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Clayoquot/Tatshenshini - Visit of British Columbia Premier Harcourt with Vice President

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Natural Resources
Defense Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Amy Christiansen, Office of Environmental Policy

FROM: Liz Barratt-Brown

RE: Visit by Premier Harcourt to Washington, D.C.

DATE: 11/2/93

The Premier of British Columbia will visit Washington, D.C. from November 5 through 8 to accept an award from American Rivers. While the visit is officially related to the Premier's work on the Tatshenshini River, it is likely that Clayoquot Sound and forest practices will be raised.

While the Premier can rightfully boast about some of his government's environmental initiatives, the NDP effort has been seriously derailed as a result of its decision to log substantial portions of Clayoquot Sound's ancient forest. The battle over Clayoquot Sound -- the last large areas of accessible coastal temperate rain forest in North America -- has become for temperate rain forests what the Amazon Basin became for the tropical rain forest. It is a powerful symbol of what is meant when people talk about the importance of preserving the last great temperate forests.

There is no question that the effort to protect wilderness in B.C. -- wilderness that includes the last extensive tracts of cedar forests in North America, to desert areas, to vast grasslands and boreal forests -- is the last truly great wilderness campaign on the North American continent.

BACKGROUND ON POLITICAL SITUATION IN B.C.

Premier Harcourt was elected in 1991 largely as a result of scandals in the previous right wing Social Credit government. The last time his New Democratic Party (NDP) was in power was in 1976. The constituency of the NDP is much like that of the Democratic party. It is built on the traditional support of organized labor, urban intellectuals, "greens", and, depending on the issue, disaffected voters.

The NDP's current popularity is under twenty percent, and it is understandably anxious to rehabilitate its shaky image among restive B.C. voters. In the recent national election, the NDP went from 19 seats to 2 and lost its official standing as an opposition party in the parliament. More distressing, the Reform party, a radical right wing movement in Canada, picked up 75% of the B.C. seats. The NDP will not face reelection until 1995.

The Premier will expect kudos for the work of his government to bring about protection of the Tatshenshini River, a river which has received international attention as one of the most endangered of the world's remaining wild rivers. He will also likely want to boast of the initiatives his government is undertaking to reform forest practices and develop land use strategies to protect, on a representative basis, 12% of B.C.'s land base by the year 2000. To accomplish this feat, the B.C.

government has established two province wide initiatives -- The Commission on Resources and the Environment (CORE) and the Protected Areas Strategy (PAS).

The initiatives are promising, but there are many obstacles to overcome before any meaningful reform can take hold. ~~At present, about six percent of the land base is protected.~~ In order to make progress to achieve the 12% goal and arguably to keep the economy healthy, the Premier will have to break the uneasy alliance between some unions and large multinational corporations and mining conglomerates and better align the interests of his union and environmental constituency.

The environmental community in B.C. has been working to improve forestry practices, achieve protection for a large, contiguous wilderness as a means of protecting the greatest amount of biodiversity, and most recently, struggling to become the dominant force in the CORE and PAS processes. They are convinced that the current NDP government offers the best hope of achieving the minimum 12% protection target, as the opposition parties are already making it clear that they will return the province to business as usual if they are elected in 1995.

On trade matters, the Premier cannot come to Washington, D.C. without raising the current U.S. countervailing duty on B.C. softwood. The current duty is 6.5% and this percentage was recently referred back to Commerce for recalculation by a panel under the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement. While the tone of the panel decision suggested the 6.5% duty was too high, Commerce recalculated and recommended an increase to over 11%. The policies that the U.S. has attacked work in favor of the large multinationals and ultimately against workers as they encourage export of undervalued, largely unprocessed timber. They have also accelerated the pace of clear cutting of B.C.'s magnificent ancient forests.

Opportunities for the U.S. to help the Premier move forward

There is no question that the Harcourt government would like to be more green than it is currently. They are looking for any support they can get to undertake the kind of reform that would get them there. It would be helpful if he can go back and say that the U.S. has promised assistance on job conversion and ecosystem protection -- perhaps by exploring the opportunity of doing a joint demonstration project along the lines of Ecotrust's Willipa Bay project. He should also be encouraged to use opportunities that have recently arisen to resolve the Clayoquot Sound controversy.

Unfortunately, the government badly miscalculated the negative effects of the Clayoquot Sound decision. Driven by the insistence of many of its long term labor allies, working in alliance with the largest timber company in Canada, ~~the government agreed to log approximately 74% of the remaining old growth.~~ No one could have predicted the intensity of the reaction to the government decision -- over seven hundred people arrested at blockades, over ten thousand people in a "peace camp" in Clayoquot Sound, international protests and continuing embarrassment for Canada worldwide with dire consequences for their traditional leadership on environmental issues.

The Premier can rescue the situation by starting the mending process and crafting a solution that both satisfies his environmental constituency by protecting a significant portion of Clayoquot Sound and his labor constituency by really tackling the root causes of the jobs crisis in the Province.

*Law
archive*

The Premier can make progress in "defining" the decision, if he cannot reverse it, by taking the following steps:

(1) continue government-to-government negotiations with the Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council (NTC) on interim measures and an eventual treaty. He is proud of his new government's initiative with the NTC and his efforts should be encouraged. These negotiations -- if accompanied by interim measures that protect significant areas and watersheds in Clayoquot Sound -- hold the promise of changing the face of the decision.

What effect?
(2) hold open the possibility that the findings of a new blue ribbon science panel he just created can change the decision. Virtually all observers agree that there was little or no science to justify the decision and the panel -- if the results of its work are applied -- can serve to help the government gain credibility. There should be a moratorium on logging undisturbed watersheds. The panel includes Jerry Franklin from the University of Washington.

(3) initiate discussions with the federal government about establishing a national park. The new Prime Minister, Jean Chretien, has advocated that Clayoquot Sound be protected as an extension of the Pacific Rim National Park. A day after the election, when asked about Clayoquot Sound, he expressed an interest in opening up negotiations with the Province regarding Clayoquot. When Chretien was Parks Minister under the Trudeau Administration, he created ten new national parks including Pacific Rim in Clayoquot Sound. The major stated impediment is funding, but that would also presumably apply to the land claims negotiations which are going forward.

What effect?
(4) continue strong support for the CORE process, in particular CORE should take a strong hand in developing economic transition strategies (to provide for sustainable jobs and economy) and suggest elements of a legislative package to better protect the forests. The philosophical underpinnings and legislated mandate of CORE is quite admirable. Now the test is whether its Commissioner of CORE can fully utilize its mandate in the face of mounting opposition from the forest companies and B.C. equivalent of the Wise Use movement.

The Premier should understand that if progress is not made, that trade in B.C. ancient forest timber with the U.S. is going to be under increasing scrutiny if not by the U.S. government, by the environmental and human rights community.

BACKGROUND ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES IN B.C.

The Tatshenshini Decision

The Premier acted administratively in June to create one of the world's largest park areas by including the Tatshenshini River and surrounding area in the B.C. park system. The decision has been well received by the public in B.C., Canada, and internationally but is still under attack by the mining industry. The Premier has stated he will ask the B.C. parliament to legislatively formalize the park. It is important that the U.S. continue to push for creation of the park and make it clear that since operation of the mine would place downstream U.S. resources at great risk, it cannot go forward without U.S. support.

Relationship of Tatshenshini decision to Clayoquot Sound decision

The Premier's announcement on the Tatshenshini came two months after his announcement on Clayoquot Sound. It is likely the government announced the decision on the Tatshenshini when it did to quell the uproar over Clayoquot. As it turned out, benefit to the government from its announcement on the Tatshenshini was shortlived.

The Clayoquot Sound Decision

The Premier announced in April that it would open up Clayoquot Sound to logging. Already thirty percent of the forests in the Sound have been logged. Given the uniqueness of this area and the extensive logging that has already occurred there, it is not surprising that many are questioning whether any more logging -- especially in undisturbed watersheds and on its spectacular islands -- should be permitted.

The Clayoquot Sound decision should not be distinguished from the Tatshenshini decision because there is no perceived U.S. interest at stake. As one of the last large ancient forest ecosystems of its kind, the U.S. and the world has reason to be concerned about the fate of Clayoquot Sound. Also, absent an international market for timber, there would be little pressure to cut this forest. There is growing concern about trade in products destructive to ecosystems such as Clayoquot Sound's rain forest.

- **Biological and cultural importance of Clayoquot Sound**

Clayoquot Sound is the northernmost extreme of the moist temperate rain forest that once spanned from northern California to southern British Columbia. This area contains enormous biological diversity, including marbled murrelets, bald eagles, cougars, wolves and bear. It also has rich fisheries of salmon and other species. The majority of major undisturbed watersheds remaining on Vancouver Island are in Clayoquot Sound.

What also makes Clayoquot Sound unique is its cultural history and accessibility. The immediate area is populated by a native population with a long history of sustainably using the resources of Clayoquot Sound. Its other residents are largely in the business of serving a growing tourism population of over 500,000 people per year. Conservation International, World Wildlife Fund, and EarthWatch are also active scientifically in the area.

- **The impact of international trade on Clayoquot Sound**

International trade in Clayoquot Sound timber with the U.S., Japan and Europe has prevailed over efforts to protect it. Because the U.S. is the largest international market for B.C. timber, the Province is especially sensitive to U.S.-Canadian trade relations. Currently, the 6.5% countervailing duty on softwood timber imports is determined by looking at the subsidies created by two B.C. policies.

One policy -- the license tenure system for timber companies -- results in the collection of minimal stumpage fees by the government. Another policy -- restrictions on raw log exports -- creates a glut in the market for raw logs, driving down their price and, as a result, increasing penetration into the U.S. market. These policies have led to a significant undervaluing of B.C.'s ancient forest resources and undercut the price of virgin timber in the U.S.

For years, the Canadians voluntarily collected a 15% tax on timber exported to the U.S. under a MOU. Since they withdrew from the MOU in 1991, there has been an all out war over the U.S. countervailing duty determinations. The duty has proved to be one of the few means by which the U.S. can influence Canadian timber management.

- **The April announcement**

Instead of building on new leadership codified in the creation of the Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE), the government allowed a process that began in the conservative Social Credit government to drive the Clayoquot Sound decision. The decision closely resembles an option recommended by a highly flawed local process, the Clayoquot Sound Sustainable Development Strategy. This process was to produce a consensus recommendation. Instead, it produced a "majority" recommendation after the environmental, tourism, native, and mining participants abandoned the process.

- **Environmental concerns about the decision**

While the government has promised "environmentally sensitive" logging, logging would be allowed in undisturbed watersheds, on steep slopes and around salmon streams. The proposed "smaller" clear cuts would still be up to 100 acres in size. Given past company performance and the absence of any government discipline, it is doubtful that the 100 acres would be respected. Areas set aside for special management are intended to lessen the visual impact of the cutting. No credible biological survey was done.

The attached maps produced by Conservation International show that -- with the exception of the Megin watershed -- the decision opens up the prime ancient forest areas and excludes mainly marginal and previously protected areas.

- **Conflict with Native land claims**

The government failed to adequately consult with the Nuu-chah-nulth First Nations affected by the Clayoquot Sound decision. The First Nations in B.C. have never been defeated by war nor ceded their land by treaty. While the government stated that the decision was "without prejudice" to the land claims, the First Nations have argued that the decision cannot be without prejudice once the forest is cut down.

As a result of a lobbying trip by the Nuu-chah-nulth to New York and Washington, D.C. in September and impending lawsuits, the Premier has initiated "government-to-government" negotiations with the First Nations under its recent B.C. Treaty Commission Agreement. The tripartite agreement between the Province, federal government and First Nations set up a process for resolving land claims and for adopting "interim measures before or during treaty negotiations when an interest is affected which could undermine the process". The federal and provincial governments have also recently concluded a cost-sharing agreement in which the federal government will pay 75% and the provincial government 25% of the costs of any land claims settlement.

- **Conflict-of-Interest**

Whom - buy them out or fingers?

*Thompson
Proposed
Clayoquot
Settlement*

Even though the government has been cleared of any legal wrongdoing in a conflict-of-interest investigation, it has suffered from the perception that the government stands to gain financially from opening up Clayoquot Sound. Shortly before the decision, the government significantly increased its ownership of shares in MacMillan Bloedel, the multinational timber giant with the license to log Clayoquot Sound. Both the government and MacMillan Bloedel have spent half a million to convince the public that the decision was a compromise.

Public Reaction to the Clayoquot Sound Decision

The decision has evoked unprecedented alarm and protest that can only be characterized as "enough is enough". Over half of Vancouver Island's forests have been clear cut in the last twenty years and almost all of the significant watersheds disturbed. While Clayoquot Sound is still largely intact, it is bordered by massive clear cuts and destruction of habitat.

Of the 10,000 people that came to Clayoquot Sound this past summer to protest the government's decision, over 700 were arrested on charges of criminal contempt of a court order to stay off logging roads in Clayoquot Sound. The protests have been remarkably disciplined and peaceful. Nonetheless, the first 44 protesters were sentenced in a mass trial to serve 45 days in jail without bail and to pay fines ranging from \$1,500 to \$3,000. The arrests included people from around the world and all walks of life -- Doctors and lawyers, business leaders, and even grandmothers who were taken by leg shackles to jail where they were held incommunicado and refused books or writing materials.

There has been a great deal of organizing around the world in response to the Clayoquot decision. A stump from Clayoquot Sound is making its way across Canada. Boycotts of B.C. timber products are underway in Europe and will start soon in the U.S. And the Senior Canadian diplomat in charge of UNCED follow-up has stated that Clayoquot is making it difficult if not impossible for Canada to assume a leadership role on the global environment.

Jobs and the timber industry

Workers are losing their jobs not because of measures to protect the environment but because of declining wood supplies and increased automation by the big companies. While the timber industry is claiming that 1000 jobs are at stake in Clayoquot Sound decision, over 16,000 jobs were lost in the period between 1979-1990 and tens of thousands were at serious risk from overcutting and lack of remanufacturing opportunities. It is widely accepted that there are far fewer jobs per cubic meter of wood harvested in B.C. than in the U.S.

Numerous government commissions have recommended taking back more public control over timber production on crown lands. Most of the timber industry -- which is primarily made up of a small number of large publicly traded companies -- is under long-term license on crown lands. While the government has attempted to reduce the annual allowable cut under these licenses, it has been met by stiff opposition from the industry.

The Forest Resources Commission found that the rate of cut was 50% over sustainable levels and that 40,000 direct and 120,000 indirect jobs were at stake if the status quo continued. The Commission recommended that the tenure system be reformed and timber allocated to licensees be reduced by 50%. No action has been taken on its recommendations.

A recent Standing Committee looking at impediments to remanufacturing (value-added) found that control by a few large companies of the timber harvested severely limited wood supply and access to capital by remanufacturers in B.C. Development of remanufacturing was seen as critical to maintaining jobs in the forest industry. Tough recommendations by the Committee regarding reverting control from licensees to the government were purportedly removed from its report by high level government pressure.

The Commission on Resources and the Environment is looking into opportunities for job conversion, both within the forest industry and to jobs in other sectors. It will face the same pressures that the other commissions faced and will need the backing of the Premier to do the hard work of helping the government move its environment and economy agenda forward.

Clayoquot

BC last wilderness
tough road, look at
opportunities to
provide for sust.
economies in these
areas - wildlife, tourism,
- new values
+ve

traditl interests
- new world
partnership, biotech,
ecosys.

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negotiations going
very poorly
moratorium wording
taken out

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run. // we can
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Note
Please
encourage
Gore/Katie
to say no
hacking down
on CWS
with they
resolve Dayton
& first man!!

TO: Army C. / Nan Blanken
FAX NO: 456-2710
FROM: Lt Barrett-Brown
DATE: 11/4

Number of Pages Including Cover: 15

COMMENTS: Add. background
material Don't forget

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*earlier memo on C.V.D. (if you
can't find it - I can resend)*

Best!



Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6

JUL 15 1993

JUL 12 1993

Dear G.A. Stoney:

Thank you for your letter regarding the protection of Clayoquot Sound.

The Liberal Party shares your concern. On April 8, we urged the Environment Minister to initiate talks with the Premier of British Columbia with the goal of bringing Clayoquot Sound under federal protection, as an extension to Pacific Rim National Park. It is worth noting that this park has become so popular that a quota system was put into effect last year for the West Coast Trail. Extending the area of Pacific Rim would protect the Sound, while meeting the public demand for wilderness experience in this spectacular region of the country. A Liberal government would pursue this objective through negotiations, in cooperation with the provincial government and Aboriginal peoples.

I take pride in the fact that as Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, I created 10 new national parks. And I assure you that my concern for the environment has not decreased over the years. Rather, I believe that the environment must become one of our major priorities as we prepare for the 21st century - as important as building a unique and compassionate social structure was to Liberals for much of this century.

As Leader of the Opposition, I appreciate the time you have taken to write and bring your views to my attention.

Sincerely,

G.A. Stoney
President
IWA Canada
300-1215 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 4B2

Oct. 27. 1993

4:18PM

EXT. AFF. OTT. HML

External Affairs and
International Trade CanadaAffaires extérieures et
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Phone/Tél.: (613) 996-2213, 992-0760, 996-9147

TO/A ALL MISSIONS/TOUTES LES MISSIONS IMMED
BCF2793 27OCT93

1993 Federal General Election**PRESS CONFERENCE BY
THE LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY
JEAN CHRÉTIEN****Wednesday, October 27, 1993****Élections générales fédérales de 1993****CONFÉRENCE DE PRESSE DU
CHEF DU PARTI LIBÉRAL
JEAN CHRÉTIEN****Le mercredi 27 octobre 1993**

***Attached please find the full bilingual transcript of Jean Chrétien's news conference of 27OCT./Veuillez trouver ci-joint la transcription bilingue et complète de la conférence de presse de Jean Chrétien, le 27 octobre.

27, 1993

4:22PM

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parler avec les gens que... qui seront membres du cabinet; j'ai une assez bonne idée de qu'est-ce que je veux faire mais je ne suis pas en mesure à ce moment ici de... je ne suis pas en mesure à ce moment ici de vous en faire part. Mais vous aurez la réponse jeudi ou vendredi prochain.

CHAIRMAN: John (?) from ISN.

QUESTIONER: Mr. Chretien, two concerns for you. One comes from the West, the other from the East. The first one is, do you have plans to turn Clayoquot Sound into a national park? And the other one is, beyond cutting the helicopters, do you have any plans to down-size the military?

CHRETIEN: The first question is that when I established that park many years ago (I was minister responsible for parks) I wanted to have a big part of this sound part of the Pacific Rim National Park. At that time the provincial government gave us much less land than we wanted. But at this moment the provincial government has made a decision to permit cutting in that area. There's not much we can do about it. This land is under provincial jurisdiction and they looked at all the options and they decided not to make it a national park, they decided to permit the cutting of the trees. And it is... Crown land is the responsibility of a provincial government, not the federal government.

If the government wanted to make it a national park, I would be very open to that. That was my proposition to Mr. Bennett number one, not number two, some years ago, but I managed to get

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only part of it. And I was kind of lucky because when I met with Mr. Bennett at that time he didn't want anything, to give us anything, and I met him and I said, "Mr. Bennett, I have two speeches for tonight." We had a big meeting in Victoria. I said, "If you give me some land to make a national park I will say you're a good guy, and if you don't give me any land I will say you're a bad guy," and he said, "Jean, make your good speech."

So, it's the way I got the Pacific Rim National Park, but it's 15 or 20 years ago. Now the provincial government has decided to not give more land to the federal government. If they were to do, I would be delighted.

Cutting the expenditures of national defence? You know, it's part of our program that we want to benefit from the peace dividends, and that is one of the priorities of the government when we'll form a government. Of course, I mentioned earlier in French that, yes, we will proceed with the scrapping of the helicopter program.

CHAIRMAN: I'll go with Michel Vastel.

MICHEL VASTEL: Je suis arrivé en retard, M. le Premier ministre, mais pourriez-vous un peu nous donner votre plan en ce qui concerne - et j'ai entendu ce que vous avez dit pour la conférence fédérale-provinciale - mais votre plan en ce qui concerne le Parlement, comment vous allez procéder?

M. CHRETIEN: Ben moi, je suis... je formerai dans une semaine et un jour le gouvernement. Nous avons la majorité en

**"Now Chretien backing off Clayoquot,"
Vancouver Sun, 10/28/93**

"I'm always willing to sit down with the prime minister, but I thought his focus was going to be job creation and deficit reduction," Harcourt said.

"Taking away a huge amount of the industrial capability from British Columbia is not going to help either of those."

David Anderson, the newly-elected Liberal MP for Victoria, said a national park at Clayoquot Sound could rescue the provincial New Democrats from a political disaster.

"The fact of the matter is that they're bleeding to death on barbed wire on the Clayoquot issue," said Anderson, a former B.C. Liberal leader and a potential federal environment minister.

"I think they'll greet this opportunity to extricate themselves from the hole they've dug."

The morning after the Liberal victory, Anderson was already talking about approaching Harcourt and the B.C. forest and environment ministers to begin federal-provincial talks.

"I fully expect to be go-between with the federal and provincial governments on this issue," he added. "I'm the person who has been most heavily involved with this Liberal policy."



*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.



*Natural Resources
Defense Council*

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 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.

OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT CLINTON ON THE OCCASION OF THE APRIL 2, 1993 ANCIENT FOREST CONFERENCE

Dear President Clinton:

On behalf of hundreds of thousands of Canadian, Japanese, and U.S. citizens, we speak to you about a common concern—the fate of the temperate ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest.

The world is facing a global forest crisis. Primary (or original) forests, and the rich biodiversity they host, are fast disappearing. Ancient forests in the United States are among the most endangered—only 10% remain. If you succeed in crafting a solution to the forest crisis in the Pacific Northwest, your efforts will serve as a beacon of hope and leadership not only in the U.S., but in other countries similarly facing the need to protect forest ecosystems and diversify local economies.

Consider the current liquidation of the ancient forests in British Columbia, Canada. B.C.'s forests are part of the larger North American ancient forest ecosystem which begins in Northern California, stretches north through Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and into Southeast Alaska. B.C. ancient forests, like those in the U.S. Pacific Northwest, are under siege:

- According to a B.C. government report, logging in B.C. is about 50% higher than sustainable levels allow. At this "boom" rate, more than 40,000 direct jobs will go "bust" when the ecosystem collapses;
- About 1000 square miles are cut annually in B.C. — more than that cut in all the forests of the U.S. Half the ancient forests of Vancouver Island have been cleared in the last twenty years.
- Vancouver Island's Clayoquot Sound is one of the world's last remaining intact watershed systems of coastal temperate rain forest and slated for logging by MacMillan Bloedel and Interfor, two multi-national corporations.

Because the trade in forest products is global, what the United States does will have a profound impact on many other nations. Today, one in four trees cut from the Pacific Northwest is exported to Japan and other Asian nations as raw logs. At the same time, 50% of the timber B.C. exports goes to the U.S.

President Clinton, please protect America's last ancient forests. At the same time, act to reduce wasteful consumption of wood products in your country to avoid transferring demand and forest destruction to other endangered forests abroad. The U.S. consumes more wood and paper products per capita than any other nation. By adopting aggressive efficiency and recycling standards for producers and consumers and ecosystem-sensitive forestry practices for already managed forests, the U.S. can more than meet its domestic needs for wood products while it protects ALL remaining ancient forest ecosystems.

By resolving its own ancient forest crisis, the U.S. proves to countries such as Canada, that it is not only necessary, but profitable to create a future which is both ecologically and economically sustainable. We wish you every success.

CANADA

Clayoquot Biosphere Project
Friends of Clayoquot Sound
Greenpeace—Canada
Sierra Club—Western Canada
Valhalla Society
Western Canada Wilderness Committee

JAPAN

Friends of the Earth Japan
Japan Tropical Forest Action Network
Sarawak Campaign Committee—Japan

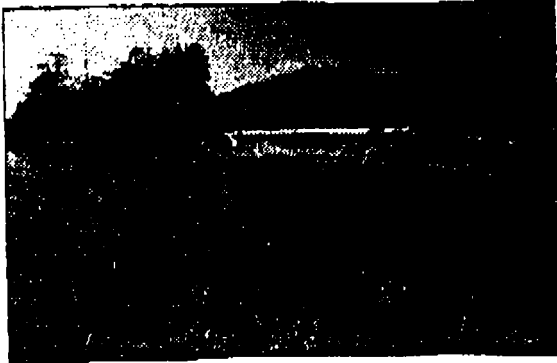
UNITED STATES

Americans for the Ancient Forests
CAPE 2000
Environmental Defense Fund
Friends of the Earth—U.S.
Greater Ecosystem Alliance
Greenpeace—U.S.
National Audubon Society
National Wildlife Federation
Natural Resources Defense Council
Sierra Club
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund
Western Ancient Forest Campaign
The Wilderness Society



IS BRITISH COLUMBIA BECOMING THE BRAZIL OF THE NORTH?

WILL CANADA DO NOTHING TO SAVE CLAYOQUOT SOUND, ONE OF THE LAST GREAT TEMPERATE RAINFORESTS IN THE WORLD?



Only recently has the world come to know the horrific deforestation that has taken place in the westernmost Canadian province of British Columbia, bordering the state of Washington. In the past 45 years, commercial logging companies, aided and abetted by provincial authorities, have engaged in the systematic liquidation of one of the richest and most diverse forest ecosystems in North America. While global concern has been mainly directed at the alarming destruction of tropical rainforests in Brazil, few people realize that an even greater level of environmental devastation has taken place in British Columbia. Today just a small portion of this once magnificent rainforest legacy remains.

Last year, the old provincial government responsible for the massive clearcutting of B.C. forests was thrown out of office. Elected in its place was the New Democratic Party of Premier Michael Harcourt, with a promise to protect the best remaining temperate rainforest ecosystems along British Columbia's Pacific coast.

In just a few days, the new government will face its first major environmental test when it decides the fate of Clayoquot (pronounced clak-what) Sound, a spectacular mosaic of islands, fjord-like inlets and lush coastal rainforest covering 850,000 acres on the west side of Vancouver Island. Premier Harcourt will either act to protect the Clayoquot Sound ecosystem, or throw the doors wide open to the eager chainsaws of MacMillan Bloedel and Interfor, two Canadian companies notorious for their flagrantly destructive logging practices.

Those who know Clayoquot Sound understand what's at stake. As one of the last and largest

intact temperate rainforests left in North America, Clayoquot Sound may be the most accessible ecosystem of its kind for research and conservation. Its magnificent landscape supports numerous shell and finfish populations, including five species of Pacific salmon, hundreds of thousands of migrating waterfowl and shorebirds, marine mammals, including two types of whales, the second largest shark in the world, and some of the continent's largest predators, such as wolves, bears and cougars.

It is ironic that British Columbia, which touts its "supernatural" beauty in its tourism promotional campaigns, has allowed so much of its original forests to be destroyed, in such a callous and haphazard way. It is a further irony that the spectacular beauty of Clayoquot Sound — which attracted over a half million visitors last year, generating badly-needed tourism revenue in a region hit hard by recession and job loss — may be destroyed by clearcutting.



Will Premier Harcourt do the right thing and finally act to save British Columbia's most important asset? Or will Clayoquot Sound suffer the same fate as so much of the rest of British Columbia, which increasingly appears to be suffering from a catastrophic attack of mange, with ugly bald spots spreading where dense primal forest once stood?

Canada's dirty, secret war against its forests is about to reach a critical watershed. This time, the whole world is watching and waiting. Whatever you do, Mr. Harcourt, be prepared to explain it to the world. And to your children and ours.

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
EARTH ISLAND INSTITUTE
NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY
NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSN.
RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK
SIERRA CLUB
THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY
WESTERN ANCIENT FOREST CAMPAIGN

HELP SAVE CLAYOQUOT SOUND

Send an urgent mailgram to Premier Michael Harcourt and Vice President-Elect Albert Gore. Cost is \$9.75 and will be billed to your phone. Please call 1-800-854-4747 now.

Washington Post 6-24-93
Canada Saves Wild Area

2.5 Million-Acre Park Blocks Mine Project

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Foreign Service

TORONTO, June 23—British Columbia's provincial government, putting preservation ahead of development, has decided to safeguard a vast northern wilderness populated by grizzly bears, wolves and bald eagles from the environmental ravages of mining.

The 2.5 million-acre watershed of the Tatakenshini and Alsek rivers, an area twice the size of the Grand Canyon, will be designated a provincial park. Premier Michael Harcourt of British Columbia announced Tuesday. In combination

with adjacent existing parks in Alaska and Canada's Yukon Territory, the region's 21 million acres would constitute the world's largest protected area that crosses national boundaries.

"While we recognize there will be economic costs from this decision, the benefits to the global environment from this world wilderness reserve are unmatched," Harcourt said.

The government's decision effectively kills plans to build the hemisphere's largest open-pit copper and gold mine, the \$430 million Windy Craggy project. Environmen-

See WILDERNESS, A33, Col. 4

Canadian Wilderness Set Aside as Park

WILDERNESS, From A1

tal groups said acid runoff from the mine would despoil the area's fragile ecosystem and undermine salmon fisheries downstream on the Pacific coast of Alaska. Harcourt said he had reached the politically thankless conclusion that "the preservation of wilderness and the proposed mining activities could not coexist."

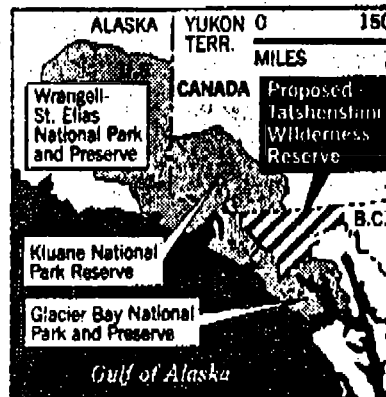
Mining industry demonstrators heckled Harcourt as he made his long-awaited announcement. Windy Craggy officials vowed to seek several hundred million dollars in compensation for now useless mineral leases. They also predicted a bleak future for the depressed mining industry in British Columbia, Canada's third-largest province.

Thomas Cassidy Jr., general counsel of American Rivers, an environmental group active in the Tatchenshini protection issue, called British Columbia's decision significant "because of the value of the resources, the depth and scope of the threat and the decisiveness with which the area was protected."

"The only other conservation victory comparable to this one was stopping the dams in the Grand Canyon in the late 1960s," Cassidy said.

Vice President Gore, who last year called the Windy Craggy plans "an environmental nightmare waiting to happen," commended Harcourt on Tuesday for acting "boldly and with foresight to protect and preserve the natural heritage of one of the world's most important rivers."

Canada's ambassador to the United States, John de Chastelain, said in Toronto today that President Clinton and Prime Minister Brian



BY BRAD WYKE—THE WASHINGTON POST

Mulroney had discussed the matter in Washington this spring.

Harcourt said he hopes the new wilderness park, almost untouched by man but a pristine habitat for grizzly and glacier bears, wolves, bald eagles, Dall sheep and wild salmon, would win United Nations designation as a World Heritage Site to ensure the ecosystem's long-term protection.

That status is already enjoyed by the neighboring parks, Canada's Kluane National Park and Alaska's Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Glacier Bay National Park.

A Canadian mining industry rep-

resentative, Wayne Spilsbury, told the Reuter news agency that the environmentalists' victory would cost the region 2,500 construction and mining jobs.

"A thousand people a year go up there. Who are they? They're rich Americans," he said.

Alaska Gov. Walter Hickel also reportedly lamented the British Columbia decision as a "loss of enormous potential economic value."

Harcourt may be a hero to conservationists this week, but for the last two months he has been their whipping boy for an earlier decision to open portions of Vancouver Island's Clayoquot Sound rain forest to logging. That poorly received effort to achieve compromise generated plans for a summer of anti-logging demonstrations and threats of tree-spiking.

Some observers in British Columbia viewed Harcourt's Tatchenshini decision as a politically motivated effort to regain environmentalists' support for his New Democratic Party.

B.C. chooses green over copper

Miners deplore decision, environmentalists cheer

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON
British Columbia Bureau

VANCOUVER — A one-million-hectare, world-class provincial park will be created on top of a world-class, \$8.5-billion copper and gold deposit in the remote wilderness of northern British Columbia, Premier Michael Harcourt has announced.

"We came to the conclusion that the preservation of wilderness and the proposed mining activities could not co-exist," said Mr. Harcourt, whose government was forced to make a nightmarish political choice between environmentalists and miners, who battled for years over whether the area should be preserved or turned into a giant, open-pit mine.

Yesterday's decision appeared to drive relations between the NDP government and the mining industry to a new low, as mining executives waved large placards comparing the decision to the last NDP government's imposition of a super royalty on minerals in 1974.

At a chaotic news conference, Mr. Harcourt was at times thrown off by boos and jeers from about 75 industry demonstrators and applause from supporters. Private negotiations will be held with the holders of 20



mineral claims in the area to arrive at "fair compensation," he told the gathering.

However, the park declaration kills the proposed \$550-million Windy Craggy mine project. Claim holder Geddes Resources Ltd. of Vancouver promptly announced that it will demand compensation of "several hundred million dollars" from the province — many times what the province is expected to offer and many times what it has actually spent on finding the gold and copper.

While Geddes reports spend-



Wayne Spilsbury, vice-president of the B.C. and Yukon Chamber of Mines, said the Tatsisheni decision will frighten away mining investment in British Columbia. (WIND PERIOD/Canadian Press)

ing \$48-million on exploration, it says the after-tax value of its proposed mine would range from \$110-million to \$620-million. Last month, Royal Oak Mines Inc. of Vancouver paid \$10-million for a 39-per-cent stake in Geddes.

"I really wonder whether Royal Oak really intended to mine the deposit or whether they saw the opportunity to mine for compensation," said Ric Careless, executive director of Tatsisheni Wild, one of many

groups battling the mine.

The government promised last year that it would pass a new expropriation law in 1993, based on a consultant's report that, in part, recommends that mineral lease holders be compensated only for costs incurred in exploring properties, and not for the value of the minerals. The bill has not yet been introduced.

Over more than a decade of exploration on what Geddes says is the largest undeveloped copper deposit in North Amer-

ica, Windy Craggy became a lightning rod for international environmental activists, who eventually attracted the support of U.S. Vice-President Al Gore.

Mr. Harcourt insisted, however, that the new, 958-hectare Tatsisheni-Alsek Wilderness Park is a made-in-B.C. decision, without influence from Ottawa or the White House. It will be nominated as a United Nations world heritage site.

Please see TATSISHENI—B19

The Globe and Mail, Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Tatshenshini to be a wilderness area

• From Page B1

Combined with neighbouring Glacier Bay National Park and Wrangel-St. Elias National Park in Alaska, and Kluane National Park Reserve in Yukon, it will create an 8.5-million-hectare protected area in what is known as the Haines Triangle.

"We see this as one of the great conservation victories in decades," said Tom Cassidy, chief counsel for American Rivers, a Washington-based lobby group that had the Tatshenshini on its list of the 10 most endangered rivers. "The only single issue that rivals this is keeping dams out of the Grand Canyon back in the 1960s."

Mr. Harcourt said the park will preserve one of the last grizzly bear strongholds, protect the rare glacier bear and help sustain the Tatshenshini-Alsek as one of the northern Pacific coast's three major salmon rivers.

Mine supporters, though, said Windy Craggy would have occupied the range of only one grizzly.

"If this really was a payback to environmentalists for the recent government decision to allow logging in Clayoquot Sound,

people should know that in spite of all the words the government likes to use — like amazing biodiversity — all there is up there is a lot of rock and ice," said Ross Barros, vice-president of exploration with Geddes.

It is the second major setback in a year for Royal Oak, which reported net income of \$11.4-million last year from 245,000 ounces of gold mined in Ontario, the Northwest Territories and Newfoundland. An explosion at its Grant mine in Yellowknife killed nine miners in September during a labour dispute, and is still under police investigation.

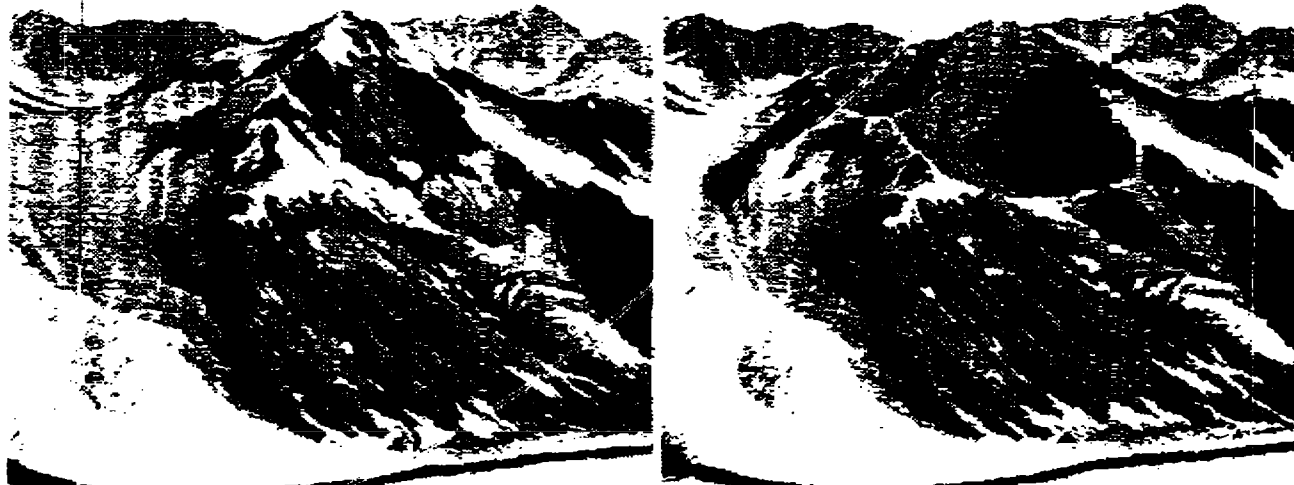
Wayne Spitsbury, vice-president of the B.C. and Yukon Chamber of Mines, led a procession of noisy industry demonstrators into the news conference. Wilderness and mining can co-exist in mixed-use reserves, he said.

As manager of exploration in British Columbia for Teck Exploration Ltd., Mr. Spitsbury echoed the industry concern that killing the mine before it had a chance to go through the formal review process will scare off potential future investors.

While the Windy Craggy mine would have created 500 permanent jobs, now it will

REPORT ON BUSINESS

B19



The Tatshenshini area, dominated by the St. Elias Mountains, includes about 358 valley glaciers, left. An artist's rendition shows what Windy Craggy would have done to its mountains.

be the exclusive preserve of about 1,000 outsiders a year who can afford wilderness vacations, Mr. Spisbury said.

"We're all headed to Chile," he said, referring to the interest by B.C. mining companies in claims and mines in Central and South America. "I'm taking Spanish lessons." Mr. Hancock was jeered as "Chile's Mining Man of the Year" as he entered the news conference.

Greg McDade, executive director of the Sierra Legal Defence Fund of Vancouver,

said the mine would never have been allowed under existing environmental laws in British Columbia or the United States. "It would have created a lot of work for lawyers. But there would not have been any mining jobs created."

Mr. Caselless, of Tatshenshini Wild, said technology does not exist to prevent acid drainage from mine tailings leaking into the Tatshenshini River in the event of an earthquake. Windy Craggy would have needed a price of \$2 a pound for copper, more than

twice the current level to show a profit, he said.

Killing one mine is not the death of the B.C. mining industry, said Gary Livingstone, president of the B.C. Mining Association. "But the decision casts a pall on future investments in mining, especially projects that need financing for development and pure exploration projects."

"Who will come and make an investment when they don't have the ability to carry through with the total analysis?"

TO :
FROM :

ID :
PHONE NO. : 12027835917

NOV 04 '93 16:30 No.023 P.16
JUN 23, 1993 11:06AM P 4

MEMORANDUM

TO: Katie McGinty, Amy Christensen and Dan Black
FROM: Liz Barratt-Brown
RE: Vice-President's attendance at American Rivers Dinner
DATE: 11/4/93

The following are some suggested talking points for the Vice-President's speech. I will also suggest some talking points for his personal conversation with Harcourt in a memo tomorrow.

Generally, I believe that the VP can allude to Clayoquot Sound in a way that is very consistent with his themes on the environment and economy. I don't think he should mention Clayoquot Sound, but he should raise expectations that Harcourt will change the face of his disastrous decision. Here are some hastily crafted text to accomplish this:

"The decision to save the Tatshenshini River represents the triumph of new values over old. ~~The decision was not governed solely by the mining interest in the region.~~ It was a triumph for the spectacular scenery and wildlife. It was a triumph for the people who revel in wilderness exploration. Most of all, it was a triumph for the interests of future generations.

This is the new paradigm that we are just starting to comprehend. But it is a race against time. We must bring these values into the equation now. If we don't, we destroy our opportunity to give force to those values later.

Once a mine poisons a river system, the environment and the economy that relies on a healthy river may be irreversibly altered. Once we cut down an ancient forest, we may never enjoy the towering splendor of its trees or hope to see a sustainable harvest. These are today's lessons. We must learn them quickly...

...So whether its mines or forests or other resources, the kind of direction that the Premier has taken on the Tatshenshini is the kind of leadership and foresight that should be demanded of every politician around the world.

But leadership must be demanded of us first. If we do not lead, we cannot expect the rest of the world to follow. I hope that our cooperation on the Tatshenshini can be the model for all of the issues that we must face together.



October 27, 1993

To: **Katie McGinty via Harriet Crosby**
Office of the Vice President
The White House (Fax # 202-456-6231)

From: Ric Careless

Re: Washington visit by BC Premier Harcourt on Tatshenshini

Premier Mike Harcourt has confirmed he will attend the American Rivers award dinner Nov. 6th in Washington (1200 people to attend) to receive an award along with the Vice President for the preservation of Tatshenshini. He is greatly anticipating the chance to meet and thank the Vice President for his role on Tatshenshini.

When the Premier announced the creation of Tatshenshini-Alsek Park in June he stated his desire to work with the US to achieve co-ordinated transboundary management of the entire wilderness watershed from headwaters to mouth. This would be a precedent-setting international conservation accomplishment, especially given that protection of Tatshenshini-Alsek now links together the largest complex of parks and World Heritage sites on the planet. It would exemplify the spirit of the World Biodiversity Treaty and serve as such a positive environmental precedent for other nations to emulate. The meeting of the Premier and the Vice President is the essential first step to achieving such binational management for Tat.

As well, the opportunity exists for some form of joint US-Canada dedication ceremony next year in BC to mark the transboundary protection of the Tatshenshini-Alsek. The American Rivers event offers an informal opportunity for the two leaders to explore the possibility for this.

Finally and most importantly, I cannot stress enough just how much the Vice President's involvement on Tatshenshini gave us the leverage here in Canada to put it's preservation over the top. I can tell you quite simply that without Al's involvement Tatshenshini would not now be protected. Rather, by now the valley would be roaded and the mine under construction.

Katie, Al deserves the recognition for what he has done: completion of the largest international park in the world; the guarantee that grizzlies will survive as a species. It's really such an achievement.

The leadership of the Tat campaign from Canada and the US will be at the American Rivers event. We'd all like to be able to thank him. Can you convey to the Vice President just how important and valued his attendance will be?

PROTECT NORTH AMERICA'S WILDEST RIVER



In an earlier faxed I requested a few minutes to brief you on Clayoquot Sound. This is a very explosive issue which ironically threatens the re-election of the most environmentally concerned government that BC has ever had. The BC Government has made some key mistakes on this issue and they know it. Properly handled though, I believe Clayoquot can be turned around into a conservation success. But it's going to be tricky finesse.

I am aware that the Premier is requesting to meet with you on Monday Nov. 8. I assume the issue of Clayoquot could arise. If I could I meet with you beforehand (i.e on Friday, Nov. 5) for a few minutes I think it would be crucial.

As well, I'd like to have the chance to thank-you personally for all you've done on Tat. Peter Enticknap will also be in town at the time so perhaps all three of us could be together at this meeting.

Thank-you and I look forward to seeing you soon. All my best,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be the name 'Ric' in a stylized, cursive script.

Ric

MEMO TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT FROM KATIE
RE: AMERICAN RIVERS AWARDS DINNER
DATE: 11-5-93

I met with Liz Barratt-Brown of NRDC, Ric Careless of WWF and Tatshenshini Wild, and Peter Enticknap of the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, to discuss the political and environmental issues around the Saturday evening event. They brought to my attention a few key points I feel are important for you to be aware of.

Political Background:

Harcourt has been Premier of British Columbia (B.C.) since 1991. The last time his party, the National Democratic Party (NDP) was in power was in 1976. They came to power largely as a result of scandals, and their current popularity rating is under 20%. The government is trying to reconcile two apparently irreconcilable elements of its power base: organized labor and environmentalists.

Harcourt is struggling to keep the economy healthy while at the same time committed to protecting 12% of the B.C. land base. One of his early pledges was a promise to develop land use strategies that will result in protection, on a representative basis, for 12% of BC's land base by the year 2000. At present about four percent of BC is protected.

The Tatshenshini Decision:

As a result of the B.C. government's recent action, the Tatshenshini is currently protected by an Executive Order issued by the Province of British Columbia; it could face reversal if a new government is elected in 1995. The decision's supporters, however, are banking on the power of public opinion to make the area sacrosanct.

The government is currently being petitioned by members of the First Nations for land claims within the region. The Tatshenshini decision called for co-management by the First Nations, so the land claims are expected (and hoped for as the land claim settlements will nail down the Tat decision at a constitutional level). However, at least one claim is by pro-development members who are being somewhat successfully co-opted by the mining interests. We need to make it clear that our interest is for permanent protection of the river.

The decision has clear binational implications: the actual Windy Craggy port site would have been on the U.S. side. In addition, the mining exploitation threatened Glacier Bay National Park and fisheries worth \$50 million/year.

The World Heritage Site nomination is currently in process and will be forwarded by the Chretien government to the IUCN.

In the follow-up to the Tatshenshini decision, Harcourt proposed U.S./Canada joint management of the area. This is the perfect opportunity to offer to work with him to manage these valuable natural resources in a sustainable manner. You could bring up the "biological

corridor" idea, and our willingness to provide technical assistance to help preserve biodiversity.

The Clayoquot Controversy:

While Harcourt will likely cite his promising initiatives to reform forest practices and develop land use strategies to meet his 12% commitment, there are many obstacles to be overcome before any meaningful reform can take hold. Harcourt's government continues to be haunted by its unpopular April decision to log substantial areas of Clayoquot Sound, the last large, accessible tract of temperate rainforest left in North America.

In April of this year, Harcourt's government announced that it would open up Clayoquot Sound to logging. Already thirty percent of the forests in the Sound have been logged. This area contains enormous biological diversity, including marbled murrelets, bald eagles, cougars, wolves and bear. It also has rich fisheries of salmon and other species. The majority of major undisturbed watersheds remaining on Vancouver Island are in Clayoquot Sound. The immediate area is populated by a native population with a long history of sustainably using the resources of the Sound. In addition, its other residents are largely in the business of serving a growing tourism population of over 500,000 people per year.

A Recent Development:

Greenpeace, the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, and Friends of Clayoquot Sound released a statement today announcing that a government audit of logging in Clayoquot Sound reveals that Macmillan Bloedel has violated Coastal Fisheries/Forestry Guidelines (CFFG) in 80% of the cut blocks examined. A second series of documents reveal that Macmillan deliberately misrepresented classifications of salmon streams as devoid of any fish in order to avoid the costs of safeguarding the habitat, as dictated by law. (see enclosed press release).

Harcourt's government has known about this since at least the August 6th date on the documents, and yet has done nothing. Under Section 60 of the Forest Act, the government has the power to suspend, without notice, a license or cutting permit when "the failure of compliance or performance is causing or may imminently cause serious damage to the natural environment."

Harcourt needs to realize that these multinationals are going to cut and run (you can cite the enclosed article on Champion International Corporation's activities in Montana).

The reality is that the Clayoquot decision has brought Harcourt's support rating to below twenty percent and in order to survive politically he needs a way out of his original decision to log Clayoquot. The right-wing groups who support the decision will never support the NDP in an election. Harcourt's easiest way out is by fulfilling British Columbia's obligations to the First Nations' land claims. The native people have never lost their traditional land in Clayoquot through a treaty or in a war, and have a good case for their claims.

At the same time, Harcourt can use his own initiatives to give credibility to his new decision and his government. Enviro's feel that the blue ribbon science panel he established

to look into forestry practices in B.C. can change the Clayoquot decision and help the government gain credibility. The Commission on Resources and the Environment (CORE) should be encouraged to take a strong hand in developing economic transition strategies to provide for sustainable jobs and economy.

If Harcourt plays the multinationals as the exploiters of B.C., while simultaneously announcing a jobs creation program in potentially affected areas, he can make this an all-win solution. The current policy of "talk and log" while he is looking into alternatives to his original decision, is objectionable.

By citing our experience with the northwest forests controversy, we can offer to help him bring interests together. You could offer our help in areas of technical assistance, such as ecosystem management, eco-forestry, and jobs creation programs. These are the kinds of hard lessons we are learning from the northwest forests process, but the kinds of hard decisions we must make to provide for a sustainable future.

The Counter-Vailing Duty (CVD) Debate:

Harcourt's primary objective may be to seek relief from the U.S. CVD that has been placed on B.C. softwood products. Commerce recently concluded the CVD should be increased from 6.54% to over 11%. B.C. forest practices (poor monitoring, virtually no enforcement) and government subsidies to large forest sector companies (stumpage rates roughly one-seventh what they are in the U.S.) make the duty hard to dismiss.

It is very important that you make it clear that the CVD is not something you'd like to discuss, and if he pushes, you can finesse it so that he understands that the CVD will not be recalculated until his forest policies are changed, and his forest practices in Clayoquot are reversed. But the best policy here is to refrain from comment on this issue.

The Harcourt Government would like to be more green than they are currently, particularly with regard to B.C. forest practices, which are among the worst in the world. They are struggling with how to do it. They need outside help to get there.



Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment

A Project of the Congressional Institute for the Future

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Clalborne Pell

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Bill Richardson

Philip R. Sharp

Mike Synar

Esteban E. Torres

Jolene Unsoeld

Henry A. Waxman

Curt Weldon

Paul Wellstone

Director

Patrick R. Ramagc

November 5th, 1993

Vice-President Albert Gore, Jr.
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Vice-President:

We understand you will be meeting with the Premier of British Columbia, Michael Harcourt, this weekend to discuss his work on the Tatshenshini River. While we commend the Premier for the impressive work he has done to bring about the protection of this endangered river, we wanted to make sure you are aware of the recent decision by his government to allow logging in much of the remaining ancient rain forests of Clayoquot Sound on Vancouver Island.

As you may know, Clayoquot Sound contains the last large area of accessible coastal temperate rain forest in North America. These ancient forests are home to spectacular trees up to 2,000 years old and are of extraordinary ecological importance. Ancient forests like Clayoquot Sound contain the greatest forest biomass on earth and play a leading role in capturing global warming gasses. Furthermore, the forests are home to several large predators and the Sound itself is inhabited by salmon, whales and dozens of species of migrating waterfowl and shorebirds.

Along with its enormous ecological value, Clayoquot Sound is important culturally as home to indigenous peoples, called the Nuu-chah-nulth First Nations who have lived in harmony with the land for thousands of years. The First Nations make up 43 percent of the population of Clayoquot Sound, yet they have been forced to live on less than one half of one percent of their traditional lands. Their people have never been conquered by war nor have they ceded their lands by treaty. Yet, they suffer an unemployment rate of 70 percent while the timber companies reap millions of dollars in profits from their traditional lands every year.

Page Two

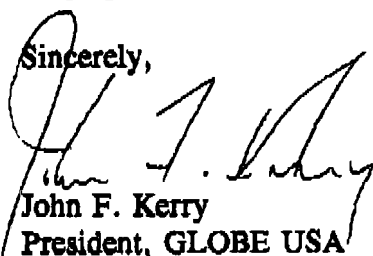
We had the honor of meeting with leaders of the Nuu-chah-nulth First Nations on their recent visit to Washington. They explained to us that over a year ago the Provincial Government of British Columbia and the Federal Government of Canada agreed to negotiate government-to-government treaties with the First Nations to settle their land claims and negotiate interim protection measures. Despite this agreement, the Provincial Government announced plans this past April to allow multinational timber companies to log up to 70 percent of Clayoquot Sound without the consent of the First Nations.

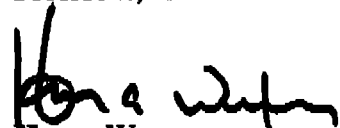
Unfortunately, our country's demand for timber is fueling the destruction of the ancient forests of British Columbia and is undeniably a factor in the decision to log Clayoquot Sound. The United States purchases and uses about half of British Columbia's exported timber, virtually all of it cut from ancient forests. Thanks in large part to your leadership, the United States has recently made some difficult decisions to protect our remaining ancient forests. It is unconscionable to allow U.S. demand for timber to destroy the remaining temperate rain forests of North America simply because they are outside our borders.

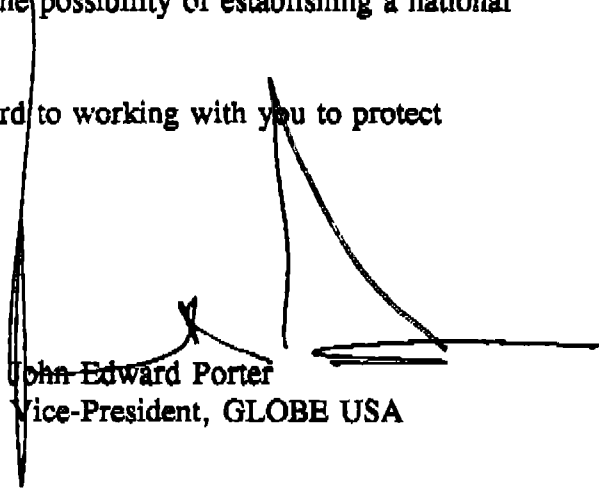
Mr. Vice-President, we suggest that in your meetings with Premier Harcourt to urge him to seek a resolution of the Clayoquot Sound dispute that honors the Federal and Provincial Governments' obligations to the First Nations; to impose a moratorium on logging in undisturbed and highly vulnerable areas while a newly-created scientific panel develops a scientific analysis of the area; and to meet with national and aboriginal leaders to discuss the possibility of establishing a national park in Clayoquot Sound.

We appreciate your attention on this matter, and look forward to working with you to protect Clayoquot Sound and other endangered ecosystems.

Sincerely,


John F. Kerry
President, GLOBE USA


Henry Waxman
Member, GLOBE USA


John Edward Porter
Vice-President, GLOBE USA

cc: The Honorable Katie McGinty
The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
The Honorable Ron Brown
The Honorable Mike Espy
The Honorable Tim Wirth

Remarks
by
Vice President Al Gore
at
American Rivers Dinner
Arlington, VA
November 6, 1993

It's a pleasure to get an award from Michael Keaton. My children know him as the Caped Crusader. We know him as a crusader for the environment and America's rivers.

It's also great to be taking a break from the debate prep for tomorrow.

For a while, the discussion about when we would have the debate reminded me of a story that was a favorite of Mo Udall -- another great defender of America's rivers.

It was about the cowardly fellow who got drunk one night, and after getting in an argument rashly agreed to a duel at sunrise.

Well, morning came. He'd sobered up and come to dread the appointment. When courage failed him he dispatched his second with a note: "I am going to be late; go ahead and shoot."

At this point it looks like we'll both show up. Should be fun.

From preserving jobs to preserving the environment.

I'm honored by this award.

We meet tonight to celebrate a success story. It is a story that involves courage. It is a story of activism.

It could have been a story of environmental disaster. For if we had done nothing ... we would now face the world's largest open pit copper mine at Windy Craggy. Acid mine pollution would be devastating the waters of the Tatshenshini. Birds and fish would be dying all the way down to Glacier Bay National Park. A way of life would have been wiped out for the Tlingits people of Alaska..

...if we had done nothing.

But we decided to act.

Environmentalists all over the world came together to save the Tatshenshini led by the people in this room and they deserve our appreciation.

And while you are nice enough to honor me, what I did was easy compared to the courage of Premier Harcourt.

Look, I know what it's like to be pressured by industry. His decision to designate the Tatshenshini-Alsek region as a permanent provincial park was a victory of vision, of boldness, and ^{of} statesmanship². It was a victory of people over profit.

You might say it was a victory for the Michael Keatons of the world over the Jack Nicholsons.

It will be remembered for a long time.

The decision to save the Tatshenshini River represents the triumph of new values over old. It was a triumph for spectacular scenery and wildlife, whether Mt. Fairweather or the icebergs on Alsek Lake or grizzlies and mountain goats -- or just a budding columbine or Indian paintbrush.

It was a triumph for the future.

But we are in a race against time. For once a mine poisons a river system -- once the pipelines have been laid and the roads dug -- it's hard to go back. Once we cut down an ancient forest we may never enjoy the towering splendor of its trees or hope to see a sustainable harvest.

So I hope our cooperation on the Tatshenshini can be the model for all of the issues we must face together.

I don't mean just rivers, either.

After all, the earth's forests are being destroyed at the rate of one football field's worth every second. An enormous hole is opening in the ozone layer. Living species die at such an unprecedented rate that more than half may disappear within our lifetimes. Huge quantities of greenhouse gases dumped in the atmosphere trap heat and raise global temperatures.

The world made a commitment to reverse that headlong race to destruction at Rio.

And now we finally have an Administration that shares that commitment. You see that commitment in the President's appoints --Carol Browner, Bruce Babbitt, Katie McGinty and many others.

You've seen that commitment in his wetlands policy. You've seen that commitment in his creation of the President's Council on Sustainable Development. You've seen that commitment through Executive Order after Executive Order, whether on recycling, energy efficiency, purchasing non-ozone depleting chemicals and others. You've seen that commitment in the President's climate plan.

Did we have some defeats? Did we sometimes have to settle for half a loaf? Sure.

But this is just the first year. There's a lot more coming.

And it's coming when we talk about rivers.

The Administration is in the process of a historic shift in forest management in the United States. And the heart of that approach is our approach to the rivers and streams of the forest ecosystem.

How could it not be? The vast ribbon of rivers and their tributaries play an extraordinary role in the ecology of America.

They are the endless reservoirs of our biological diversity. They are the vascular system of our forests and plains.

From northwest forestry, to the President's ^{Council} Commission
on Sustainable Development to the reauthorization of the
Clean Water Act to the rebirth of the Bureau of Reclamation,
rivers and watersheds occupy -- and will occupy center stage
in the natural resources policies of this administration.

Which is a long-winded way of saying we want to do
what American Rivers has urged for a long time. You have
played an enormously important role in shaping policy.

So I thank you for this award. But I also thank you for
your leadership. You have made sure we act today. And you
have helped us prepare for tomorrow.



Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

SEACC 419 Sixth Street, Suite 328 Juneau, Alaska 99801 (907) 586-6942

Alvair
October 13, 1993
held this at TAT materials.

Katie McGinty
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 358
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Katie:

The Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC) supports the designation of British Columbia's Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park as a World Heritage Site. We also support future studies to consider expanding the World Heritage program to include adjacent Alaska parcels.

There are potentially great benefits in expanding Alaska's contribution to the World Heritage program. However, SEACC recommends that studies with input from local residents preclude any such designations. We are a grassroots organization and work hand-in-hand with the local people who call this great country home.

This letter is the result of countless communications with our friends in Yakutat. Without their "local" input, knowledge, and assistance, such a package could have never come together. With this relationship in mind, SEACC:

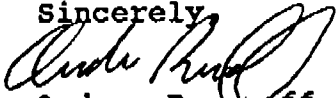
1. Fully supports the nomination and designation of the British Columbian Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park as a World Heritage Site in accord with the United Nations (UNESCO) World Heritage Site convention and system.
2. Recommends that an open public study be undertaken to consider the possibility of nominating the Russell Fiord Wilderness Area, the Brabazon Range Addition, the Tongass Land Management Plan "Management Area C59," and the Yakutat Forelands Legislative LUD II Roadless Area as World Heritage Sites in the future.

SEACC is truly excited about this nomination and the subsequent creation of the largest internationally-recognized and protected

PELICAN FORESTRY COUNCIL • FRIENDS OF BERNERS BAY, Juneau • WRANGELL RESOURCE COUNCIL • SITKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY
FALSE ISLAND-KOOK LAKE COUNCIL, Tenakee Springs • LYNN CANAL CONSERVATION, Haines • TAKU CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Juneau
NARROWS CONSERVATION COALITION, Petersburg • FRIENDS OF GLACIER BAY, Gustavus • TONGASS CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Ketchikan
ALASKA SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTDWELLERS, Point Baker • JUNEAU GROUP SIERRA CLUB • YAKUTAT RESOURCE CONSERVATION COUNCIL
PRINCE OF WALES CONSERVATION LEAGUE, Craig • ALASKANS FOR JUNEAU

area on the planet. We look forward to working with you on our recommendations over the coming year.

Sincerely,



Andrew Romanoff
Conservation Organizer

cc: Tom Cassidy, American Rivers
Peter Enticknap, Haines
Beth McKibben, City of Yakutat
Caroline and Larry Powell, Yakutat
Greg Streveler, Friends of Glacier Bay

TATSHENSHINI-ALSEK WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION KEY POINTS

Introduction:

* Alaska and the United States successfully nominated Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve and America's largest national park--Wrangell-St. Elias--as World Heritage Sites.

* The Canadian government successfully nominated the Kluane National Park as a World Heritage Site.

* In Alaska, the Russell Fiord Wilderness Area and the Brabazon Range Addition [to the Tongass National Forest] and the Yakutat Forelands Legislative LUD II (Roadless) Area are all managed by the U.S. Forest Service to preserve their wildland character in a natural and undisturbed condition.

* The decision by the British Columbia Provincial Government to establish the Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park completes the largest contiguous expanse of protected wilderness on earth.

* The contiguous protected preserve encompassed by the Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, Kluane National Park, Russell Fiord Wilderness Area, the Brabazon Range Addition, the Yakutat Forelands Legislative LUD II Roadless Area, and Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve constitutes an international heritage of unprecedented and magnificent proportion.

* The values of the Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park and the contiguous wildlands are both natural and cultural. The natural values are obvious and awesome: towering, ice-clad mountain ranges; spectacular glaciers; verdant river valleys; vitally productive salmon runs; and bountiful wildlife populations--all interwoven in the complex tapestry of an intact and primeval wilderness ecosystem. The cultural values of these wilderness lands are equally powerful and significant: Native Tlingit spiritual and subsistence traditions that still live in harmony with the wilderness; traditional hunting, fishing, and gathering activities that sustain local families in Yakutat and the surrounding "bush;" traditional and established fishing, hunting, and subsistence camps that connect local Yakutat residents to the land in a balanced and sustainable manner; and historical and archaeological sites that mark the long-term inter-relatedness of Native and non-Native people with the wilderness.

Recommendations:

* Because the heritage values of the areas of concern are both natural and cultural, future nominations to the United Nations for World Heritage Site classification should recognize cultural, historical, and human values as well as natural values, and should involve the residents of Yakutat in both the preparation of nominations and in the management and protection of the Heritage Sites themselves. Local uses, traditions, and needs should be protected and incorporated into the protection of the natural values of the Heritage Sites.

* World Heritage Site designations should be in accord with the current existing federal (U.S. and Canadian) and Provincial (British Columbian) land designations and management schemes. The World Heritage Site designations should affirm the international recognition of and commitment to the special wildlands of this region without creating new jurisdictions or restrictions.

* We fully support the nomination and designation of the British Columbia Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park as a World Heritage Site in accord with the United Nations (UNESCO) World Heritage Site convention and system.

* We recommend that an open public study be undertaken to consider the possibility of nominating the Russell Fiord Wilderness Area, the Brabazon Range Addition, the Tongass Land Management Plan "Management Area C59," and the Yakutat Forelands Legislative LUD II Roadless Area as World Heritage Sites in the future. Additional lands might be considered but only if proposed by Yakutat residents.

* We recommend that this open public study directly involve the residents of Yakutat and incorporate residents' traditions, needs, and concerns as consistent with existing U.S. federal laws and land designations.

Background on Alaska lands contiguous to the Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park and to existing World Heritage Sites:

1. The "Brabazon Addition" is unclassified federal land administered by the Forest Service. It lies between the Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve boundary to the southeast and the Russell Fjord Wilderness Area to the northwest, and between the Canadian Border to the northeast and the Yakutat Forelands to the south and southwest. The Brabazon Addition is composed of spectacular rock nunataks rising out of an extension of the Fairweather-St. Elias Icefield, with extraordinary valley glaciers winding down to termini in Russell Fjord Wilderness Area and above the Forelands. There are no obvious conflicts with designation of the Brabazon Addition as part of a World Heritage Site. The addition comprises approximately half a million acres of geologic wonders and world-class alpine scenery.

2. The Russell Fjord Wilderness Area includes one of the world's greatest glacial phenomena: the Hubbard Glacier. The Hubbard is one of the most active of all the tidewater glaciers; it is literally calving all of the time. In 1987 the Hubbard advanced across Russell Fjord and blocked it completely, creating a dam against the tide and initiating the first step in formation of a "Russell Lake". That same year the ice dam broke and with a massive roar of rushing water the lake poured out and the marine fjord was reestablished. Russell Fjord and the Hubbard Glacier remain an awesome and unique wonder today. The Wilderness Area is managed very conservatively by the Forest Service, and inclusion in a World Heritage Site designation would be very unlikely to raise any conflicts. The Russell Fjord area includes nearly 39,000 acres of mountains, glaciers, tundra, and early successional forest habitats.

3. The Yakutat Forelands Legislative LUD II roadless area (Management Area C58) is one of the most important areas, biologically, in the Yakutat area and even in all of Alaska's coast. It is of critical importance to Yakutat residents for both subsistence and commercial salmon fishing, moose hunting, and other subsistence uses. Guided sport fishing in the Foreland rivers is extremely popular, and guided hunts for moose and brown bear bring a significant amount of money into the local economy.

¹ This advance and fjord blockage could well occur again, and could back up water to the point that it would threaten to wash out the Situk River and severely impact the Situk salmon fishery upon many Yakutat residents depend. Management options to assist Yakutat in that event should not be foreclosed. The relationship between Russell Fjord, the Hubbard Glacier, and the Situk River must be kept in mind.

Fish camps are located along the beaches and streams of the Forelands. In many respects the Forelands are the biological breadbasket for Yakutat; Yakutat is located where it is in large part because of the unique juxtaposition of Yakutat Bay and the Yakutat Forelands. Decisions that affect or might affect residents' use of the Forelands deserve special attention. Local people must be thoroughly informed and intimately involved in any new decisions. No new decisions should be made without adequate concurrence from Yakutat residents.

4. Between the Brabazon Addition and the Yakutat Forelands Legislative LUD II is a strip of land denoted on the Tongass Land Management Plan map as "Management Area C59." This tract is not part of the Legislative LUD II, and it is not part of the Brabazon Addition. "C59" includes Akwe, Ustay, and Tanis Lakes, each of which marks the terminus of a major glacier and the headwaters of an important salmon river. This management area comprises the transition zone between the Brabazon Mountain Range and the Yakutat Forelands. It is designated as a roadless area by the Forest Service, but that designation is administrative rather than legislative, so it is more subject to change than is the Legislative LUD II designation of the Yakutat Forelands themselves. Decisions concerning "C59" should also be made with adequate concurrence from Yakutat residents.

5. West and northwest of the Yakutat Forelands Legislative LUD II, from the Dangerous River to the Yak-tat Kwaan Native Corporation land around Yakutat itself, is an extension of the Forelands including the drainages of the Arnklin, Seal, and Situk Rivers. This area is accessible in places by a road, constructed by the Forest Service, to the Dangerous River-Harlequin Lake area. It is denoted on the Tongass Land Management Plan map as Management Areas 53, 55, 56, and 61. These management areas are designated administratively by the Forest Service as follows: 53 = LUD IV (intensive timber harvest); 55 = LUD III (less intensive timber harvest); 56 & 61 = LUD II (roadless). Management Area 61 is the floodplain and adjacent corridor of the Situk River, Yakutat's cultural and traditional bread-'n-butter salmon fishery. At this time, none of these areas should be included in nominations for additional World Heritage Sites. If, in the future, the residents of Yakutat have interest in such designations they will let us know.

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: Greg Simon
Office of the Vice President

DATE: 11/9/93

TO:

Dennis Alpert _____

Katie McGinty X

Todd Campbell _____

Beth Prichard _____

Leon Fuerth _____

Jack Quinn _____

Skila Harris _____

Marla Romash _____

Elaine Kamarck _____

Tony Wilson _____

Goody Marshall _____

Other _____

FOR YOUR:

Comments _____

Information X

*Anna
Syl*

ROUTING SLIP

12 LEON
6256 57

FROM: Mark Middleton
Special Assistant to
the Chief of Staff

DATE: 11/8/93

TO:

The President	_____	Vice President Gore	_____
Sandy Berger	_____	Howard Paster	_____
Rahm Emanuel	_____	John Podesta	_____
Mark Gearan	_____	Carol Rasco	_____
David Gergen	_____	Bob Rubin	_____
Marcia Hale	_____	Eli Segal	_____
Alexis Herman	_____	George Stephanopoulos	_____
Nancy Hernreich	_____	Christine Varney	_____
Anthony Lake	_____	David Watkins	_____
Bruce Lindsey	_____	Maggie Williams	_____
Regina Montoya	_____	OTHER	_____
Roy Neel	_____	<u>JACK QUINN</u>	_____
Bernie Nussbaum	_____		

FOR YOUR:

Action _____

Information ✓

See me _____

_____ For the President

*Dr. Jack Quinn
FBI*

DEWEY BALLANTINE

1775 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006-4605

Telephone: (202) 862-1000
Telecopier: (202) 862-1093, 1097 or 4057
Attendant: (202) 862-1061
Telex: 897070 Cable: DEWBALAW

URGENT

1301 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10019-6092
Telephone: 212/259-8000
Telecopier: 212/259-6333
Attendant: 212/259-6340
Telex: 12-6825
Cable: DEWBALAW

150 Aldersgate Road
London EC1A 4EJ England
Telephone: 011 44-71-606 6121
Telecopier: 011 44-71-600 3754

333 South Hope Street
Los Angeles, California 90071
Telephone: (213) 626-3399
Telecopier: (213) 625-0562
Cable: DEWBALAW

6th Floor, Revolucni 13
11015 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia
Telephone: 011-42-2-2481-0283
Telecopier: 011-42-2-231-0983

Vadasz utca 31
H-1054 Budapest, Hungary
Telephone: 011-36-1-111-5679
Telecopier: 011-36-1-112-2272

ul. Długa 36
00-238 Warsaw, Poland
Telephone: 011-48-22-315471
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PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) TO:

Mark Middleton, Assistant to the President and Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff
Kimberly Cain, Assistant to Mark Middleton
White House Office

FAX: (202) 456-2464
CLIENT/MATTER NO(s): 210149-35289

TELEPHONE: (202) 456-2533

COMMENTS:

Dear Mr. Middleton and Ms. Cain:

As we discussed by telephone, I am transmitting forthwith a copy of a briefing letter from the U.S. Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports to Vice-President Albert Gore, Jr. I would appreciate very much if you could forward this letter to your colleagues in the Office of the Vice-President for ultimate delivery to Vice-President Gore this evening. The Vice-President will be meeting with British Columbia Premier Mike Harcourt tomorrow night and we just learned that one of Premier Harcourt's major agenda items is the on-going lumber dispute between Canada and the United States. We hope that the Vice-President will firmly report the resolve of the United States to see an end to Canadian subsidies which ultimately depress job growth and opportunities at home.

This briefing letter contains important information which will properly prepare the Vice-President for his dinner meeting with Premier Harcourt tomorrow evening. With more than half a billion dollars in Canadian subsidies involved, the United States and its lumber industry must stand firmly together in the face of unfair foreign government activity.

If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact me at (202) 862-3689.

THIS TRANSMISSION IS FROM: Evan Y. Chuck

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER PAGE:

3

DATE: November 5, 1993

TIME OF TRANSMISSION:



COALITION FOR FAIR LUMBER IMPORTS

November 5, 1993

The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
Vice President of the United States of America
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Mr. Vice President:

I am writing to you on a matter of utmost urgency: Canadian attempts to circumvent U.S. law which requires a duty on subsidized Canadian lumber.

The U.S./Canada Free Trade Agreement mandates that U.S. law be applied to offset subsidies on imports that injure U.S. industries. For 10 years, the U.S. lumber industry has been attempting to utilize that law to offset unfair Canadian lumber subsidies that have cost our industry tens of thousands of mill jobs and hundreds of millions of dollars. The Commerce Department and the U.S. International Trade Commission have agreed that Canadian lumber is heavily subsidized and injuring the U.S. industry.

All the U.S. industry wants is an end to the subsidies or a fair offset under our law. While Canada is now seeking to harmonize U.S. and Canadian trade laws -- a project that we would support so long as Canada disciplines its subsidies -- any future efforts at harmonization are irrelevant to the current case.

An article published in the Vancouver Sun yesterday noted that Mike Harcourt, Premier of British Columbia, will be dining at your table tomorrow. One of his two major agenda items is apparently the countervailing duty case against subsidized Canadian lumber. We hope that you will firmly report the resolve of the United States to see an end to the Canadian subsidies.

The effort to offset subsidized Canadian lumber imports is well known to you and the Administration. In September 1991, both you and Senator Bentsen signed a letter with sixty-six other senators urging action against subsidized Canadian lumber after Canada unilaterally terminated the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that it had requested to settle the last lumber case. President Clinton, as Governor of Arkansas, firmly supported the Coalition in 1986.

In fact, the lumber workers unions joined the Coalition's 1991 case as plaintiffs. Further, both Canadian and U.S. environmental groups have opposed the Canadian government system of providing timber to Canadian lumber mills at a fraction of its value; this subsidy results in waste in the woods and inhibits expenditures on sustainable forestry practices.

The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
November 5, 1993
Page 2

The U.S. subsidy findings are being reviewed by binational panels established under the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA). As the Administration and Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees have now recognized, in their preliminary rulings those panels misapplied U.S. law to increase the hurdles that the U.S. industry must overcome in order to obtain an offset to the unfair subsidies. While the Coalition believes that it will ultimately prove its case, the bottom line is -- as numerous internal Canadian studies have recognized -- the Canadian lumber producers are subsidized with cheap timber and the United States has a right to take action.

We ask you to tell Mr. Harcourt firmly that he must solve the problem of lumber subsidies in British Columbia. The U.S. industry has said time and again that we would walk away from this litigation if Canadian provinces charged a fair price for their natural resources.

It is within Premier Harcourt's power to end this litigation once and for all by letting the market price natural resources in the lumber industry. Such an action would provide enormous benefits for British Columbia financially and environmentally. Until he does so, we have a right to take offsetting actions, and he has no cause for complaint.

We hope that you will have an opportunity to meet soon with representatives of the lumber industry to discuss the U.S. view of this case. We have been in close contact with officials at USTR in the context of clarifying U.S. countervailing duty law in the NAFTA Statement of Administrative Action. As we work for passage of the NAFTA, it will be much easier if industry officials and Members are confident that unfair subsidies will not be ignored by FTA panels. USTR has been very helpful in this regard. Nonetheless, I think that it would be useful to discuss these issues with you directly. Representatives of the Coalition will be calling your office to attempt to arrange a meeting at your convenience.

Sincerely,


C.T. "Kip" Howlett, Jr.
Chairman

cc: Secretary Bruce Babbitt
Secretary Ronald H. Brown

The Vancouver Sun



**Natural Resources
Defense Council**

1350 New York Avenue, NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20005

TO: Amy CHRISTENSEN
FAX NO: 456 - 2710
FROM: U2 B-13
DATE: 11/5/93
Number of Pages Including Cover: _____
COMMENTS: _____

If there are any problems with this transmission, please call 202-783-7800 and ask for sender on "FROM" line.

Environment and trade will be the dominant issues during three days of meetings with senior officials of the Clinton administration.

Harcourt and Gore will both attend a banquet Saturday sponsored by the American Rivers group, an organization that helped lead a successful fight to establish the Tatshenshini Valley as a preserved wilderness park.

Both Harcourt and Gore will receive awards in recognition of their governments' efforts to establish a park in the remote valley in the north-west corner of the province, which also contains a large copper deposit.

Harcourt is also scheduled to meet with U.S. Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt and with U.S. commerce department officials. Key topics will include B.C.'s forestry practices, environmental standards and the continuing battle over the U.S.

President Bill Clinton's special adviser on environmental policy.

As well, Harcourt is scheduled to meet with representatives of the National Resource Defence Fund, the pro-environmental group that includes Robert Kennedy Jr. as one of its top officials.

In both meetings, the thorny issue of Clayoquot Sound logging will be dealt with. Harcourt said he intends to emphasize his government's view that tough new forestry practices and standards should answer many environment concerns about logging in sensitive areas.

Accompanying Harcourt will be the government's special adviser on international relations, Peter Heap, as well as his communications director, Sheila Fruman and his press secretary, Andy Orr.

The delegation is scheduled to return to B.C. Monday evening.

FRONT

VAN SUN
NOV 1/93
B1

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Minister vows to get tough with B.C. logging companies

GLEN BOCHN
Sun Environment Reporter

VICTORIA — B.C. Environment Minister Moe Sihota promises an aggressive new effort by his ministry to investigate bad logging practices and prosecute forest companies.

In September, when the just-appointed environment minister spoke of "terrible behaviors and practices in the forest industry," Premier Mike Harcourt called the man he appointed young and impetuous.

But one month later, during an interview with *The Vancouver Sun* at his office in the legislature, there was more get-tough talk from Sihota.

And this time, the lawyer signalled that his blunt talk would be followed by a legal crackdown.

"The public expects enforcement," Sihota said.

"It demands enforcement in the strongest possible terms.

"Talk is cheap, but talk will be backed up with action."

A new Friends of Clayoquot Sound television advertisement alleges that MacMillan Bloedel has been convicted of 23 environmental offences and asks: "Who are the real criminals?"

The defence offered by a public-relations employee of B.C.'s largest forest corporation: All the pollution and forestry-related offences were accidents — not planned violations of a law — unlike almost 800 people who ignored the B.C. Supreme Court injunction against interfering with MB logging operations in the Clayoquot Sound region near Telfer this year.

Sihota was asked whether he agreed that

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forest companies only have "accidents."

He replied: "I'm not going to get into a war of words about whether these things are intentional or unintentional except to say this: The public demands that action be taken against improper forest practices which do not comply with contemporary legislation or regulation. They demand that. They expect that. And they will get that. It's as simple as that."

What will the public see?

"They will see an effort — and an aggressive one at that — on the part of this ministry to investigate activities by forest companies. And when there are violations of legislation and regulations, they will see it referred to Crown counsel for prosecutions."

During the 1991 provincial election campaign, the New Democratic Party promised a new forest practices code or

law that would: "Control the size of clearcuts, encourage selective logging where appropriate, protect streamflows and watersheds, minimize road building, recognize the uniqueness of old-growth forests, and preserve the maximum possible level of biological diversity."

Sihota said the long-promised law will be made public this month and introduced as legislation next spring. He pledged "tougher standards, heavier penalties and more stringent enforcement."

The B.C. environment ministry now names the companies and municipalities which are not complying with their provincial pollution permits — the permits that set out how much pollution can be legally in water, land and air.

Sihota said he would consider making public a list of forest companies that are breaking forestry rules, "but the fact is that when we investigate and pro-

secute, people will know."

Some other comments made by Sihota during a wide-ranging interview:

● A new government-commissioned investigation of coastal logging practices will be made public before the year's end. A smaller audit in 1992 found that forest companies weren't complying with a voluntary code that was to protect salmon streams from logging. Sihota confirmed that he has read an audit summary.

● Sihota said he remains committed to the Clayoquot Sound regional plan announced by the NDP cabinet last April. Two days after his election victory, Prime Minister-designate Jean Chretien repeated his proposal for a national park but said his government would not give the province money for lost jobs or provincial Crown lands that couldn't be logged. Sihota said: "As it stands right now, the federal overtures are nothing more than a hoax."

● Sihota said he will take advantage of the federal Liberal party's proposal for a two-year, \$6-billion municipal infrastructure program. After a new federal environment minister is appointed, Sihota plans to fly to Ottawa to seek federal money for a \$700-million secondary sewage treatment project for Greater Vancouver and a primary sewage plant for Greater Victoria. "I'll be reminding them of their commitment and of their obligations to the west coast of B.C.," Sihota said.

● In the meantime, Sihota's crackdown on polluters won't apply to the regional government-owned sewage plants, though Sihota concedes that both the Anacis and Lulu island plants are constantly breaking the toxicity limits in their B.C. government pollution permits. Sihota said he doesn't know how long he will allow the regional governments to violate their permits.

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