don't need to go into great detail with him on this, but its probably worth raising.

Canadian Environment Groups:

in all cases, the phone numbers were taken off a very bad fax and may be slightly off.
If so, simply call the area code and 555-1212 to get the correct number.

Canadian Wildlife Federation
National headquarters: Ottawa
613-721-2286

British Columbia Chapter
604-593-2293

Environment Probe
Toronto
416-978-7039(?)

Greenpeace Canada
Toronto
416-345-8408

Nature Conservancy of Canada
Toronto
416-469-1701

Pollution Probe Foundation *
Toronto
416-925-1907
A good place to start- very strong organization

Sierra Club of Canada
Ottawa
613-

1
from Susan Smell

MEMO TO DAN FROM AIMÉE
DATE: AUGUST 17, 1993
RE: CLAYOQUOT FORESTS

that is
less than 2
weeks —
what will our
"involvement" need
to be?

Dan, I met with Liz Barratt-Brown and Ian Bowles (separately) and what they really need is just for us to stay informed on this issue, so that when the time comes, we will know how important our involvement in this issue may be. (Which should be around September).

In April, hoping to settle the debate between loggers and environmentalists/scientists/native peoples over 865,000-acres of forests on mountains, islands and fjords on the west coast of British Columbia, the provincial government headed by Premier Michael Harcourt declared that a third of the contested land would be preserved and the rest opened to logging. The decision was welcomed by loggers/timber companies, but disgusted conservationists and native peoples. According to them, Canada looks like a hypocrite while it preaches good forestry to the Third World (in Rio and since), and continues irresponsible deforestation at home.

The timber industry admits that it has been out of hand in the past—clear cutting using a cable system, followed by little or no replanting, but it claims that those days are over and that every acre cut is replanted. They are calling for scenic corridors to be preserved and clear-cuts no bigger than 40 hectares (about 100 acres) (in the U.S., the Forest Service has limited clear-cuts to 40 acres since the mid-1970s and is now phasing them out). But NRDC and others claim that no logging should be done, with the previous bad practices and so little of the temperate rain forests left at all.

is this true?

Liz and Robert Kennedy, Jr. of NRDC-NY spent the second half of July in British Columbia working to draw attention to the Clayoquot forests and built a formal partnership with the native inhabitants of Clayoquot Sound. The chiefs of five local nations claim aboriginal title of all of the 865,000 acres of the Sound (about 360,000 hectares). The Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council chiefs, representing about 2,500 natives in the Sound, will present a land-claims strategy to NRDC. The native residents represent 43% of the regions population, but occupy only .4% of the land. Gaining control over at least a share of the timber resources would create jobs in a community where the unemployment rate for natives is 70%. NRDC is looking into options for their partnership, and intends to introduce the First Nations to U.S. legislators, government officials and leaders of U.S. environmental and human rights

groups (in relation to the First Nations' land-claims). NRDC has also supported civil disobedience by hundreds of protestors blockading the logging roads everyday. Other options include an NRDC-organized boycott of B.C. timber products, and new legislative initiatives in the U.S. to require labeling.

Another option includes a court injunction against logging in Clayoquot until the land claims issue is resolved. A similar injunction by the natives has prevented logging on Meares Island for nine years while the land claims issue is settled in the courts. But legal action in the Meares Island has cost First Nations people 1.2 million Canadian dollars to date, and the island only represents 3% of the total area of the sound. The five native bands are also prepared to call for a boycott of the 1994 Commonwealth Games in Victoria; local Indian tribes are scheduled to participate in the ceremonies and their withdrawal could spur other indigenous peoples of the Commonwealth countries to protest participation in the Games.

NRDC is doing a direct-mail and advertising campaign in the U.S. this fall, with its Clayoquot strategy modeled on its Cree/Hydro-Quebec effort.



Dear NRDC Member,

I am writing to inform you that Michael Harcourt, the Premier of British Columbia, has just approved plans to clearcut the magnificent ancient forest of Clayoquot Sound -- located on the spectacular west coast of Canada's Vancouver Island.

Harcourt's shocking decision will permit multi-national timber giants to enter and destroy the heart of our continent's largest remaining, accessible coastal temperate rain forest.

Clayoquot (pronounced "clak-what") Sound is a spectacularly beautiful mosaic of islands, fjord-like inlets, and a dense forest rimmed by snow-capped peaks. The forest is filled with towering, ancient trees -- giant red cedar, Sitka spruce, western hemlock and Douglas fir -- many of which are 1000 to 2000 years old.

Beauty aside, why should you and I care about Clayoquot Sound?
Why should we feel a profound responsibility to defend it?

First, because it has extraordinary ecological value. Ancient forests like Clayoquot contain the greatest forest biomass on Earth and play a leading role in capturing global warming gasses. This forest is home to large predators like wolves, bears and cougars. And the Sound itself is inhabited by salmon, whales, and dozens of species of migrating waterfowl and shorebirds.

Second, because the Earth's temperate rain forests are being rapidly obliterated. North America is home to half of the world's remaining temperate rain forests -- and, of these, one half are located in British Columbia. Clayoquot Sound is the flashpoint in the worldwide battle to save these vanishing rain forests.

Third, because we Americans purchase and use about half of British Columbia's exported timber, virtually all of it cut from ancient forests. If you and I are fueling the deforestation of British Columbia, then we must play a role in stopping it!

And, fourth, because you and I have learned, in our own Pacific Northwest, the shortsightedness of logging forests to the point of ecological and economic collapse. British Columbia still has time to learn from our mistakes. If Vancouver Island -- with its thriving fishing, recreation and tourism industries -- can't preserve its forests and build a sustainable economy, what hope is there for saving any ancient forest?

Given the urgency of the situation, a growing number of Canadian environmental groups and aboriginal peoples have turned to NRDC and asked us to help them save the ancient forest of Clayoquot Sound.

(over, please)

We have agreed to respond to their request and join the fight, a fight we believe we can win, provided we have the immediate support of dedicated members like you.

But make no mistake: the chain saws are poised, ready to cut. We must act before they wreak their deadly havoc. So here is what I need you to do today:

- (1) Sign and mail the enclosed postcards to Canadian Prime Minister Kim Campbell and B.C. Premier Michael Harcourt. These leaders must hear a continent-wide hue and cry of protest against Clayoquot's destruction.
- (2) Rush NRDC an Emergency Contribution so we can launch an intensive, continent-wide campaign of citizen action aimed squarely at saving the Sound's irreplaceable rain forest.

As an added incentive for you to get involved ... a long-time member of NRDC's Board of Trustees -- who lived in Canada and is deeply committed to sustainable forestry -- has offered to match, dollar for dollar, every contribution given in support of NRDC's Clayoquot Sound campaign within the next 30 days. So by responding promptly your gift will go twice as far!

Please understand that, while Canada portrays itself as an environmentally-minded country, it is logging ancient forests at a breakneck pace. Canadian environmentalists estimate that, in Canada, one acre of forest is clearcut every 12 seconds. In Brazil, one acre is cut or burned every nine seconds. No wonder many Canadians call their nation the "Brazil of the North!"

Worse yet, there are few environmental laws or safeguards to rein in a timber industry that has virtually total control over government lands. Indeed, in the case of Clayoquot Sound, the government of British Columbia has actually spent about \$50 million of taxpayer money to buy shares in MacMillan Bloedel -- one of the two timber companies that will do the clearcutting!

And as shocking as this little-known tale of environmental destruction is, Canada's political hypocrisy is equally appalling:

- * At last year's Earth Summit, Canada was one of the leading proponents of a global Forest Convention -- at the same time it was subsidizing North America's most destructive forestry practices, including the clearcutting of ancient forests!
- * After Canada became the first industrialized country to ratify the Biodiversity Convention, Premier Harcourt proceeded with a plan to dismantle Clayoquot Sound without first assessing the potential impact on environment and wildlife, as required by the Convention.

In fact, his government never seriously considered a preservation option -- despite the longterm economic value of Clayoquot's fishing, recreation, and tourism industries. What's more, the British Columbia government has failed to resolve the rights of aboriginal peoples who have lived in Clayoquot Sound for thousands of years and who maintain that the land is theirs.

Now you see why your immediate help is so vital. NRDC and our Canadian allies are determined to get the word out -- the truth out! -- about the environmental catastrophe that is about to befall Clayoquot. Here's how our campaign will work:

PART I: Building Political Pressure And Reducing U.S. Demand.

We plan to launch a massive continent-wide media campaign, in partnership with environmental groups in the U.S. and B.C., to bring this urgent issue to public attention.

NRDC will use mailings, newspaper ads, op-ed pieces -- in short, every means at our disposal -- to involve hundreds of thousands of concerned American citizens in urging the Canadian and British Columbia governments to save Clayoquot Sound. We will demand that the Clinton Administration pressure Canada -- as well as the U.S. -- to live up to its international environmental agreements.

We will also call on the Administration to adopt aggressive wood efficiency and recycling standards. By reducing our wasteful consumption of wood products, we will avoid transferring demand and forest destruction to Canada. We will also work in Congress for "timber labelling" legislation -- which will aid consumers in selecting wood that has been sustainably produced.

PART II: Supporting B.C. Environmentalists And Aboriginal Peoples.

British Columbia's environmental activists have turned to NRDC for our help ... for our expertise in sustainable forestry ... for our clout in waging public environmental campaigns ... and for the pressure we can bring to bear in the U.S.

An NRDC legal and scientific team -- accompanied by specialists from Conservation International -- have already completed a fact-finding mission to British Columbia. Your financial support will enable these NRDC experts to return to Clayoquot this summer -- to strategize with our Canadian allies and to increase the pressure from the U.S.

And, we will continue to work with Canadians who see a future in a diverse economy and forestry practices that aim at ecosystem preservation -- like those NRDC helped win last January in the Sierra Nevada where the U.S. Forest Service outlawed clearcutting.

PART III: Halting Environmentally Destructive Timber Subsidies.

The government of British Columbia not only allows clearcutting of its forests, but

(over, please)

actually encourages it with massive subsidies for exported timber. These subsidies have accelerated the flow of cheap virgin timber products into the U.S. and elsewhere, undercutting markets for recycled wood and paper.

The U.S. Commerce Department has attempted to offset these subsidies by imposing a duty on Canadian timber -- albeit a meager 6.5% duty. But, now Canada has successfully challenged even that duty before a U.S. - Canada trade panel. NRDC will watchdog these proceedings and keep the pressure on both the U.S. and Canada to reduce environmentally destructive subsidies.

* * * * *

As our continent's largest remaining, accessible coastal temperate rain forest ... as the flashpoint for the fate of rain forests around the world ... Clayoquot Sound must be protected! If a place as magnificent as this cannot be saved in Canada, what hope is there for the rest of the world's rain forests?

That is why I again implore you to take these two steps:

ONE: Sign and mail the enclosed postcards to Prime Minister Campbell and Premier Harcourt. Tell these political leaders that you want our last ancient forests preserved and sustainable economies created.

TWO: Rush NRDC the most generous contribution you can so that we can carry out the multi-part campaign outlined above with all the resources that it deserves. And remember, if you respond within the next 30 days, your contribution will be matched dollar for dollar!

The fight for Clayoquot is now in its eleventh hour. I hope I can count on your help to save this irreplaceable piece of our continent's wilderness heritage.

Sincerely,



John H. Adams
Executive Director

P.S. NRDC senior attorney Bobby Kennedy, Jr. recently returned from a fact-finding trip to Clayoquot Sound. I hope you'll take a moment to read his enclosed report.

P.S.S. Timber companies have already despoiled 90% of Vancouver Island's rain forest watersheds. I am enclosing a color photo of one of their clearcuts to show you what lies in store for Clayoquot unless we act now to save it.

Monday, July 27, 1993

Miller: Don't rush softwood ruling party

By Greg Joyce
The Canadian Press
Vancouver

Binational panel orders U.S. to reconsider duty

Not everyone thinks Canada won a clearcut victory in its long-standing dispute with the United States over Canadian softwood lumber exports.

A binational panel ordered U.S. International Trade Commission on Monday to reconsider a decision that slapped a 6.51 per cent duty on imported Canadian softwood lumber.

The panel, part of the Canada-U.S. free-trade agreement, told the commission to review its year-old ruling which concluded a duty on Canadian fir, pine and other softwood was justified because the allegedly subsidized imports hurt U.S. producers.

"The panel concludes that the commission's determination of material injury by reason of subsidized Canadian imports is not supported by substantial evi-

dence on the record," it said.

But B.C. Forests Minister Dan Miller said he has been pessimistic all along about the final resolution of the softwood case.

Miller said the ruling could not be described as a victory for Canada. British Columbia, most affected by the duty, is no further ahead since the tariff stays until the trade commission looks at its own ruling.

"It means nothing," said Miller from Victoria. "As with the previous decision (by the U.S. Commerce Department in May), the decision is remanded back to the original panel."

There are two binational panels at work, Miller explained.

The Canada-U.S. panel in May ordered the U.S. Commerce Department to rework its ruling that

imports of Canadian softwood lumber are unfairly subsidized.

The ruling Monday involves a binational panel ordering the U.S. International Trade Commission to rework its numbers.

"They could in theory rule that the duty be increased to 15 per cent," said Miller. "We could have to go through the whole process again."

"I've been pessimistic all along and I'll retain the pessimism," said Hockin.

But Mike Apsey, president of the Council of Forest Industries of B.C., was jubilant.

"It is an extremely strong ruling in favor of Canada," he said, urging the U.S. administration to drop the case.

The federal minister for international trade said he was pleased with the decision.

"This panel decision proves once again that this FTA panel process is objective," Tom Hockin said from London, Ont. "It's effective and it's an enormous improvement over what we had before the FTA, which was nothing."

"It's a real vindication of the process."

Some \$250 million in countervail duties will have to be refunded to the Canadian industry, said Hockin.

"I'm quite confident that by the end of October this issue will be over with."

A spokesman for B.C. Interior lumber producers gave the ruling an unequivocal thumbs up.

"This is extremely good news to finally have the free trade panel indicate that we are not a subsidized industry, that we are not

causing any injury to the American forest industry," said John Marritt, president of the Interior Lumber Manufacturers Association.

"We feel we've been vindicated after a long period of time."

The trade commission has until Oct. 25 to respond to the panel.

Brian Gardiner, federal NDP forestry critic, stressed caution. The member for the forestry-dependent Prince George-Bulkley Valley said the trade commission could drag the process past the October deadline.

"Then they may request some additional time to respond to the commission's ruling to get further clarification," said Gardiner. "We're not out of the woods yet."

Liberal finance critic Herb Gray noted the Americans could also launch what's known as an extraordinary challenge of the panel under free-trade treaty language.

WCB won't swallow fish-water claim in illness

Ex-pet store worker blames gut-full from +

itis-A

TROPICAL WOOD LABELING

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
COMMERCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION, AND
COMPETITIVENESS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND COMMERCE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ONE HUNDRED SECOND CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
ON

H.R. 2854

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE LABELING OR MARKING OF TROPICAL
WOOD AND TROPICAL WOOD PRODUCTS SOLD IN THE UNITED
STATES, AND RELATED ISSUES

MAY 13, 1992

Serial No. 102-143

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May 23, 1991

S. 1159

By Mr. GORE (for himself, Mr. KASTEN, Mr. DODD, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. PELL, Mr. BUMPERS, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. GORTON, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. CHAFFET).

S. 1159. A bill to provide for the labeling or marking of tropical wood and tropical wood products sold in the United States; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

TROPICAL FOREST CONSUMER INFORMATION AND PROTECTION ACT

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that gives consumers the opportunity to make a positive and powerful contribution to the sustainable management of tropical rain forests. This bill calls on the Secretary of Commerce to make available to the public information on tropical forest logging practices, and to require tropical wood products to bear a label indicating the country of origin of the wood used to produce them. I am joined in this initiative by 16 of my distinguished colleagues.

Every day, some 140,000 acres of tropical rain forest are torn down. As these trees fall to the chain saw, the damage is felt locally and globally.

Over one-half of the species on this planet live in rain forests. But every day, rampant deforestation drives as many as 50 species to extinction. Some scientists have compared this rate of destruction to the mass extinctions that led to the demise of the dinosaurs some 65 million years ago.

The plants and animals of the forests are valuable not only because of their beauty; many are also potentially potent therapeutic agents. In fact, there is a 1-in-5 chance that the medicine we purchase at the drug store is produced from raw materials harvested from rain forest plants, and 70 percent of the plants known to possess cancer-fighting properties come from the lowland tropics.

Rain forests also play a significant and complex role in the global climate. The Amazonian rain forest is the source of 20 percent of all river water that flows into the world's oceans, and rain forest trees are sinks for tons of the carbon dioxide that industrial civilization pours into the atmosphere. In addition, trees play a vital role in continuing the cycle of water from the air to the Earth; the loss of trees rapidly leads to desertification and severe soil erosion. Within 3 to 4 years after forests are burned or cut down, the area becomes a wasteland, unable to support life.

This destruction is unnecessary. Forests can be managed sustainably. Indeed, forest tracts that have been used to produce commodities such as

fruit and rubber, in addition to wood products, have generated six times as much revenue as those used for wood alone. Moreover, in Java, centuries-old plantations of teak are managed in an environmentally responsible manner. The same is true of some rubber wood forests in Malaysia that have been cared for by indigenous people and harvested with minimal impact.

Mr. President, I believe we can make a difference. The United States imports a significant amount of tropical wood, about one-third—in value terms—of the world's trade. We therefore have a tremendous opportunity to encourage sustainable forestry practices. To do so, however, we need to provide consumers with the information they need to make sound purchasing decisions.

This legislation is an important first step. I look forward to working with my colleagues to secure its passage.

PROTECT THE WORLD'S
TROPICAL FORESTS

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, most of us have heard about the crisis of tropical forest destruction and the permanent loss of wildlife, both plant and animal, that this devastation entails. The World Bank has estimated that 4,000 to 6,000 species are lost each year as a result of deforestation, and that perhaps 25 percent of the world's species could become extinct by the year 2050. Fifty million acres were destroyed in 1989; at this rate, tropical rain forests will all but disappear in 60 years.

To help stop the eradication of the world's tropical forests, I have introduced the Tropical Forest Consumer Protection and Information Act of 1991. This legislation, endorsed by the Sierra Club, requires all imported tropical wood and wood products to bear labels stating the country of origin and species name of the wood at the point of sale.

The swift passage of this bill is essential to give the U.S. consumer the power to influence the quality of tropical forest management through consumer purchasing decisions, and to help save rain forests throughout the world that are threatened by uncontrolled logging. My legislation will give consumers the power of choice when they buy wood products.

The United States consumes about one-third of the tropical wood products traded globally. Consumers, who are increasingly aware of environmental issues, may not wish to perpetuate the unsound use of fragile forest resources. This bill would give tropical forest harvesters the economic incentive to use sustainable timber production methods.

Requiring country-of-origin labeling is the most important step Congress can take right now to address tropical deforestation. We can give our constituents the ability to effectively and positively influence the fate of the world's remaining tropical rain forests.

Clayoquot ruling satisfies no one

Environmentalists want logging banned; industry upset over job loss

BY ROBERT MATAS
British Columbia Bureau

VANCOUVER — The British Columbia government has upset both environmental groups and the forest industry by allowing some logging on Vancouver Island's Clayoquot Sound.

The loggers want to know why the government is protecting more areas than they feel is necessary. Local and international environmental groups are equally unhappy, saying no logging whatsoever should be permitted in one of Canada's last uncut temperate rain forests.

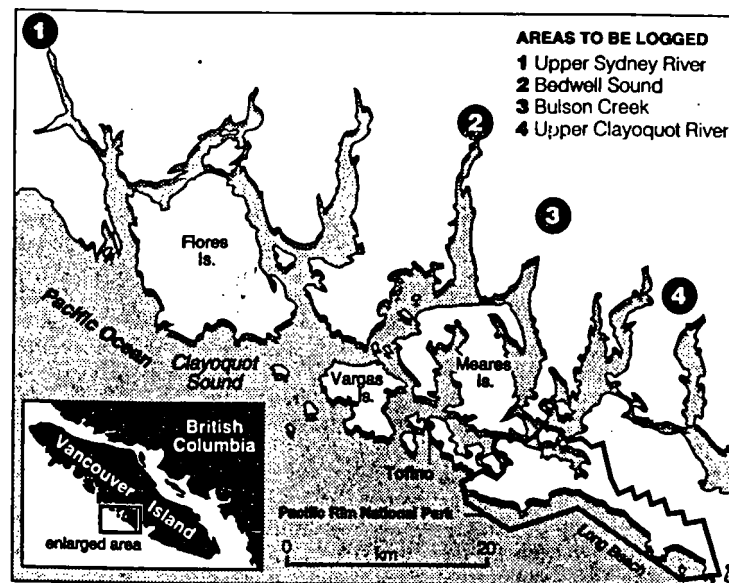
In an attempt to play Solomon, balancing the demand for forest jobs with the protection of the environment, Premier Michael Harcourt announced yesterday that 14 areas on Clayoquot Sound (pronounced KLAQ-wut) will be permanently protected, including the largest untouched watershed on Vancouver Island, the land feeding the Megin River.

However, logging will be permitted in four new areas around the sound: the watersheds of the Upper Clayoquot River, the Upper Sydney River, Bulson Creek and Bedwell Sound. About 30 per cent of the ancient West Coast rain forest of western hemlock, red cedar and sitka spruce on Clayoquot Sound, about 200 kilometres northwest of Victoria, has previously been logged.

The new policy is intended to maintain 2,175 forest jobs, although as many as 400 could be lost. Logging companies will be allowed to cut 600,000 cubic metres of wood annually in the entire Clayoquot Sound area, which would provide enough wood to build about 17,000 single-family homes. The previous limit was 900,000 cubic metres, but loggers cut only 540,000 cubic metres last year.

Some of the most intense battles to save B.C. forests in the past decade, which included burning of a logging bridge, driving spikes into trees to ruin their commercial value and setting up illegal blockades, have taken place in the Clayoquot Sound area.

Gerry Stoney, president of the International Woodworkers of Amer-



ica — Canada, said B.C. will quickly become "the Oregon of the North" if the government continues to set aside land — a reference to the halting of logging in that state to protect the spotted owl.

"This decision means more job loss, plain and simple. It's hard to see any good news in results like that," Mr. Stoney said in a news release.

He also questioned why the government has not made any provisions to assist those who will lose their jobs.

William Cafferata, general manager of MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.'s woodland operations in Port Alberni, said in an interview that his company is committed to making the arrangement work.

The logging industry worked for three years with community groups and others to develop a proposal for sustainable development and the protection of part of the rain forest, Mr. Cafferata said.

However, he said, the government protected land not in the proposal and put additional constraints on how the industry logs.

He also said he was "a little surprised" that a government interested in creating jobs would eliminate as many as 400.

Meanwhile, international environmental groups are considering a

campaign to press the Harcourt government to reverse its policy.

Robert Kennedy Jr., speaking on behalf of a U.S. environmental advocacy group called the Natural Resources Defence Council, harshly criticized the B.C. government and warned of co-ordinated international opposition.

Mr. Kennedy said in a news release from Washington, D.C., that environmentalists, native people and progressive politicians "are now prepared to combine forces to overturn this decision. What is needed is a strategy that is based on protecting the ecosystem rather than the timber interests."

EarthAction, a coalition of about 600 non-governmental organizations in 94 countries, has identified the protection of the rain forest of Clayoquot Sound as a global issue.

"Maybe we can put pressure [on the government] by urging people not to buy logs from one of the world's last remaining temperate rain forests," said Lois Barber, an international co-ordinator for the group.

Greenpeace International also expressed dismay. "Though we appreciate that the government of B.C. has made a sincere attempt to satisfy the stated need of all interests, with what remains of the world's original for-

ests we simply cannot afford to compromise," Greenpeace representative Patrick Anderson said in a news release from the group's office in Amsterdam.

The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, based in California, announced plans to disrupt logging on Clayoquot Sound this summer by driving spikes into trees. "We are not going to see Clayoquot Sound wasted without a fight," society representative Paul Watson said in a news release. "We will spike trees and we will attack logging equipment."

"It is unfortunate that we must resort to breaking laws," he added. "But justice is more important than the law."

Mr. Harcourt said the government had resolved all outstanding issues on Clayoquot Sound, removing the need for a review by the province's Commission on Resources and Environment.

That commission has no credibility left, said Mark Wareing, a representative of the Western Canada Wilderness Committee.

The committee, an active environmental group in B.C., will refuse to participate further in the commission's discussions, he said. "Clayoquot Sound is such a key part of the overall consideration of Vancouver Island, there's no way we could sit at the table now."

Meanwhile, the federal Liberal Party has proposed that Ottawa extend the national park adjacent to Clayoquot Sound to include the unlogged old-growth forests.

Paul Martin, the Liberal environment critic, urged Environment Minister Jean Charest to consider bringing the entire area of Clayoquot Sound under federal protection.

The B.C. government also announced yesterday that tougher standards for logging will be enforced. Shaving a mountainside clear of trees will be prohibited. Companies will be required to log in dispersed small blocks. Wherever possible, alternative methods such as helicopter logging will be used to avoid road construction that often leads to landslides.

*Typical Canadian
view on U.S.*

Winnipeg Free Press

APR 10 1993

A thin agreement

The agreement on pollution that governments of Canada, the U.S. and Mexico are now negotiating is likely to be a thin and insubstantial thing, scarcely worth the recycled paper it is written on. The U.S. already has a long history of making and disregarding environmental agreements with its two neighbors, and there is no reason to expect a change in its conduct.

Successive U.S. presidents have signed agreements with Canada to clean up the Great Lakes, into which U.S. cities and industries continue to pour toxic filth. The U.S. and Mexico have made a succession of agreements from 1983 about cleaning up their boundary regions, which remain a disgrace on both sides. The U.S. Congress last fall refused to vote the money to carry out the country's promises to Mexico.

Dick Gephardt, protectionist Democrat from Missouri and leader of the majority group in the U.S. House of Representatives, talks of a new legal forum to enforce environmental standards in the three countries. That is most unlikely to come about.

Mexico has the severe environmental problems of a rapidly industrializing country: automobile smog in the capital, dust and untreated sewage in the industrial zones along the U.S. border. These problems are relatively easy to deal with.

Canada and the U.S. also have severe environmental problems. Ontario Hydro has no place to put its nuclear wastes. A large swath of Canada's pulp and paper industry will be put out of business if it has to stop polluting its rivers. The U.S. has thousands of unregulated dump sites of hazardous wastes scattered about the country and its environmental controls do not apply to the military projects that account for some of

the country's most savage attacks on its environment. These are tougher nuts to crack than simple untreated sewage or old-fashioned car exhaust.

Mexico has a free trade agreement with the U.S. in its pocket and clearly wants the deal accepted. The Mexican government knows that U.S. President Bill Clinton needs to show his protectionists such as Mr. Gephardt that he turned George Bush's bad old Republican free trade deal into a wholly different, good, new Democratic free trade deal and they will do their best to give him what he needs.

But if the United States wants to look under Mexico's carpets to see what dirt has been swept there, then Mexico is going to look under U.S. carpets also. Mexico and Canada will then have to make up the majority on the panel that will rule on whether the U.S. is properly enforcing the agreed environmental standards.

Since Mexico's poorly-equipped and poorly-financed armed forces are subject to Mexican environmental law, a balanced agreement would have to enforce environmental standards on the U.S. armed forces and defence industries. That was probably not what Dick Gephardt had in mind.

The side agreement should not allow countries to use environmental prettexts as a new kind of trade barrier — for example by inviting U.S. pulp producers to exclude Canadian paper because Canadian mills are not clean enough. Canada should be careful not to let any such new trade barriers be bootlegged into the three-way treaty by way of the side agreement.

Apart from that risk, however, the exercise appears to be mainly a ritual dance without serious implications for trade or the environment.

Canada's Endangered Rain Forests



BY DEANNE FITZMAURICE/THE CHRONICLE

Clear-cutting in the Clayoquot Sound area of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, which is being logged faster than the Amazon

Ancient Trees Disappearing in 'Brazil of North'

By Elliot Diringer
Chronicle Staff Writer

Clayoquot Sound,
British Columbia

Americans anxious to save the rain forest usually set their sights south, way south, to the legendary Amazon basin. Few know that just up north, here in Canada, equally magnificent rain forest is falling even faster.

Along the misty coast of British Columbia, where the Canadian frontier greets the Pacific, lush evergreen stands harboring some of the tallest, oldest and most valuable trees on earth are giving way to gaping clear-cuts

NORTHERN WOODS *The Other Rain Forest*

that in places stretch literally as far as the eye can see.

Towering cedar, hemlock and spruce — their limbs draped in moss, clumps of sword fern at their feet — are being logged for wood, paper and pulp. Nearly all is for export, most of it to the United States.

These are temperate rain forests — less exotic than their steamy tropical counterparts like the Amazon, but perhaps even more endangered.

Coastal temperate rain forest grows in just a few thin bands scattered about the globe. Half the original stands, including most of California's ancient redwoods, are gone. Perhaps half of what remains is on this continent — much of it in British Columbia and destined to be logged.

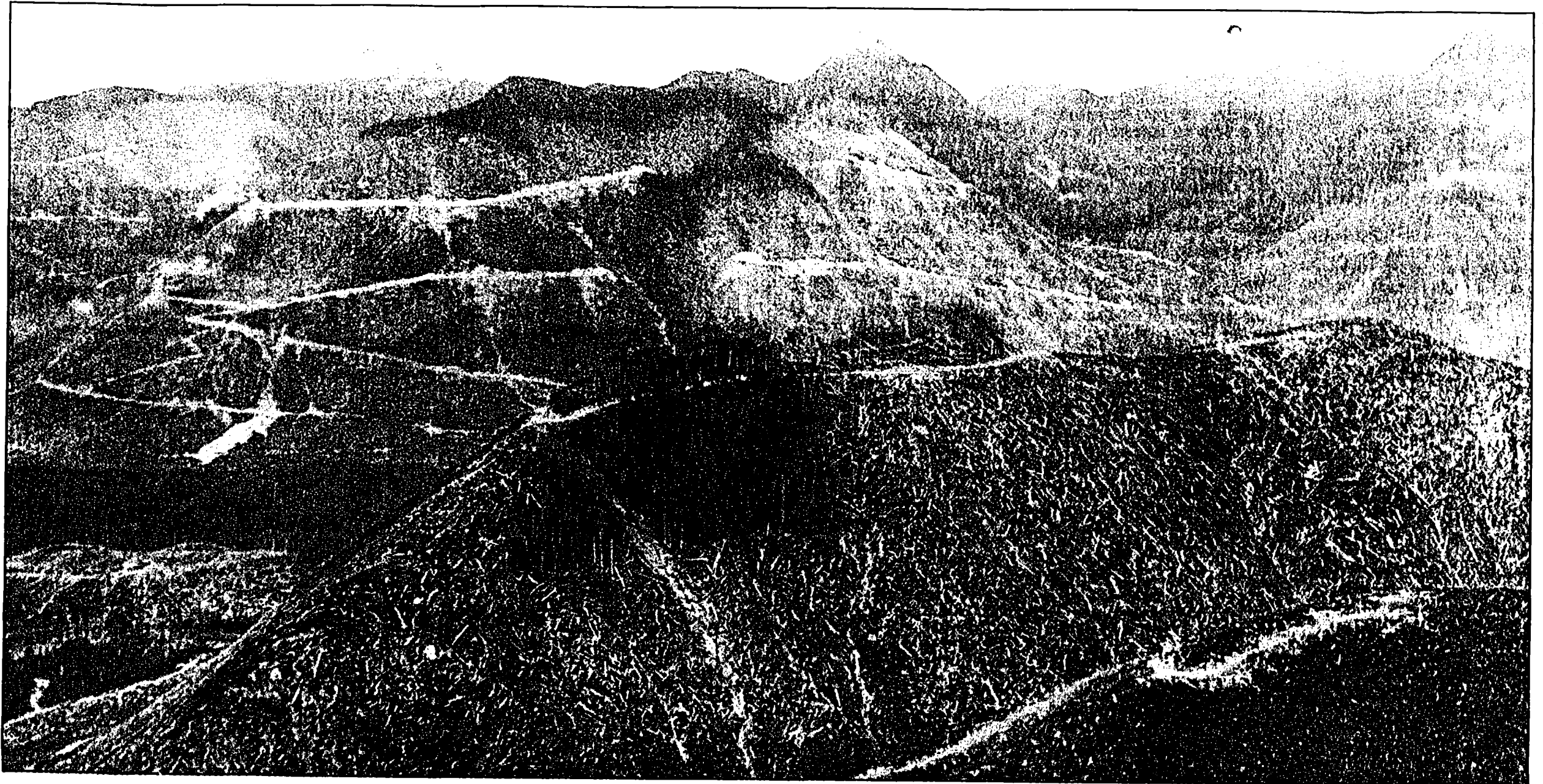
"These are among the most magnificent forests in the world ... and of great scientific value, because of the longevity of the trees. There are incredible things we can learn from these ecosys-

tems," said rain forest expert Paul Alaback of the U.S. Forest Service. "Unfortunately, the temperate rain forest is at least as threatened as the tropical rain forest."

Just as rescuing the Amazon became a global cause, a showdown is nearing over the last of the temperate stands.

Here in Clayoquot Sound, a 865,000-acre mosaic of mountains, islands and fjords on the west coast of British Columbia, Vancouver Island, loggers, environmentalists and native tribes are vying for control of some of North America's largest stretches of forest.

FORESTS: Page A8 Col. 1



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A small patch of evergreens is all that remains of the magnificent temperate rain forest that once covered these slopes on the Hesquiat Peninsula on Vancouver Island, British Columbia

PHOTOS BY DEANNE FITZMAURICE/THE CHRONICLE

Logging Endangers Canada's Coastal Rain Forest

'These are among the most magnificent forests in the world. ... Unfortunately, the temperate rain forest is at least as threatened as the tropical rain forest'

PAUL ALABACK,
U.S. Forest Service
ecologist

'We're trying to cut a living out for our kids, our families. I'm an outdoorsman. I don't want to see it all gone either. But I want to work'

KEVIN REIDE,
timber worker

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es of pristine rain forest.

In April, hoping to settle years of rancorous debate over Clayoquot (pronounced klak-wit), the provincial government headed by Premier Michael Harcourt declared that a third of the contested land would be preserved and the rest opened to logging.

While the decision drew a sigh of relief from timber companies and their workers, it infuriated environmentalists, who are more determined than ever to keep the loggers out.

In the woods, protesters are illegally blockading logging roads, and threats of tree-spiking have loggers unnerved. But the more decisive battleground may be the court of world opinion, where Canada stands accused of hypocritically preaching good forestry to the

Third World while recklessly cutting at home.

Long a leading voice for global efforts to protect the environment, Canada finds itself branded "Brazil of the North." In Europe, an important export market for British Columbia, there is growing talk of a boycott. And major environmental groups in the United States are taking up the cause.

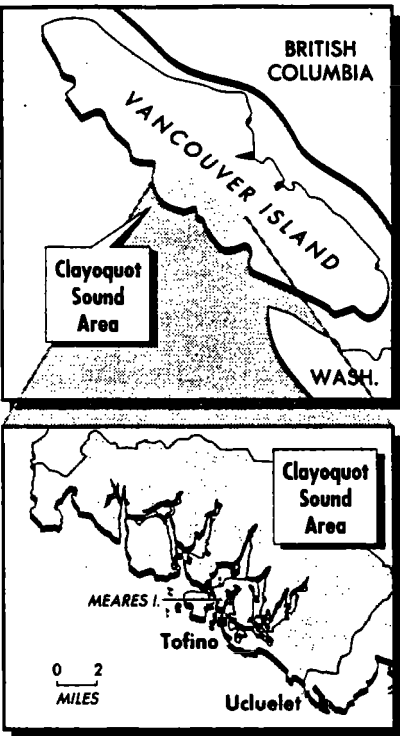
"Canada does a very good job of selling itself as a green country," said Liz Barratt-Brown of the Natural Resources Defense Council in Washington. "But there's a lot of concern that our consumption of the ancient forests of British Columbia is fueling their deforestation, and as the largest export market, we've got a right and responsibility to speak up."

The timber industry and its backers in government are incensed by any attempt to link logging in Canada to the kind of slash-and-burn practiced in Brazil. They insist that unlike the Amazon, where much of the deforestation is permanent, every acre cut today in British Columbia is replanted.

Past Abuses

But the industry's defenders just as quickly concede — for the evidence is etched starkly on the mountainsides for all to see — that for many years the cutting was out of hand. And the government is scrambling to persuade voters at home and buyers abroad that sweeping reforms are under way: a doubling of parkland, stiffer logging rules and an end to endless clear-cuts.

"This government does admit the wrongs of the past and is bringing about some changes, some substantial changes in forest practices," said Andy Orr, press secretary to Harcourt, whose New Democratic Party took power in 1991, af-



Volker Bodegom, a volunteer with the Western Canada Wilderness Committee, took a break from helping build a hiking trail that the environmental group hopes will deter logging

ter 16 years in opposition.

"At the same time, we want to see a sustainable forest industry," said Orr. "There are huge chunks of this province that rely on the forest industry. That's easy to forget in (large cities like) Vancouver and Victoria."

Economic Linchpin

Indeed, British Columbia has long staked its future on cutting its forests.

Bigger than two Californias, with one-tenth the population, the province was four-fifths forest when first seen by Europeans. With the founding of British Columbia in 1871, nearly the entire province was declared "crown land" held by the provincial government, which eventually decided that its best use was producing timber.

In the 1950s, to draw people and investment to the hinterlands, the government began granting private companies long-term timber licenses that virtually assured them perpetual logging rights in public forest. Timber harvests soared — first along the coast, then in the drier interior — generating jobs, profits and revenue for roads, schools and an enviable system of social services.

"As you needed more trees, you went over the hill to the next valley. It was as simple as that," said A.L. (Sandy) Peel, who chaired a government-sponsored Forest Resources Commission that, in 1991, called for sweeping changes in the timber system. "We were a frontier province for many years. The forests were viewed as never-ending."

Outpacing Nature

But it turned out that they were not. In barely half a century, said Peel, British Columbia has cut far more than nature can readily restore. In coming years, he projected, as logging practices are reformed and parks expanded, harvest levels are destined to fall as much as 40 percent, unless more of the money made on the forests is swiftly reinvested in bringing them back.

The legacy of over-cutting, and the conflict it has created, are nowhere more vivid than on Vancouver Island.

At the province's southwest corner, a three-hour ferry ride from Seattle, the 280-mile-long island lies within a narrow band of rain forest hugging the Pacific coast from the fringes of the Bay Area to Alaska's Kodiak Island.

Only scattered fragments of the original rain forest remain in the southern portion of that zone, from California's redwoods up through Washington and Oregon. On Vancouver Island, bigger chunks still stand, but they are going fast.



Logger Dick Nitsui with a 120-foot hemlock at Tofino Creek

Satellite photos show that half the old-growth standing on the island in 1954 was gone by 1990. And although there are no precise counts, the Ministry of Forests estimates that of the 13.3 million acres of prime rain forest remaining on the island and elsewhere along the coast, nearly 100,000 acres a year are logged.

In gross terms, that is but a fraction of the area deforested each year in the tropics. But the Amazon is immense and, for all humanity's assaults, remains largely intact. When computed as an annual rate — the amount logged vs. the amount left standing — British Columbia is losing its virgin rain forest two to three times faster than Brazil.

Flying over Vancouver Island, that is not hard to believe.

Where once there was an unbroken canopy of green, the landscape has been remade by years of "progressive" clear-cutting, a now-eschewed practice in which loggers cut a patch of forest, then enlarge the clearing year after year, until entire valleys and mountainsides are laid bare.

'Scraping Every Tree Off'

Swooping over the tattered terrain in a company helicopter, Denis Fitzgerald, a PR man for timber giant MacMillan Bloedel, preferred to emphasize how areas logged just a few years ago are already "greening up" with new trees.

"At one time, (we) took pride in being able to scrape every tree off the mountainside," conceded Fitzgerald, whose company is one of two with logging rights in Clayoquot Sound. "But that's not going to be allowed anymore."

As proof, he pointed to a slope below, where instead of cutting all the way to the water's edge, loggers had left a strip of forest along the shore for boaters to see.

In its decision on Clayoquot, the provincial government promised a gentler brand of forestry, with scenic corridors preserved and clear-cuts no bigger than 40 hectares, about 100 acres. (In the United States, the Forest Service has limited clear-cuts to 40 acres since the mid-1970s and is now phasing them out.)

One-Third Reduction in Harvest

The government calculates that those reforms, plus a doubling of the area protected from logging, will sacrifice 400 of the area's 1,400 timber jobs and will reduce

Northern Forests at Greater Risk Than Those in Amazon

From Page A8

timber harvests one-third from the levels earlier allowed.

To the timber industry, that is a painful concession. But to environmentalists, it is an utter sell-out.

"We're virtually at the point where we don't want to see any logging at all (in Clayoquot)," said Vicky Husband, with the Sierra Club in Victoria. "What's left is pretty sacrosanct, because when you look at Vancouver Island, it's almost all gone."

U.S. environmentalists, with

the clout of such legislation as the Endangered Species Act behind them, can march into court and win injunctions against timber-cutting. But in Canada, the government is virtually immune to legal challenge, so environmentalists devise other strategies.

For instance, using a tactic that helped save the Carmanah Valley, farther south on the island, the Western Canada Wilderness Committee is aiming to keep loggers out of the pristine Clayoquot Valley by constructing a trail so others can hike in.

Picking up where a rutted logging road leaves off, teams of volunteers with heavy loppers are clearing underbrush and downed trees to carve a crude footpath through dense forest that MacMillan Bloedel plans to cut down.

"Once (the company) gets permission, they'll be punching a (logging) road into the valley as fast as they can," said chief trail-builder Glenn Hearn, as his companions, many of them college students on summer break, stirred chili and swatted mosquitoes at a muddy base camp.

"Our objective is to get as many people into the valley as quickly as possible, to see what will be destroyed if the logging continues," said Hearn. "We want to get them emotionally involved. The spiritual sense you get walking through here is phenomenal."

Work of the Chain Saw

A few miles away, Dick Nitsui primed a chain saw that moments later would bring a 120-foot-tall hemlock crashing to the ground, and confessed that after a lifetime's work in the woods, he does not share such reverence for the rain forest.

"It's just a tree," he said, "just something some bastard's going to build a house out of."

Nitsui and his coworkers agree that too much forest has been cut, and more should be preserved. But

the environmentalists, they insist, are going much too far.

"We're trying to cut a living out for our kids, our families," said Kevin Reide, whose job is planting the saplings that over decades will turn clear-cuts back into forest. "I'm an outdoorsman. I don't want to see it all gone either. But I want to work."

Search for Compromise

Just as it has in the timber towns of the Pacific Northwest, the conflict between those who make their living cutting the forest and those who want it preserved pervades small town life in Clayoquot Sound, infecting relationships both personal and professional.

It plays out, in some respects, as a tale of two towns. At one end of the main road is Tofino, a scenic enclave of 1,100 that is a favorite with fishermen and kayakers and an environmental stronghold. At the other end is Ucluelet, a town of 1,600, where many timber workers make their home.

How they work out their differences could well have consequences far beyond Clayoquot Sound, as the rest of British Columbia struggles for a new social compact with the forests.

Toward that end, the government last year created a Commission on Resources and Environment, to search for consensus in



This area, marked with graffiti and known as the 'Black Hole,' was logged in 1975, then burned to clear debris

other timber disputes and to begin drawing up a sweeping land use plan assuring "sustainability" for both the forests and the economies built around them.

Despite the deepening conflict in Clayoquot, commission head Stephen Owen is hopeful that British Columbians can strike a new balance. There is still enough forest in this sprawling province, he said, to satisfy all reasonable demands.

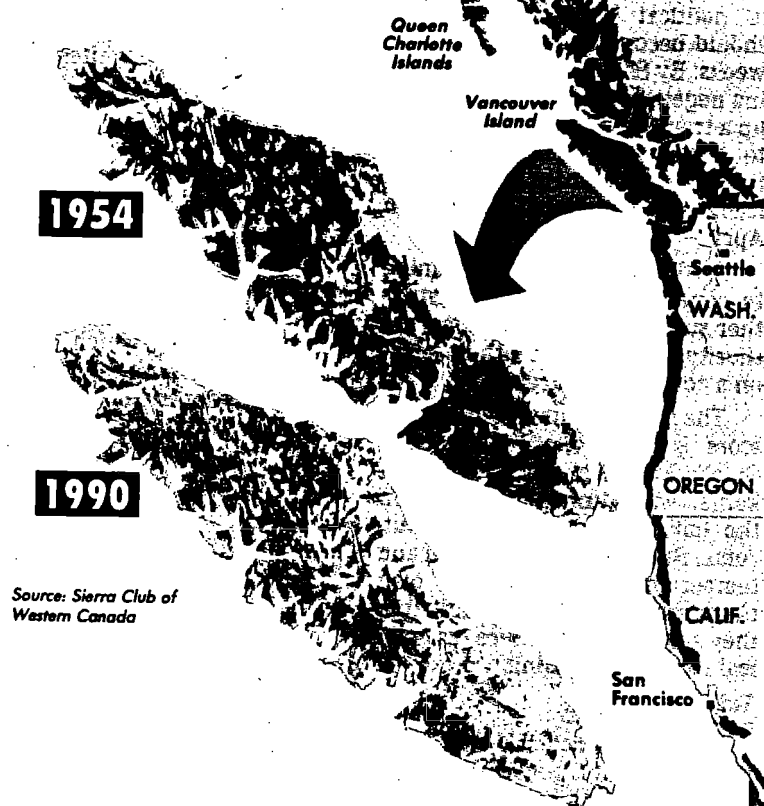
"Rather than an international target, I hope we can become an international showpiece," said Owen. "It's not too late. The time is upon us. We've got some very serious correction to do. But we still have time, if anywhere in the world, to do it properly here."

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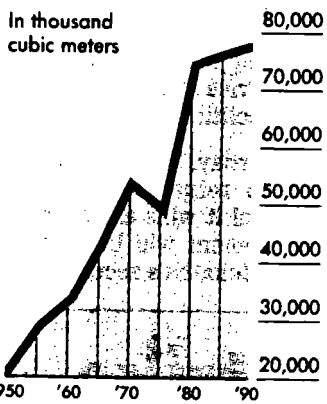
NORTH AMERICA'S RAIN FORESTS



▼ The decline of Vancouver Island's old-growth forests



▼ British Columbia timber harvest



Source: Council of Forest Industries

▼ British Columbia timber production

■ = Lumber shipments, million board feet
■ = Forest product exports in millions of Canadian dollars

Canada	2,871
United States	8,287
Japan	1,963
Europe	724
Other	411
	\$4,809
	\$2,038
	\$1,600
	\$1,077

BY BILL SMITH /THE CHRONICLE

Damp, Lush — and Valuable

Nature is nowhere more diverse than in the tropics, where countless life forms are as yet undiscovered. But for sheer abundance — great masses of organic matter built up over centuries — nothing compares with a temperate rain forest.

Whether tropical or temperate, rain forests naturally get lots of rain, often 100 inches or more a year. Beyond that, though, the two varieties bear little resemblance to each other.

In the sweltering tropics, where brilliant orchids and bromeliads cling to their trunks, trees grow very fast, live at most a few hundred years, then decay nearly as quickly.

In the milder temperate forest, trees grow more slowly but live much longer, sometimes 2,000 years or more, and once they fall, they take forever to rot.

The landscape is laden with "biomass" both living and dead — from the lush carpet of moss underfoot, strewn with fallen trees, to lace-like lichen dangling from ancient limbs and the birds, bugs and other critters that occupy the uppermost canopy 150 to 200 feet overhead.

Acre for acre, by some estimates, a temperate rain forest can hold 10 times more organic material than the Amazon.

That makes it extraordinarily valuable, not just biologically, but economically, as well. The fine-grained boards yielded by a single old-growth cedar can easily fetch \$30,000 at the lumberyard, so it is no surprise timber companies are eager to bring them down.

Most of the world's temperate rain forest occurs in just a few narrow strips where mountain merges with ocean in a climate wet but mild year-round. The biggest stands are in New Zealand and along the Pacific coasts of North and South America. Others are scattered from Norway to Turkey to Tasmania.

No one can say precisely how much temperate rain forest there once was, or how much is left.

In the only attempt so far at a detailed global analysis, Conservation International, working with a Portland group named Ecotrust, recently concluded that coastal temperate rain forest originally covered 75 million to 100 million acres — less than one-fifth of 1 percent of the earth's surface — and more than half is now gone.

The great buildup of organic matter that makes these forests so rich also gives them remarkable resilience.

In the tropics, most of the nutrients are in the trees themselves, and once cleared, the forest may

take centuries to recover. In the temperate zone, much of the biomass is stored on the forest floor, in layer upon layer of moss and woody debris, so trees more easily sprout back.

Still, in British Columbia, it takes 100 to 125 years to grow a "mature" forest, and while it may produce good timber, in many other respects it is no substitute for old growth.

The unlogged rain forests of Alaska and British Columbia are among the last truly wild places in North America, where cougars and grizzly bears roam and hunt as they have for millennia.

Some species like the marbled murrelet, an elusive bird that forages at sea but nests on land, appear to survive only in old growth. Their genetic legacies may prove of untold value in years to come. The Pacific yew, for instance, was considered a weed tree until its bark was found to contain a chemical that shows great promise fighting cancer.

To some, the ancient forest is simply an unrivaled source of beauty and spiritual sustenance, as much a treasure as the Louvre or the great cathedrals of Europe. For them, being able to stand in it, or just know it is there, is reason enough to save it.

— Elliot Diringer



A bald eagle on a tree on Meares Island

'We don't want to go to court. We don't want to blockade. Our chiefs don't believe in it. But if push comes to shove, we may have no choice'

FRANCIS FRANK,
Tla-o-qui-aht chief

Indians Keep a Close Watch

Tribes use litigation to protect the ancient forests they revere

By Elliot Diringer
Chronicle Staff Writer

Meares Island, British Columbia

In the end, the fate of Clayoquot Sound may well be decided by its original inhabitants, the people it is named for.

Nearly half those living around the sound are Nuu-chah-nulth, or First Nation. And like other aboriginal peoples across Canada, they claim legal title to the land their ancestors first roamed thousands of years ago — in this case, all of Clayoquot Sound.

Such claims are not treated lightly here. Throughout most of Canada, treaties with native tribes were concluded long ago. But in British Columbia, the issue of aboriginal title was never settled, and until it is, the natives hold a legal wild card that could prove decisive.

So as environmentalists and timber interests bicker over Clayoquot's unspooled rain forest, the five bands with ancestral ties to this area are keeping a close watch, carefully considering how to play their hands.

Last time around, when a company called MacMillan Bloedel wanted to log here on Meares Island, at the heart of Clayoquot Sound, the Tla-o-qui-ahts, who

claim the island as their own, went to court and stopped it. Nine years later, negotiations drag on, but the trees still stand.

Now Clayoquot's natives are weighing whether to wage a similar fight against the provincial government and its recent decision that a third of the surrounding land will be "protected" and the rest opened to logging.

The more outspoken among them complain that the government, while stalling in negotiations over the natives' outstanding land claims, has gone ahead and parceled out all the contested territory.

"The companies want to log tomorrow. . . . There'll be nothing to negotiate at the table, because it'll all be cut down," said Francis Frank, the Tla-o-qui-ahts' elected chief.

Refusal to Commit

Such sentiments have helped forge a tenuous partnership with environmentalists, who are wooing the natives with the utmost respect. The bands' leaders, however, are leery of choosing sides. At a recent strategy session, Frank said, "One of our chiefs told (the environmentalists), 'It's not an alliance. Just consider it dating.'"

While they share many goals,

he said, some natives oppose the environmentalists' confrontational tactics.

"Our preference is dialogue. We don't want to go to court. We don't want to blockade (logging roads). Our chiefs don't believe in it," said Frank. "But if push comes to shove," he added, "we may have no choice."

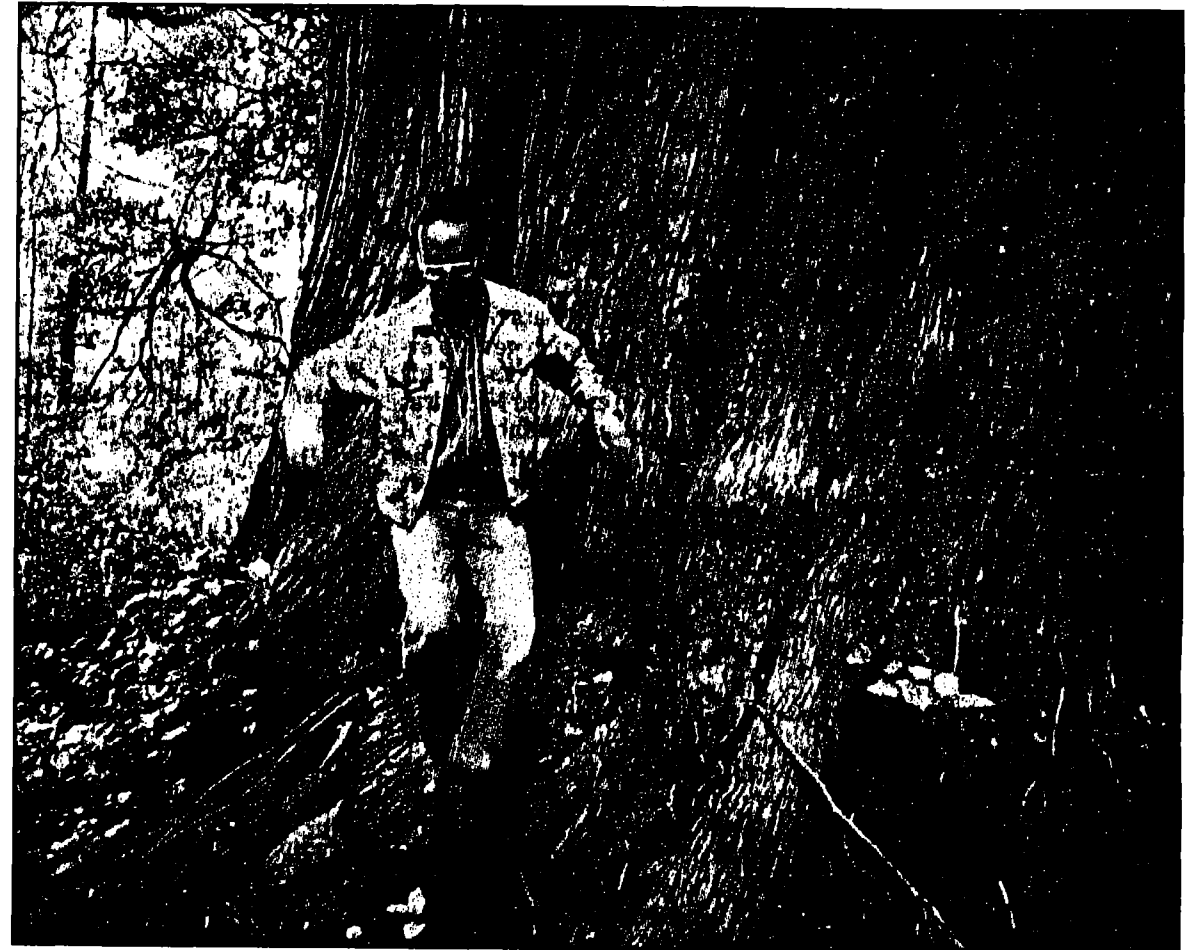
Historically, the natives' life was rooted in the rain forest: a source of sustenance and medicinal herbs, a place for cleansing ceremonies and other rituals that linked generation to generation. From the giant cedars, they carved canoes and stripped bark from which to weave baskets and ceremonial garb.

The old ways have faded, but living trees on Meares Island still bear signs of their practice. The Tla-o-qui-ahts point to such "culturally modified" trees as critical evidence supporting their claim to the island.

Economic Potential

While they revere the forest, the natives are not asking that it all be preserved. Caught in the cycle of poverty, welfare and unemployment that plagues indigenous peoples throughout the continent, they want jobs and economic independence and look to logging as one potential source.

But they want it done careful-



PHOTOS BY DEANNE FITZMAURICE/THE CHRONICLE

Howard Tom, a hereditary chief of the Tla-o-qui-aht band, walked along a Meares Island cedar

ly. "Going in and clear cutting is no longer acceptable," said Chief Frank. "The forests need to be better managed, so there's a sustainable resource that's going to last five or six generations down the line."

The timber industry, which may have the most to lose if the natives head back to court, is re-

spectful but wary.

"The great irony . . . is that natives want development of the forest as much as Europeans do," said Scott Alexander of MacMillan Bloedel. "They're being very cagey. They're going to play both sides against the middle to get what they want. . . . And they may hold the ace."

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A14 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1993 ... K

Canada, Conservationists Battle Over Rain Forest

Logging Threatens British Columbia Area

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Foreign Service

TOFINO, British Columbia—The ground-level view from the road and shore takes in some of the most spectacular forest in the world: centuries-old cedars and hemlocks a hundred feet tall on steep mountainsides traced by streams where salmon jump.

The aerial view across the mountainous top of Vancouver Island, off Canada's Pacific Coast, is not the same. It reveals vast slopes shaved of trees, littered with debris and scarred by now-useless logging roads—the wounds left by the island's most important economic engine.

These two views are the ones at loggerheads in Clayoquot Sound, 800,000 acres of ancient rain forest whose name, pronounced Clack-wot, could become as familiar as the spotted owl and the ozone layer in the pantheon of late-20th-century environmental symbols. British Columbia, according to one parallel drawn by environmentalists, is "the Brazil of the North," its rain forest as biologically precious, and as threatened, as the tropical one being cut and burned in South America.

Emboldened by the support of U.S. and Canadian conservationists and greens as far away as Europe and Japan, young environmental activists have converged on the Clayoquot Valley this summer to build a "witness trail" through the still-uncut part of the forest and to stage symbolic confrontations against its depletion.

Every workday at dawn, a few more of the committed sit down in the middle of the road that carries the logging trucks and bulldozers into the forest, and submit to arrest. More than 140 protesters have been charged already, and increasingly the arrested are spending time in jail as provincial authorities crack down on what is viewed as an expensive and embarrassing nuisance.

But the battle over the future of the ancient rain forest is about to spread. British Columbia's government has dug in its heels after deciding last April to permit logging in two-thirds of Clayoquot Sound, barring it in the rest and pledging to reform logging methods.

Citing limitations on access roads and the size of clear-cuts, Premier Mike Harcourt said his compromise

forest management plan contains the toughest logging regulations in North America.

Environmentalists, however, believe his government, which came to power with strong support from the province's logging industry union, sold out to British Columbia's powerful lumber interests, notably MacMillan Bloedel Ltd., which is licensed to harvest what remains of the last intact rain forest on the continent.

One prominent environmental advocate, Robert F. Kennedy Jr., believes he has found a key ally in forcing the Harcourt government to back down: local Indian nations who believe their rights to the disputed forest have been trampled by both private and governmental interests.

Seeking to yoke the defense of natural resources to what he terms the protection of human rights, Kennedy visited Clayoquot Sound last weekend to seal an alliance between the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), the Washington-based environmental group for which he serves as a lawyer and high-profile voice, and the five Clayoquot tribes whose ancestral lands are at issue.

"MacMillan Bloedel has no interest in this land except to cut the lumber and run," Kennedy said in an interview, "but if the Indians lose their resources, they're through."

"The people who are injured most by environmental destruction are people who lack political power," he said after eight hours of private meetings with Indian leaders. The issues in Clayoquot Sound, Kennedy declared, "are the same ones our countries have been struggling with for 500 years. What's the difference between this and what happened when Custer went into the Black Hills [of South Dakota]?"

Kennedy's presence here provoked bitter resentment from many British Columbians. Gerry Stoney, president of the regional loggers union, said in a statement: "His support for the blockades is the ultimate in American-style bully tactics."

Native groups have not been easy allies of the more confrontational white environmentalists who reject any form of logging in the area. Indian leaders, who wish to reserve logging rights for their heavily unemployed people, have dissociated themselves from the daily arrests in the valley and have sought, with

Wednesday, August 4, 1993

A14



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Robert F. Kennedy Jr. walks with Indian leaders and conservationists in the Clayoquot Sound rain forest in British Columbia, threatened by logging.

little success, to assert their claim over the forest through legal channels.

But after their meetings with Kennedy here, they were taking a markedly tougher line. "Our options are very limited," said Chief Francis Frank of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nation, who spoke for the tribes. "We can go through your system, but we didn't create the justice system. Or we can take direct action. . . . The niceties of talking are almost over."

Frank would not rule out joining the blockades or seeking an injunction to block logging until the land claims are settled. But the direct action he and Kennedy have in mind, they said, is on the international stage. An NRDC-organized boycott of British Columbia timber products, half of whose markets are in the United States, is a distinct possibility, sources said, as are fresh legislative initiatives in the United States to require consumer labeling of wood products to indicate their origin.

To drive the issue home on Harcourt's doorstep, Frank said, the five bands also are prepared to call for a boycott of the 1994 Commonwealth Games in Victoria, the provincial capital on the southern end of Vancouver Island. Local Indian tribes are scheduled to participate in the ceremonies, and their withdrawal, Frank said, might spur other indigenous peoples of the Commonwealth countries to protest participation in the games.

For its part, the 170,000-member NRDC plans a direct-mail and advertising campaign in the United States this fall. Its Clayoquot Sound strategy is

modeled on an earlier effort Kennedy led to pressure New York and New England states to cancel contracts to buy electricity from Quebec's public power company. The public utility's ambitious dam-building project in northern Quebec's James Bay subsequently was curtailed.

There too Kennedy linked environmental concerns with long-standing Indian claims to the land and its resources, and last weekend in British Columbia, a Cree leader instrumental in the James Bay struggle was in Kennedy's party. Deputy Grand Chief Diom Romeo Saganash pledged Cree solidarity to the Clayoquot cause and urged the Vancouver Island chiefs to overcome their reluctance about confrontation. "You have to kick them where it hurts—in the butt, and that's where the white man's wallet usually is," he said.

Kennedy was greeted by Indian leaders here with the kind of enthusiasm once accorded his father, the slain U.S. senator from New York and presidential candidate whose memory is still strong in native communities across North America.

The 39-year-old activist and law professor, accompanied by his 8-year-old son and namesake, was carried ashore in a dugout canoe for an outpouring of ceremonial gift-giving by Canadian Indian leaders. As he received robes, paintings, masks, bracelets and even honorific gifts of cash, Kennedy was told that one gift "gives you the right to speak to the world on behalf of the Clayoquot people."

Times Colonist



August 1, 1993

Victoria, British Columbia, 135th year, No. 228

60 cents. Carrier home delivery, \$2.95 per week.



NATIVES HALI. Kennedy entourage's canoe ashore on Meares Island as part of ceremony lauding efforts of U.S. environmental lawyer

Bruce Stiles/Times Colonist

Natives honor Kennedy in ritual

By Richard Watts

Times-Colonist staff

Opitsaht

Clayoquot Indians paid homage to environmental lawyer Robert Kennedy Jr., his son and a colleague Saturday with a ceremony that reflects their seaborne traditions and way of life.

Kennedy, his eight-year-old son Bobby, and colleague Liz Barratt-Brown, a lawyer with the Natural Resources Defence Council (NRDC), were paddled to the First Nations village here in a cedar canoe, then lifted out of the water and carried ashore.

Kennedy was then treated to a potlatch-type ceremony involving gifts such as carvings, beadwork, buttons, paintings and a mask carved in the representation of the protector of the forest. The gift-giving was infectious and a number of unplanned presents were handed over, including a Haida blanket from the Queen Charlottes from Shirley Adams of Massett.

Kennedy, son of U.S. Senator Robert Kennedy, who was assassinated in 1968, was invited by the Clayoquot people to discuss ways that his organization might offer help in the U.S. to further their battle to gain control of Clayoquot Sound.

Kennedy's organization worked extensively with the



Bruce Statesbury/Times-Colonist

■ KENNEDY GREETES hereditary Chief Wickininnish on shore.

Cree of northern Quebec fighting the hydroelectric development in their homelands.

In the U.S. the group was instrumental in convincing the New York government to cancel a \$12.5-billion US contract to

purchase power from Hydro-Quebec.

Kennedy met with the Clayoquot chiefs for about five hours and they emerged to tell reporters they had agreed upon a number of strategies and ac-

tions that would be examined in the upcoming weeks.

Kennedy said these could be legal actions such as injunctions, civil disobedience, consumer-type actions in the United States — the major customer for B.C. wood — or legislative actions in the U.S.

Kennedy said he foresaw about 20 per cent of his time devoted to the Clayoquot issue but it might increase if it was agreed the U.S. might have a bigger role to play.

Clayoquot "has all the attributes that make it a really important issue," he said.

"It has a unique eco-system which is about to be destroyed and it has native people who own the land, whose rights have not been taken into account in the decision to exploit the resources," said Kennedy.

"What's the difference between this and when Custer went to the Black Hills? The niceties may have changed.

"There may be more lawyers involved, there may be courts and some injunctions but it's the same issue," he said.

"There are rights which are owned by these people . . . and NRDC will assist them in asserting those rights."

The provincial government, after about a decade of conflict

KENNEDY A2

KENNEDY Continued from A1

and controversy, announced last April its decision to allow logging on over 60 per cent of Clayoquot Sound.

The native people of the area immediately took it as a slap in the face because they weren't consulted or warned.

But while they voiced their objections they have kept any plans or statements about the Clayoquot issue to themselves.

Attention has remained focused on the environmental issues and the logging road blockade where 141 people have been arrested.

Francis Frank, elected chief councillor of the Tla-o-qui-aht Band, hinted his people are preparing to get tougher with the provincial government.

He said his people may soon take legal action or even actions similar to the civil disobedience now being mounted by the environmentalists on the blockade.

But nothing firm has been decided yet.

"The niceties of talking are almost over," said Frank.

"We still leave the door open for government to come and meet with us and have a meaningful dialogue."

But he said First Nations patience is wearing thin.

One of the principles which has been ignored in the Clayoquot decision is that natives have a right for interim protection of the resources while negotiations are going on.

Frank said his people invited Kennedy to Clayoquot Sound because of his track record with the Cree in Quebec.

"It's not because of the Americans or the environmentalists," he said.

Kennedy is to attend the native games in Port Alberni today.

Kennedy aims to raise tree stakes

Powerful U.S. lobby group talks to natives about Clayoquot strategy.

BY ROBERT MATAS
British Columbia Bureau

VANCOUVER — U.S. lawyer Robert Kennedy Jr. is trying to raise the stakes in the battle over the rain forests of British Columbia's Clayoquot Sound.

Representing a powerful U.S. lobby group called the Natural Resources Defence Council, Mr. Kennedy met for nine hours during the weekend with members of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations, who live on Meares Island in Clayoquot Sound.

The son of slain U.S. attorney-general Robert Kennedy is working with the aboriginal leaders on international strategies aimed at getting British Columbia to reconsider its decision to allow logging in the area.

Tactics under discussion include lobbying to have concerns about Clayoquot Sound raised during the current round of North American Free Trade Agreement negotiations dealing with environmental issues. Also discussed was the possibility of lobbying for changes in U.S. law this fall, changes that could, in effect, close the U.S. market to timber from Clayoquot Sound, Mr. Kennedy said yesterday.

Mr. Kennedy and Chief Francis Frank of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations said the meeting's agenda included discussing options within Canada.

Chief Frank said Indians have been asked to perform traditional dances at the opening and closing ceremonies at the Commonwealth Games in Victoria next year. "We could easily walk away from it" as a protest, he said.

Chief Frank said the federal government has promised that an interim agreement, guaranteeing protection of the First Nations' cultural values and economic interests, must be reached before the government allows logging to begin.

Clayoquot Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, has one of the largest intact blocks of temperate rain forests left in the world.

The B.C. government announced earlier this year that part of the pristine rain forest would be protected and part would be logged under stringent regulations that are intended to allow the forest to regenerate with minimal ecological damage.

Mr. Kennedy has been working as an environmental lawyer with the Natural Resources Defence Council for several years.

The environmental group employs about 125 lawyers, scientists, resource specialists and support staff and is considered to be United States' most effective litigant on environmental issues. The council, with annual revenues of about \$16-



Natives carry Robert Kennedy Jr. and son Bobby, 8, ashore near Tofino, B.C.

(CHUCK STOODY/Canadian Press)

million, had a role in pushing the U.S. Congress to pass legislation to clean up acid rain.

Mr. Kennedy said the aboriginals and his group made a formal alliance during the weekend that will enable the lobby group to represent the First Nations in Washington and New York.

The council intends to introduce First Nations leaders to U.S. legislators, government officials and leaders in U.S. environmental and human rights groups, he said.

The council is not opposed to logging, Mr. Kennedy said, but the First Nations land claims should be settled and forest management practices ensuring sustainable harvest should be in place before logging begins.

He dismissed suggestions of interference. "The issue is driven by conditions in the United States," he said. "We consume 50 per cent of the lumber from here."

The United States restricted log-

ging in its old-growth forests, thereby exporting the problem to B.C., he added.

Mr. Kennedy compared the issue to Canada's anti-apartheid boycott of South African goods. "There's a recognition that human rights are transboundary issues," he said, referring to the rights of the First Nations to land-claim settlements.

Mr. Kennedy also defended the activities of the hundreds of protesters who are blockading the logging roads every day. About 150 have been arrested this summer.

Civil disobedience is a legitimate tool for those who are frustrated by the lack of opportunities to voice their opinions, he said.

Meanwhile, the publicity drawn by the protests has sparked a reaction. A group that supports the government's decision has organized a "support the compromise" rally for Aug. 14 in Ucluelet, a seaside logging town at the edge of the forest.

Chris O'Connor, a rally organizer

and manager of a small family lumber business 300 kilometres east of Clayoquot Sound, said the event is intended to show that the government has widespread support.

"The [government's] decision is in danger of being subverted by people not willing to compromise," he said. "Governments respond to public pressure and we wanted to show them that there is support for their planning process and their decision."

Mr. O'Connor said he expects the rally could attract twice as many people as attended an antilogging rally last month featuring the Australian rock group Midnight Oil.

The support-the-compromise rally will feature chainsaw contests, juggling, clowns and possibly speeches by politicians, if they show up, he said.

As well as continuing protests at the edge of the forests, people opposed to logging in Clayoquot Sound have organized a march and rally for today in Vancouver.

Province

Sunday, August 1, 1993

Vancouver, B.C.

page 1 of 2

ON THE STUMP



American lawyer and environmental activist Robert Kennedy Jr. and his entourage are carried ashore to Meares Island in Clayoquot Sound by natives yesterday, a ceremony performed only four times this century. Kennedy met Clayoquot native leaders and said afterward that he had formed an alliance with them to oppose logging of the sound. **STORY, Page A4**

Staff photo
by Gerry Kahrmann

Kennedy, natives to join hands

By Charlie Anderson
Staff Reporter

OPITSAHT, MEARES ISLAND — Clayoquot natives and Robert Kennedy Jr. have formed an alliance that may lead to natives joining the Clayoquot Sound blockade.

After a lengthy meeting yesterday, Kennedy, an American environmental lawyer, and Chief Francis Frank of the Tia-o-qui-aht First Nations said they'll work together to fight for native rights in Clayoquot Sound.

"We cannot jeopardize our ability to negotiate over those same resources, and we need to protect them," said Frank. The only options, he said, are through the courts or "to step on the lines to stop them (loggers)."

Kennedy pledged the services of his Washington, D.C.-based lobby organization, the Natural Resources Defence Council.

"There are legal options available," said the 38-year-old son of slain senator Robert Kennedy. "There is also civil disobedience available, there are a series of consumer-type options in the U.S. that are available, there are legislative initiatives that are available."

During his three-day visit, Kennedy toured the Clayoquot area and met with Clayoquot chiefs on Meares Island.

He'll spend today at the native summer games in Port Alberni.

Kennedy and his entourage were carried ashore yesterday afternoon while still in their canoe in a rarely-performed ceremony.

Inside the meeting hall, he was urged by hereditary chiefs to carry the natives' message to Washington.

Kennedy pledged his support to the natives, including their right to log parts of

Activist pledges anti-logging pressure in U.S.

the sound.

"They will manage the land in a way that's sustainable, and that may include logging," said Kennedy. "I and my organization would defend their right to do that."

"Fifty per cent of the logs that are coming out of the forest are logs that should ... be owned by the indigenous people who live here and have lived here for thousands of years."

Kennedy emphasized he came to Clayoquot at the invitation of the natives. He justified his organization's involvement by citing U.S. purchases of Canadian timber.

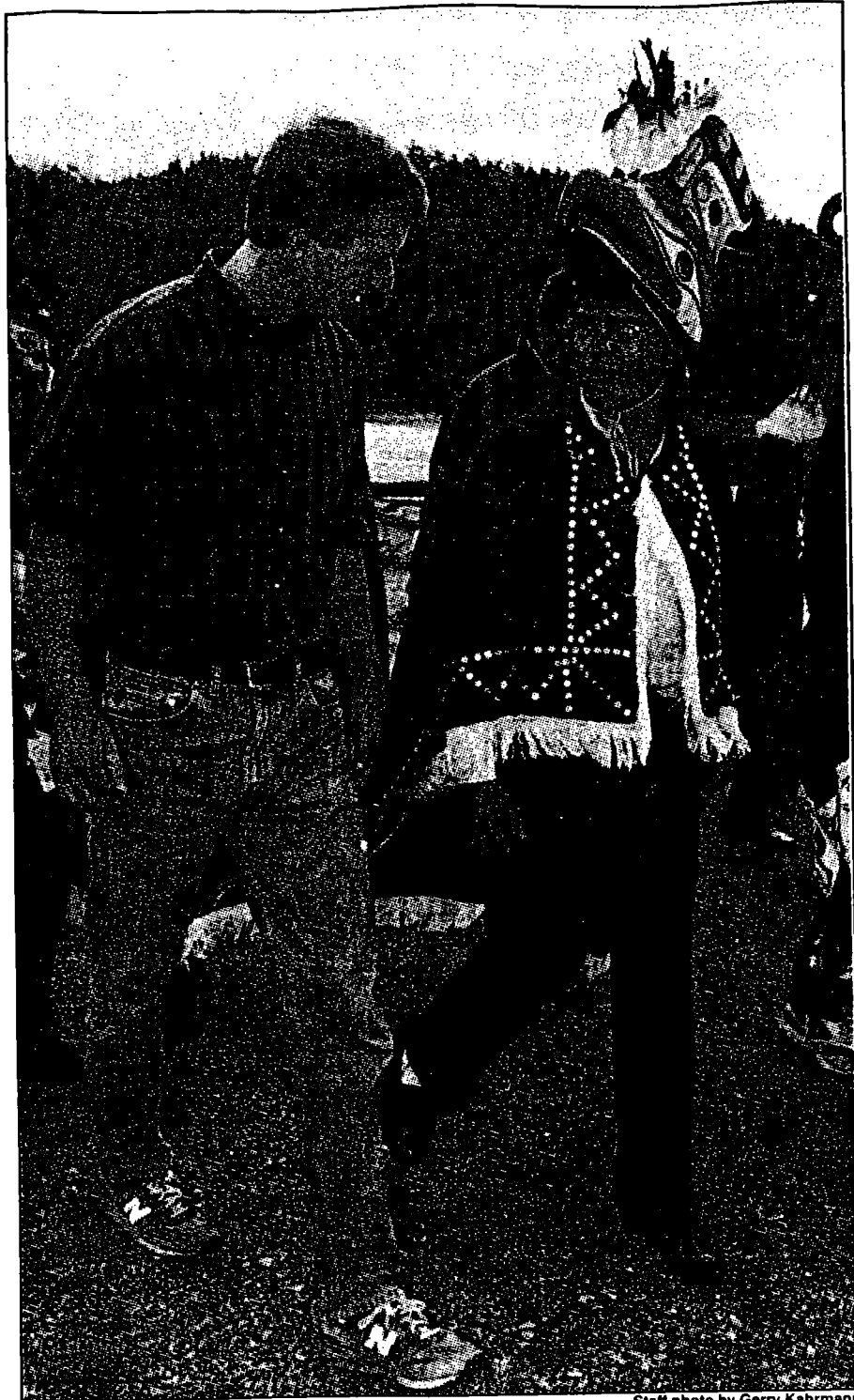
"We feel that if there is a major environmental or human-rights problem, then it's an international problem."

Although Kennedy visited the blockaders' camp, he said he wouldn't join them on this trip.

Logging supporters at the daily blockade condemned Kennedy's visit.

"I feel it's none of his business," said Deb Kelleher, a Ucluelet resident. "They should clean their own back yard before they start coming out here and telling us what to do."

"He's probably running on a lot of misinformation as are most of the other people who come here and speak to half the people."



Staff photo by Gerry Kahrman

Native Chief Francis Frank (right) with activist Robert Kennedy Jr. yesterday.

July 31, 1993

Vancouver Sun

CLAYOQUOT SOUND

Kennedy lends support to natives

HAROLD MUNRO

Vancouver Sun

CLAYOQUOT VALLEY — The same tactics used to scuttle a massive hydro electric dam in northern Quebec in 1891 can be employed here to prevent logging by MacMillan Bloedel, Bobby Kennedy Jr. said Friday.

A rain-soaked Kennedy emerged from a trek into the heart of the world's largest coastal temperate rain forest near Tofino Friday, convinced political pressure in Washington, D.C., is needed to save the 360,000 hectares of Clayoquot Sound.

That could include everything from lobbying for a requirement that lumber taken out of B.C. old-growth forests be labelled before it enters the U.S. to calling for a boycott on timber products from the province. Kennedy is discussing several options with local native leaders this weekend.

Kennedy, an environmental lawyer, said

his is a fight for the human rights of the world's indigenous people like Tla-o-qui-aht Chief Francis Frank and the 2,500 First Nations people living here.

Frank says Kennedy understands his people's fight for aboriginal title and control of the timber resource better than any government in Canada. The natives oppose the B.C. government's decision earlier this year to permit logging of two-thirds of Clayoquot where a land claim dispute is unresolved.

"This is why we invited Bobby up here," Frank said. "He understands that Clayoquot is more than an economic resource to our people."

Kennedy says he does not oppose logging. But he believes local aboriginal populations should have control over the resources on their land.

■ WILDLIFE PASSION, A3



CHUCK STODDY/CP

HELPING HAND: Bobby Kennedy Jr. (right) talks with B.C. native leaders Friday

CONSERVATION

Love of a good cause bred in the bone

HAROLD MUNRO

Vancouver Sun

Bobby Kennedy Jr. believes he was born with a passion for wildlife.

He has cared for a houseful of exotic pets since childhood.

Today, at home in upstate New York, this member of one of the U.S.'s most famous and influential families operates a shelter for sick and injured animals.

His son, eight-year-old Bobby Kennedy III, and daughter Kick, age five, have their own collection of house pets.

Father and son tramped through the forests of Clayoquot Sound Friday afternoon in a steady rain in pursuit of Kennedy's other passion.

A passion born of a lesson learned at the knee of his own father.

U.S. Senator Bobby Kennedy worked for the rights of native American Indians before his life was cut short by an assassin's bullet in 1968.

Bobby Jr. and the other children accompanied their father on many visits to Indian reservations across the country.

Three months before he died, the senator — then campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination — went to the Sioux reservation in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, the poorest county in the U.S.

"He saw two families living in the burned-out wreck of a car," Kennedy said. "He cried when he saw that."

"I went back to that reservation about four months ago and spent the day with Bobby and got inducted into the tribe and we got our Sioux names," Kennedy said.

He is Spotted Eagle. Little Bobby is White Buffalo Boy.

Kennedy, 39, tells this story to a Vancouver Sun reporter riding back to Tofino in a van after a hike into the old-growth forest. His mission is to help natives in Clayoquot Sound gain control of the area's timber resource.



JEFF VINNICK/Vancouver Sun

CLEARCUT CONSCIOUSNESS: Bobby Kennedy Jr., Chief Francis Frank tour Clayoquot

In the half-light of the van, the physical resemblance to his father is remarkable. The intense pale blue eyes. The strong nose and toothy grin. All contained in that distinctive chiseled profile.

His trip here proved a Kennedy can still draw a crowd of reporters, 25 years after his father's death and 30 years after his uncle, U.S. President John Kennedy, was assassinated.

That pleases him. And he doesn't hesitate to use his famous name to draw attention to the struggle of indigenous people around the world. "You use everything you've got," Kennedy said.

Clayoquot awaits visit by activist Kennedy

Vancouver Sun 7/30/93

HAROLD MUNRO
Vancouver Sun

MEARES ISLAND — Tla-o-qui-aht Chief Francis Frank will look to the heavens today in search of high-powered intervention to assist the impoverished native peoples of Clayoquot Sound.

Environmental lawyer Robert Kennedy, Jr., arrives by floatplane this morning to begin private discussions with hereditary and elected chiefs from five local nations here, a short distance from the coastal community of Tofino.

Kennedy will advise his hosts how the organization he represents — Washington, D.C.-based Natural Resources Defence Council — can help them succeed in their fight for aboriginal title over the 360,000 hectares of Clayoquot Sound.

The Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council chiefs, representing about 2,500 natives in the Sound, will present a land-claims strategy to the son of late-U.S. Senator Robert Kennedy, said Frank, the elected chief of the 500-member Tla-o-qui-aht nation with reservations on Meares Island and at Long Beach.

Frank refused to divulge details of the plan during an interview here Thursday, saying only that several options have been discussed since the B.C. government announced in April its decision to permit logging in two-thirds of the Sound.

Gaining control over at least a share of the timber resources in Clayoquot for his people would create jobs in a community where the unemployment rate for natives is 70 per cent.

Natives represent 43 per cent of the region's population, but occupy only .4 per cent of the land.

Frank conceded one possible option is a court injunction against logging in Clayoquot until the land claims issue is resolved.

"Whether to proceed with a court injunction is an option being considered by the chiefs," he said. "That is an option that is seriously being considered."

Any injunction would likely be launched in a matter of weeks since MacMillan Bloedel is planning to build logging roads into the heart of the old-growth valley very soon.

A similar injunction by the natives has prevented logging on Meares Island for nine years while the land claims issue is settled in the courts.

But legal action is expensive. Frank said the Meares Island challenge has cost First Nations people \$1.2 million to date. And the spectacular peaks and valleys of the island represent only three per cent of the total area in the Sound.

Liz Barratt-Brown, a senior lawyer with Natural Resources Defence Council, said Thursday Kennedy is coming to the weekend meetings without a set agenda.

Vancouver Sun
July 30, 1993



JEFF VINNICK/Vancouver Sun

LEADING THE WAY, Robert Kennedy Jr. walks with Meares Island First Nation lead-

ers to meetings to discuss strategies to try and halt Clayoquot Sound logging

CLAYOQUOT LOGGING

Natives threaten games boycott call

HAROLD MUNRO
Vancouver Sun

MEARES ISLAND — Natives here will call for an international boycott of next summer's Commonwealth Games in Victoria unless the provincial government halts logging in Clayoquot Sound.

A boycott would attract worldwide attention to the sound, where unemployment among natives is 70 per cent, says Tla-o-qui-aht Chief Francis Frank.

Frank intends to discuss the possible boycott this week with representatives of the Coast Salish people, who are the host First Nation for the games in August 1994.

The natives say Clayoquot should not be logged until an outstanding land claim covering the entire area is resolved. Natives also demand some control over how the old-

growth forests are managed, as well as a share of the logging jobs and money from timber sales.

The boycott announcement came at the end of a four-day visit to the west coast of Vancouver Island by influential U.S. environmental lawyer Robert Kennedy, Jr.

The son of the late Senator Robert Kennedy summoned the oratory passion of his father during a speech to several hundred natives gathered for the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Summer Games in Port Alberni Sunday.

"Part of the battle we are seeing here today, fought here, is a battle to include all the people into this democracy, this wonderful democracy in Canada," Kennedy said.

"And that's something that is good for all of us. It's not just good for the Nuu-Chah-Nulth people, not just good for the English people or the French people or the Italians or the

Polish people — it is good for everybody."

Kennedy, representing the Natural Resources Defence Council, returned to New York Monday, determined to take the fight of Clayoquot natives to the White House and the United Nations.

Over the next month, his group will mail a plea to its 170,000 members in the U.S. asking for donations to fund a campaign against logging in Clayoquot Sound.

Recipients of the postcards are urged to write B.C. Premier Mike Harcourt and Prime Minister Kim Campbell. A similar campaign protesting against the plight of 10,000 Cree threatened by hydroelectric development in northern Quebec generated 16,000 postcards.

In Quebec, pressure from the defence council led New York state to cancel on environmental grounds



WARD PERRIN/Vancouver Sun

TAKING A STAND against Clayoquot Sound logging operations, protester joins Vancouver Art Gallery rally

a \$12.5 billion contract to buy power generated by the Quebec Hydro project. Without the New York contract, the facility was not considered economically viable.

In Victoria, a Commonwealth Games boycott would likely embarrass local organizers of the sporting event staged every four years.

First Nations people on Vancouver Island were enlisted as key participants in the colorful opening and closing ceremonies of the event.

Natives are also featured prominently in local and international advertising for the games. And an artist from the Nuuchah-Nulth Tribal Council — which represents all five First Nations in Clayoquot Sound — has been commissioned to design the silver medal to be pre-

sented to athletes at the Games.

Meanwhile, the campaign to preserve Clayoquot spilled on to the streets of Vancouver Monday where about 500 anti-logging demonstrators paraded from the downtown headquarters of MacMillan Bloedel to a rally at the Vancouver Art Gallery.

Protest organizers said a massive blockade is planned for Aug. 9 at the Clayoquot site, where more than 100 anti-logging protesters have been arrested since July 5.

Valerie Langer, of Friends of Clayoquot Sound, predicted that "mass arrests" will take place Aug. 9.



■ KENNEDY, flanked by native representatives Francis Frank (holding daughter Tabatha) and Jack Little, laughs as Nuu-chah-nulth Indian Games crowd breaks into *Star Spangled Banner*.
Bruce Stotesbury/Times Colonist

Kennedy adds teeth to native commitment

By Richard Watts
Times-Colonist staff

PORT ALBERNI — Robert Kennedy Jr. was welcomed to the Nuu-chah-nulth Indian Games Monday with a spontaneous, albeit creaky on the high notes, rendition of the *Star Spangled Banner*.

Afterward, an Indian using a microphone and loudspeaker reminded the singers they were in Canada, but they shouted back that they just wanted to make Kennedy feel at home.

During the ceremony, the Indian people continued to shower gifts on the son of slain presidential hopeful Robert Kennedy.

Then the environmental lawyer, who works for the U.S.-based Natural Resources Defence Council, returned the favors with a replica of a whale tooth that sat on the White House desk of assassinated President John Kennedy.

Kennedy said the gift was a reminder of the common love for democracy enjoyed by both his uncle and his father, and of their faith that the world's problems could best be faced by human effort.

"The more people we include the better we are able to solve all the world's great problems," he said.

In an apparently spontaneous speech, Kennedy related how his father, when he travelled the U.S., always wanted to visit Indian reserves.

Robert Kennedy Sr. believed the founders of North American democracies had overlooked a fundamental injustice, the treatment of the Indian people who were already present.

Kennedy Jr. said he has come to share his father's belief, and told the Nuu-chah-nulth Indians that the continued health of the twin democracies of Canada and the U.S. depends on going back and redressing those injustices.

"It is a matter of fundamental justice," he said.

Referring to the forests of Clayoquot Sound, he said if they are destroyed, then something unique and special for all humankind will be lost.

As a Roman Catholic, Kennedy said he has come to believe that every time a species is made extinct, humanity loses a little of its ability to know God.

The environment is as important for mankind's spiritual health as it is for its economic health.

"If we lose track of the tides and the seasons we diminish ourselves," said Kennedy.

Aug 2 1993

Times-Colonist

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

Aimee

☐

YOU WERE CALLED BY--

☐

YOU WERE VISITED BY--

Liz Baratt-Brown

OF (Organization)

☐

PLEASE PHONE ►

☐

FTS

☐

AUTOVON

6024-9385

☐

WILL CALL AGAIN

☐

IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐

RETURNED YOUR CALL

☐

WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RECEIVED BY

DM

DATE

11/16

TIME

10⁴⁵

63-110 NSN 7500-00-634-4018

☆ U.S.G.P.O. 1992 312-070-40024

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

Aimee

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY-- ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY--

Adrienne Carr

OF (Organization)

Canadian Wilderness

☐ PLEASE PHONE ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

604/683-8220

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

~~Clackwo~~

Clayoquot
Sound

RECEIVED BY Dm DATE 11/16 TIME 12

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)

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FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

☆ U.S.G.P.O. 1992 312-070-40024

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

liaison betw - enviros +
native groups. Involved
since means 1s. Sit on
several govt sites + was
in Ottawa. Increasing
in intensity - public
motivated to see resolution.
- native land claims
- or use federal govt
b/c native issues a federal
issue. Also has \$ for
forest cos + job retraining
+ forestry.

Jean Chretien made
statement to negotiate w/
provincial govt +
Paul Martin - finance
minister.

/ Dan + Brian } - Dayoquot.
- briefing }
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

- but for them to be involved at federal level'd be a plus internationally.
 - recognition like that for Chretien would prompt him for action.
 - opportunity on Friday in meeting w/ Chretien.
 - * a few words in private would indicate int'l accolades on movement.

- Coming to Washington w/ Stump -
Salvaged wood. Feb/March.
Jan 17th ^{Throne} Speech.

in Friday. - Jacob Scher

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

AID
Bureau for Global
Programs, Field Support
& Research.