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[Forest Summit] [Folder 2] [2]

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TAB 8

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS PACIFIC NW "SUMMITS"

The following are brief descriptions of meetings and processes that have been used in the Pacific NW region previously to attempt to resolve old-growth related issues.

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Sierra Forest Summit

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The Sierra Forest Summit revealed much about the undertaking of extensive public outreach efforts. The following are some process observations which were made.

It is critically important to identify and work with interested organizations and their representatives. Action -- or the mere suggestion of action -- without the input of affected parties can be politically troublesome as well as a waste of time. A great deal of time should be invested in working with locally affected interests.

It is also very important to collect accurate data on the region and issues at hand. During the Sierra Forest Summit process, information was found to be incomplete, not well organized, and/or no longer current. Any similar process must have collection of all necessary data as an underlying objective.

The Sierra Forest Summit did not differentiate between problem identification and problem solving. Framing the issues is very time consuming, therefore, it was suggested that more focus be directed toward developing solutions.

It is absolutely necessary to address timber issues in an economic context.

Oregon

Oregon's Timber Forest Summit (Section 318 Forest Summit)

In March 1989, a Federal court enjoined the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) from selling approximately 4 billion board feet of timber on 13 national forests in western Oregon and Washington. Lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior (BLM), faced possible similar constraints on its annual 1.2 billion-board-foot sale program.

The basis for the court injunction was a finding that USFS failed on both procedural and substantive grounds to take steps under the National Forest Management Act of 1976 to protect habitat for the northern spotted owl.

To resolve the court-ordered timber-sale impasse on National Forest lands, to prevent a similar crisis on BLM lands, and to move the land managers toward revising forest management activities to comply with the law, the Oregon Congressional delegation and Governor Neil Goldschmidt brought together representatives of timber and environmental interests, plus regional heads of affected federal agencies.

The elected officials heard presentations from the participants, asked questions of them, and consulted with federal agency officials for informational purposes. They then held a private meeting during the lunch hour and discussed a conceptual plan to resolve the issue for the short term. The elected officials resumed the public session while staff developed a draft outline and statement for the plan. Again, in private, the drafts were approved by the elected officials, then announced publicly to the meeting.

The agreement allowed timber sales on affected USFS and BLM lands for 1989 and 1990; a sale program level significantly reduced from pre-1989 volumes; protection of key old-growth forest areas; and a declaration of "legal sufficiency" by the Congress for the package to meet key laws.

Timber representatives indicated reluctant support; environmental advocates were noncommittal. Key Washington state public officials were informed of the outcome of the meeting and asked to help turn it into a legislative package in Congress. Ultimately, the plan developed at the meeting was put into legislative language, modified, and incorporated into the Fiscal Year 1990 Interior Appropriations Act. A constitutional challenge to the provision was raised, but was unanimously rejected by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Salmon Summit Process

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Summit organizers hoped to achieve any and all of the following: greater communication between the interests that compete for water and fish rights; an agreed-upon set of actions to prevent salmon decline and promote salmon recovery, and; prevention of the proposed listing of three northwest salmon species under the Endangered Species Act.

The summit consisted of 5 to 10 meetings held over the course of six months. They involved the 35 to 40 representatives of the above interests and were mediated by a group called the Mediation Institute. The mediators managed meeting dynamics but had no decision-making authority. Few elected officials took part in the process directly; Senator Hatfield was present for a few of the meetings at the beginning and the end of the six month period.

The most productive result of the summit was increased communication between the interests involved in salmon decline and protection. The summit provided a vehicle for these groups to begin communicating better.

Although the summit itself did not produce a concrete plan for salmon recovery, it did pave the way for the NWPPC to hold hearings and negotiate among interest groups in order to lead up to a final plan. The Fish and Wildlife Plan, produced by the NWPPC after the summit itself, outlined a program that included some of the goals that summit participators hoped for originally. However, the plan was not a unanimously applauded, comprehensive solution to the complicated issues involved.

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Timber, Fish and Wildlife Agreement

In the summer of 1986, representatives of state agencies, Indian tribes, timber industry, and environmental groups met to discuss better ways of doing business. The participants were drawn to the meeting because forestry practices on private lands were being challenged by Indian tribes as degrading to fishery habitat. State regulatory authority, federal court intervention, private property rights, tribal primacy, and environmental goals were on a collision course.

The participants agreed to discuss issues over time, not realizing it would take five months of intense negotiations to reach consensus.

A set of ground rules was adopted at the outset. The participants were divided into a policy group of decision makers and a working group of technical and scientific staff. The latter group was in turn split into a dozen technical subcommittees. Negotiators agreed to leave their "weapons" at the door. Negotiators were free to walk away from the table, but had to state the reason they were leaving and give others a chance to resolve the issue.

As a result of The Timber, Fish, and Wildlife Agreement, the Washington Department of Natural Resources separated regulatory functions from timber management, and began an extensive formal training program for field staff. Interdisciplinary teams were created to focus on state and private forest practices, and more regulatory flexibility was built into landowners' forest management plans.

The Timber, Fish and Wildlife Agreement was hailed throughout the nation as a success.

Sustainable Forestry Roundtable

The Sustainable Forestry Roundtable was initiated by the Washington Commissioner of Public Lands in 1989 in response to concerns about accelerated clearcut harvesting, conversion of productive lowland forests to urban uses, cumulative effects on wildlife and fisheries habitat, and forestland ownership changes. The habitat and cumulative effects issues were not solved in the Timber, Fish, and Wildlife Agreement.

Participants in the Sustainable Forestry Roundtable included the same types of representatives as those in the Timber, Fish, and Wildlife Agreement. County government representatives were also invited to participate. The participants used the working relationships from the Timber, Fish, and Wildlife Agreement to address the new unresolved issues.

The Sustainable Forestry Roundtable process took 12 months. The process consisted of a series of facilitated meetings and numerous working group sessions. These intensive meetings resulted in a negotiated settlement. Some environmental groups supported the agreement but had previously decided to require unanimous consent for ratification. Absent this unanimity, the environmentalists rejected the proposal. The other groups supported the proposal.

The Washington State Legislature considered but never voted on a bill incorporating major portions of the agreement. Subsequently, the Washington Forest Practices Board drafted a rules package based on the agreement which were adopted at a later date.

The Timber, Fish, and Wildlife and Sustainable Forestry Roundtable agreements led to the following observations on negotiated problem solving.

All parties must be invited to participate by the implementing executive agency.

All parties must abide by a set of ground rules for conduct and ratification.

All parties must be empowered by their constituents to make decisions.

All parties must commit to find solutions to problems.

All parties must agree on a process for dealing with external groups, media, and political observers.

Any final agreement must also consider subsequent review and involvement of all parties.

Commission on Old Growth Alternatives for Washington's Forest Trust Lands

In June 1988, the Commission on Old Growth Alternatives for Washington's Forest Trust Lands convened for an introductory meeting and in September held the first of a series of monthly day-long meetings with an independent facilitator.

Commission members established procedures, ground rules, a schedule, and identified topics for informational presentations to provide a common base of information. They included the trust responsibility, old growth ecology, economics, forest harvest methods and wildlife habitat. For each of the topics, Commission members identified key questions to be investigated.

In addition to these scheduled monthly meetings, the Commission went on a two-day field trip to the Olympic Peninsula in early October. Commission members saw firsthand a variety of mature, natural, natural stands on Department of Natural Resources lands and in the Olympic National Park. They also had an opportunity to hear from the local community about the problems it faces in light of expected timber harvest reductions.

Commission members developed a set of values that would serve as a basis for interests that could be met in a Commission recommendations package, described below.

In mid-February, Commission members met in a two-day session to begin to generate alternatives that, as a package, would meet the collective needs of the various interests represented on the Commission. Work groups were created at this meeting to further develop alternatives that Commission members felt were promising.

During the one year life of the Commission, from June 1988 through June 1989, Commission members received both orally and in written form an extensive body of factual information, ideas, opinions, and recommendations. They worked together in all-day plenary sessions and in numerous smaller groups created to advance the Commission's work. The smaller groups reported their progress to the full Commission at regularly-scheduled monthly meetings.

The Commission compiled the following recommendations:

The Commission recommends that the legal obligations to trust beneficiaries be met in all of its recommendations. However, the Commission further recommends that the state provide additional sources of revenue for school and university construction.

The Commission recommends the creation of the Olympic Experimental State Forest on western Olympic Peninsula state trust lands.

The Commission recommends creation of the Olympic Natural Resources Center to develop research and educational programs to support management of natural resources for both the production of commodities and the maintenance of ecological values.

The Commission recommends the creation of an independent sustained yield unit on the western Olympic Peninsula.

The Commission recommends that 15,000 acres of mature, natural stands identified by wildlife biologists as most critical for spotted owls be deferred from harvest for fifteen years to allow experience to be gained from management and research that will lead to wise future decisions for these areas.

The Commission recommends that the Washington State Department of Natural Resources take steps to ensure no individual trust is disproportionately affected by these harvest deferrals.

The Commission recommends that the state acquire up to 3000 acres of these special lands on the western Olympic Peninsula to be permanently reserved from timber production. Up to 500 acres may be lands currently intended for harvest.

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TAB IX

STATEMENTS OF CANDIDATE CLINTON

The following are excerpts from statements made by President Clinton during the campaign regarding the old-growth/spotted owl issue, the economy of the Pacific Northwest, and related issues.

TAB 9

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HEADLINE: THE SEATTLE TIMES ASKS THE CANDIDATES -- PRESIDENTIAL Q & A

BODY:

1. The Boeing Co. argues that its main competitor, the European consortium Airbus, enjoys unfair government subsidies. Do you agree?

BUSH: Declined to answer.

(According to the Bush/Quayle '92 staff, which prepared the president's responses to the survey, not all questions were answered because: The staff is dealing with a huge number of requests for information from the media nationwide; some policies are in flux; and time constraints made it impossible to secure necessary approval from agencies and the White House.)

BROWN: Yes, and our government should fight to equalize the playing field with fairer trade laws and policies and an industrial strategy. We need to give the same kind of governmental support to civilian technology that we have given to defense industries. That means shifting our national priorities from obsolete defense projects to new energy technology, B-2 bullet trains, other important civilian goals. Obviously, a company like Boeing, with its resources, technical expertise and skilled workers, could play a major role in a restructured peacetime economy.

CLINTON: We must have a national strategy to help America and companies like Boeing compete and win in the global economy. That is why our New Covenant for America's Future must include a new trade policy that says to Europe, Japan and our other trading partners: We favor an open trading system, but if you won't play by those rules, we'll play by yours.

I will initiate a vigorous program to control health-care costs. That will help industry and Boeing dramatically. I will change the tax laws in this country to give industry more incentives to invest in our jobs, in our goods and in this country. Finally, I will revoke incentives that exist in the American

tax code that actually encourage people to move their plants overseas.

**2. Do you support or oppose the export of raw logs
from public forests? From private forests?**

BUSH: Declined to answer

BROWN: Exporting raw logs is not an economically or ecologically sound way to operate. Exporting finished lumber products would create a more diversified industry. A more diversified industry would both create jobs and encourage conservation, since the lumber business would not depend so heavily on sheer numbers of timber cut to produce profits. In Northern California and Oregon, the rate of clear-cutting has been dramatically increased to meet the interest payments on a leveraged buy-out of a lumber company. This is indefensible. If we don't protect the long-term viability of our forests, there won't be a timber industry to provide jobs for anyone.

CLINTON: Over the years I have learned something that George Bush and his advisers still don't understand; namely, that economic growth and environmental protection go hand-in-hand. We simply cannot have a healthy economy without a healthy environment.

The fact is excellently demonstrated by the raw-log export issue. We now know that unrestricted exports of raw logs has hurt both our environment and our economy.

The long-term solution to this problem is to improve the competitiveness of our timber-manufacturing industry. This will require greater investment, improved education and technological advances in this industry. The White House should help foster this long-term solution, rather than neglecting the problem as it has over the last 12 years.

**3. Would you sign legislation re-authorizing the
federal Endangered Species Act in its present form?**

BUSH: Americans demand careful stewardship of our natural environment, and

none of us wishes to contribute to the extinction of a species. The Endangered Species Act is a strong expression of that concern.

But Americans have also built a strong and dynamic economy based on the use of our vast and bountiful resources. We must allow that economy to grow and expand in an environmentally sensitive manner, without facing constant crisis and stalemate. I support the approach of groups like the Nature Conservancy, which bring together opposing interests to find ways to balance the needs of humans and nature.

BROWN: Although the current Endangered Species Act is far from ideal, it should be re-authorized as quickly as possible to insure protection of those species now listed as endangered or threatened. From that point, we must develop and pass legislation that would streamline the cumbersome procedure of determining and listing threatened species. At present, the process is so time-consuming that vital habitats are often lost. An endangered ecosystem act should be considered to supplement the single-species preservation. Protecting biodiversity is not a luxury to be sacrificed to short-term economic interests; it is a matter of global survival.

CLINTON: Yes, I would sign legislation re-authorizing the federal Endangered Species Act. I feel that it is our responsibility to preserve a diverse variety of animal and mammal species for future generations.

I believe listing decisions for species under the Endangered Species Act should be based on the biological status of a species. Science should be the sole criterion in determining whether a species should be listed as endangered. However, I support changing fees structures in federal parks and natural areas and then using that money to support the economic base of the local economies adversely affected by such protections.

*4. Do you think hydroelectric production on the
Columbia River should be reduced to save salmon runs,
some of which have been declared endangered? Would
you authorize federal compensation for business
people who may suffer financially by recovery
efforts?*

BUSH: Declined to answer

BROWN: These steps and their economic impact must be evaluated carefully. We should look at the pilot studies currently under way to see what can be done to protect the salmon while providing the electric power necessary to the Northwest.

CLINTON: For both economic and environmental reasons, the Columbia River salmon runs and the river itself must be protected and restored. Preserving the salmon runs is about more than simply saving fish. It is also about restoring overall environmental health to the Columbia River. Economically, failing to protect these salmon runs today will destroy forever the valuable commercial and recreational fishing industries that depend on the river. As with many issues, we can pay a little now, or a lot later.

Investing in the river's future requires that all activity impacting the river be re-evaluated to ensure the river's long-term economic and environmental viability. Increasing our energy conservation efforts is one aspect of the solution. In addition, agriculture must also make more efficient use of water from the river, and barge traffic must move more efficiently.

5. The Pacific Northwest has developed a long-term energy strategy that emphasizes conservation. Current national energy policy is based on expanding oil, coal and nuclear energy sources. Should national policy be in line with regional policies?

BUSH: A common feature of every new energy technology the administration has asked Congress to fund in the National Energy Strategy is the potential each holds to more efficiently transform raw materials into the energy supplies we need. Renewable energy sources can contribute to a growing economy without degrading our environment. My energy program promotes the development of renewable resources, and it also provides funding for clean coal technologies and other programs which will reduce the effect on the environment of existing energy technologies.

BROWN: The difference exists because powerful special interest, such as oil companies, have bought and paid for our elected officials on a national level.

Transcript of town hall mtg.

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PRIME TIME/TOWN HALL WITH BILL CLINTON

KATU TV/PORTLAND - KOMO TV/SEATTLE SIMULCAST

26 JULY 1992

10:00 PM

((SEGMENT BEGINS AT 10:17 PM)))

HOST KATHY GOERTZEN: Welcome back to our Prime Time Town Hall meeting with Governor Bill Clinton. As you know, governor, environmental issues are really some of the toughest in our region. Job cuts have been hitting hard all over the Northwest, especially in Portland, and that's where we would like to go now for our next question. Portland? Go ahead.

CHARLIE JANZ: Governor, my name is Charlie Janz. I lost my logging company because of the Endangered Species Act. I understand you're not in favor of amending it. The act puts the rights of bugs and plants ahead of people. You say you want to put people first. I want you to tell me tonight, what is more important: a spotted owl, or people like me? (Studio audience applauds.)

GOV BILL CLINTON: People like you, but I don't think that's the real choice. I live in a state... let's talk about this a little bit. I agree with your congressman. Les AuCoin, who said that the real choice is jobs now and jobs later, not just jobs versus the environment. And most of the old growth forest has been cut. Technology... the huge export of raw logs to the far east, and cutting more than has been replanted, and having a government which subsidizes exports and doesn't subsidize re-tooling mills to take second growth forest... all these things have contributed to the situation we're in today.

And I might add that because there was no attempt to work this out in a reasonable compromise over the last five years, you've got all these timber tracts tied up in court, where some logging could occur. I would attempt to fashion - and I believe this can be done without an amendment to the Endangered Species Act; there is an escape hatch in the act as it's written now - I would attempt to fashion a compromise based on real forest health and science that would permit reasonable logging, preserve a significant percentage of the old growth forest, accelerate replanting, accelerate modification of mills, and try to diversify the economies of the area.

(more)

2-2-2-2 PRIME TIME TOWN HALL W/BILL CLINTON, 7/25/92, OH. 2

GOV. BILL CLINTON (CONT): We could put everybody back to work tomorrow if you cut all the trees, and then nobody would have any jobs as soon as they were done. I think what we want to do is to plan for the long run and save as many jobs as possible, and do it over a long run.

I've been very impressed with the work that Congressman AuCoin has tried to do, and any number of others who have tried to balance the needs of the environment and jobs. And we're facing the same thing in our state, although not as severely, because we don't have endangered species. But we've got a whole lot of national forest land, some of which can be clear-cut and some which can't.

HOST JEFF GIANOLA: Governor, we have a follow-up question from another guest here in Portland....

CLINTON: ... I am very sympathetic to the people who have lost their jobs, but I think that to say that it's all because of the spotted owl, I think, is an overstatement. And I think what we've got to do is to try to make the forest an economic resource for the states of the Pacific Northwest as long as possible, and to preserve the remaining old growth forest as much as is possible.

HOST KATHY GOERTZEN: We have one more question in Portland. Go ahead, please.

TIMBER INDUSTRY WORKER: Governor, I work in the timber industry. My union supports a balanced solution to the crisis between jobs and the environment. Would you be willing to sit down and talk with my union to get a better understanding of how this crisis affects us?

CLINTON: Absolutely, I would. As I said, the thing that has really bothered me about this whole deal is how, looking over the last four or five years, how the parties have gotten off in armed camps, and it's been like trains running at a steel wall, just waiting for the crash to occur. And now the whole thing's been thrown into the courts, and all these timber tracts are basically immune from any sort of activity because they're tied up in the courts.

If I were president, let me say, I would be personally involved in trying to get all the parties together to try to work out a solution that was based on good forest health and forest management, recent regard for the biodiversity of the area, and the fact that you don't want the entire old growth forest to disappear, and a real plan for aggressive reforestation and economic diversification.

I think there is no single, simple answer, and I don't think there is a simple answer to this that's fair to everybody. And I'd be more than happy to sit down and meet with you folks when I come to Oregon, which won't be long. (Studio audience applause.)

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**Remarks by Governor Bill Clinton
Oregon Rally
Portland, OR
September 14, 1992**

Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Wow. Thank you very much. Thank you, Governor. Thank you Mr. Grife. Thank you Les AuCoin. I hope you'll be in the Senate and I'll be in the White House in January.

Four more months. That's a good sign. Thank you.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am delighted to be back in Oregon. This is a wonderful, not only large, but enthusiastic crowd and I can say this, of all the things that have ever been thrown at me, roses are the best. Thank you.

We are facing this election, a profound choice. One of the few things, with which, I agree with the President is that this is a big election with a big election with a big choice between two people with different philosophies; different approaches and I might add, different records.

It is amazing to me that after 804 days of denying that a recession exists. Here, fifty days before the election, my opponent has discovered a plan for America's renewal.

After four years of inaction in the economy, on everything from the log jam over economic issues on the Pacific Northwest of the timber industry to the first decline in industrial production in America's history. To the loss of 1.3 million manufacturing jobs and the fact that today, there has literally been a net decline in private sector jobs, under the Bush presidency, all of a sudden they are agreeing, to use their words, "to target America." Thanks a lot.

I say to you, my fellow Americans, whatever you do for a living, you can just look at the record of trickle-down economics. We tried it for a dozen years, their idea, that all you have to do is to keep taxes low on the wealthiest Americans and get out of the way and everything else will be fine.

In 1980, we had the highest wages in the world, now we're down to thirteenth and dropping.

Is that in support or opposition?

We've had a dozen years now that most Americans are literally working longer for less money than they were making when the Reagan-Bush-Quayle Regime was brought into power. And most people in Oregon are working harder for less money. Most people in Arkansas are and most people in the United States are.

Its just not an unemployment problem in this country. There's a problem of people working harder for less and paying more for health care, for housing, for education. And the middle class is paying more for taxes, while upper income people are paying less.

Our competitors in Germany and Japan and in the rest of Europe and the rest of Asia, many of them are going far, faster than we are. Why aren't we doing better? George Bush. Trickle-down. That's what is the problem.

And what we have to decide today is what we're going to do about it. You know what they want you to do about it. They want you to give them for more years. They say just give us for more years, it'll be different.

They say they've got new ideas. But today the Journal of Commerce said it's just a warmed over version of the things they've been trying but haven't worked.

And I'm telling you, we can do better.

This country did not become the greatest country in the world by denying our problems and dividing our people. We did not become a beacon of hope for the rest of the world by being weak at home and by sapping our economic strength and dividing ourselves over the most fundamental issues.

Did you see what they did at their convention? They spent the first two nights attacking my wife?

Their party chairman said that we weren't real Americans. You and I know that won't change this country.

They accused us of not having real families. One of them even said we ought to have a "religious war" in this country. They will do anything to stay in power but make you better off. That's what I think the purpose of political life is to enable everybody to move forward together. And that's what I want to do.

Let me tell you, we have a plan. Al Gore and I have a plan to put the American people first and bring the American economy back. It is a plan rooted in the realities

of global economic competition, a plan deeply rooted in my experience as a governor working for a dozen years on the receiving end of the Reagan-Bush-Quayle revolution.

It is a plan that recognizes that trickle-down economics do not work and that we cannot permit ourselves to ratify for four more years. We have to go forward with an approach that says what works is to invest and educate and take care of health care problems and put people together in partnerships so we can lift our human potential.

You know, this plan would say, for example: we would ask the wealthiest Americans to pay a little more because their taxes were cut while middle class taxes were raised for the last twelve years. But we'll also give people and companies more incentives. Incentives to reinvest in this country...in our jobs and our plants and our equipment and our businesses.

If you just take one aspect of this extremely complicated timber situation in the Pacific Northwest, consider this: we spend a hundred million dollars of tax dollars a year subsidizing the export of raw logs.

But this administration has opposed spending a hundred million dollars to give people incentives to modify the mills; to use second growth timber; to provide value added industries to use the logs here in America -- to provide retraining for workers in the Pacific Northwest -- to start new industries.

They have been against all of that. They have been against investing in our people and our future. We've got to invest.

The second thing we've got to do is to recognize that the world we're living in will require the average young person to change work at least eight times in a lifetime. We cannot afford to have anything less than the best system of educating and training our people in the world.

And that means a lot of things to me. But among other things, it means that every person who gets out of high school who doesn't go on to a college, should have access to at least two years to a community college or in some other apprenticeship training program to get a good job, not a dead end job.

It means when national policies force people to lose jobs, they have a right to intensive retraining to find new jobs and new economic opportunities in the economy tomorrow.

It means that we should open the doors of college education to all Americans.

It means that everybody under our plan will be able to borrow the money to finance a college education and pay it back in one of two ways--either as a small percentage of their income over time, or even better, by working for two years for



**Remarks by Governor Bill Clinton
A Conversation with Timber Family Workers
Portland, OR
September 14, 1992**

Worker:

Due to the low housing starts in 1990, 1991 that kept the prices from getting critical because there is always a backlog of federal sales that the mills have. Now, they're running out. So, when it does hit and when all this lumber is needed now, prices will be out of reach for people who want to build houses, like our friends in Florida and the rest of the nation. But, I think, in my mind you might be getting to automation.

Governor Clinton:

How much does that have to do with it?

Worker:

I would like to talk about automation. I started, like I said, thirty-two years ago, full time. When I started they burnt up the bark and the edgings, where the boards go through the edger and created pollution, of course, smoke, wig-worm edgers. When the logs go through the barker, now, the bark goes through the power house to provide power for the whole mill, plus we sell to the power company.

The sawdust goes into another whole plant that's created by automation, particle board is made down there...chips, of course, into pulp.

We are getting, probably forty percent, out of a log now than we did when I first started. This is automation. Without automation you can't compete in any business. I'm sure you people know that as well as I do.

So, automation hasn't played the big role that a lot of people would like for you to believe. Although, it has cut some jobs in some areas. You gain jobs and higher tech jobs in other areas and whole new plants.

Someone mentioned. Was it Maxie working in a [blue lamp]?

We, for years, when I started, we made a lot of big timbers across the big building

and everything. They have gone in specializing in specialty things they use in [fell] through lumber yards—sixty foot, seventy foot, where they can just go, if you want to buy a piece, you just cut it off with a chain saw. They have done well in that area.

The plywood plant, they specialized for several years in quarter inch AB plywood, which they became a major manufacturer in the nation, out there. And they are doing some other plywood now. The green and the....can peel eight, nine or ten foot logs. And they're putting, almost a million dollars into their grave system this winter.

This company has modernized, over the fifty years they have been in business and kept going. They've been a good citizen, there in Springfield. And they have treated their people pretty good, too.

I really enjoyed working there. I was among a good company and good people. So.....

Worker:

We got an interesting range of folks here. I mean, to see, Ed, sort of on the edge. You've made the transition. Trace and [Darrell] struggling. Max has got a good lifetime out of it.

I guess. They're a couple of things. I would like to explore. I would like to explore a little bit of your problem. You've got a problem because you got a problem talking to Ed with the fact that we can't get you into the program soon enough. You're patient. That's good. But we want to get you in. And we want to examine that.

Frank, you're talking a little bit about the problem getting your business up and going. What do you....?

Frank:

I have...I need to get a small business loan. And I found that's a lot harder than it is than what I was told. (inaudible...) They told me if I wanted to take small business classes....So, I paid and took the classes and found out there isn't much of a chance in getting a loan.

Governor Clinton:

Why did they tell you that? Why did they tell you that there wasn't much of a chance in getting a loan?

Frank:

They told me money is hard to come by is what they told me. And it is hard to come by.

Clinton:

Have you established a market for your product? You have, haven't you?

Frank:

Well, I've only been in business for two months. And its working out pretty good. Its been growing. It kind of grows in waves. One week, you don't get too much. Then the week you do, it's more business than you can handle. So, I think it's just going to take time, especially educating the public on plastic things that can be repaired now, you know, like, motorcycle fenders and four-wheel fenders, [Harvey] plastic holding tanks; and this really would be good...canoes, boogie boards, just about anything you could think of, you know.

Worker:

No ads here, Frank.

Governor Clinton:

Let me ask you something. Now, that you're out of this industry, but you know it's still important to families in Oregon and Washington and throughout the country. What are your general feelings about what we ought to do?

You know, you have to have....The federal government owns so much of this land. And right now, because there has been no resolution of it for thirty-three of the last forty-eight months all the federal timber sales have been tied up in court.

So, you've got the worst of all. In other words, you've got a situation, now that's worse than what anybody proposes to be done. In other words, you take the worst, from the point of view the most protective plan of the (oak groove forest), you know from the point of view of the forest and the owls. You're worse off now, than that because all these sales are all tied up in court.

So, since you're out of it and you're looking back on it, you're thinking ahead, you know what this state ought to like, ten years from now, twenty years from now. Just generally, if you're giving advice to Peter and to me about what kind of policies we ought to try to pursue, what would you say?

Worker:

Well, I think they just need to create more jobs. I really don't know how to go about it other than what I'm now doing. I'm doing my best to..... If this business of mine takes off, maybe I can put some people to work on this.

You know, I was born and raised here and I have a lot of friends here and I made a lot of friends in school and I really do care about them very much and I care about Oregon a lot---the beauty of the country. I don't like clear cutting but I like jobs and I guess it's going to be up to you to come up with a solution. I sure hope we can work something out where we can all have a job... A good paying job, not five dollars an hour. I mean, something we can support our families.

The way it works now, it takes the man and wife both to work to make ten dollars an hour. Its terrible not to have a future to look forward to or not to have any medical

insurance. Like, at my age, I shouldn't have to be....I've put in a lot of hard time work, already. I shouldn't have to start all over again. But it's been very beneficial to me. As far as coming up with a solution....

Worker:

I would like to comment on that, if I might. When you're elected President, I would like you to possibly start your [timbersome] early, so when Congress comes back in January, we can go full steam ahead on this.

There is legislation that has been drafted by labor and Mr. [Defoezo] is a co-sponsor. In the House, its a Forest and Protection Act, twenty-four sixty-three. And in the Senate, its Federal Lands and Family Protection Act, eleven fifty-six.

As you noticed in both bills, its family and forest. And this legislation would create balance. It would set aside more land for the owls. It would open up logging so we could have a sustainable level of logging.

And I do mean sustain level because we do know that we have to have a sustained level. Its federal law. And I do honestly believe that these two bills--well, its one bill, in the House and Senate, would give us the relief we do honestly need and would give us the environment that we have to have.

Some people have portrayed us throughout the nation as being environmentally poor people...drones of the timber industry and things of this nature. We're environmentalists. We're all environmentalists, here. But we are for sound environmental practices.

I think we've gone through so much extreme--that its gone through such a political football and we're the ones getting kicked that I don't know exactly what you can do to get this started, unless you can help get some of these bills through.

Governor Clinton:

I've got some ideas. We have some people from the national, as well as the local press here. And since we do, I think it might be helpful if maybe, Peter....Could you just take two minutes to summarize what the bill does?

Peter:

Well, there's a large number of bills pending before the Congress. [Darrell] referred to one I've written on my own, which...you know...(Inaudible) But there are a lot of factors in common. One is, you set aside some additional old groves, as you all admitted needs to be done to protect owls and a whole lot of associated values. We're beginning to see problems--fishery and our salmon. So we set aside additional areas.

We changed our management practices on a large portion of the remaining land. But the key is we're going to manage in those other areas. And so, you've got your

reserves. You've got managed areas. And they are going to be managed differently and more sensibly than in the past.

And the other components of the bill are:, there is a very strong component, which in fact, I sat down and worked with a lot of my friends in labor on, for--we're admitting that there is going to be displacement. There has already been and there's going to be more to get full funding and to get a really robust system and retraining program going.

We've got provisions in the bill to give us some assurance of revenues for our county because we're so dependent as you pointed out, Governor. You're well versed in this. More than half our land is owned by the federal government.

We can't tax it in any other way. If we don't get some return or some revenue sharing from the federal government since revenue sharing has gone away, we're in deep trouble with our schools and roads.

So, and finally, I think there's a final point in all the bills. These are in common in all the bills. There's a difference over how much to set aside. Obviously, there's differences over each of these points. But these are different in each of these bills.

But the final point is that none of us is exactly sure what the solution is including the scientists who have reviewed this. And what they are suggesting is this would be an interim program while we go farther with an impartial scientific study and set long term management goals and guidelines and revise all of our forest and interior (inaudible...)implants.

These things are in common in all the bills. And if we could just move toward our commonalities instead of the divisions, we would be getting somewhere.

Worker:

You know, Governor Clinton, I think, what the people of the Northwest are after is we need a balance because we have to...in order to make sense in harvesting timbers so that we can replant and regrow for future homes for our children and our grandchildren. It's really difficult, when every time we turn around, there's someone trying to stop us from logging.

And we're all being cheated. Not just here in the Northwest, but it's raising the prices on everybody's houses from coast to coast. With a balance, which what this twenty-four sixty three does for us. Everybody can get along with their lives and feel more secure about what tomorrow is going to be.

Worker:

Isn't that where the key is [Tracey]? I think [Darrell] is one of the guys said to me coming out of the mill one day, is that we need some certainty here. We know things are going to change. We know harvest levels are going to come down but we need

to know where they are headed; where they are going to be and we need some certainty and we need a little bit of help. I mean, that's what I'm hearing from [Teresa].

Clinton:

Let me just point out what I think the president's role ought to be in all of this. I think...because, the reason I thought we ought to have a summit after the election and come up here and get all the parties to sit down is that I think right now we've got the worst of all worlds.

You've got all the timber sales that have been tied up in court for thirty-three months. That is the worst of all worlds. You can't get any worse than that. No matter what your perspective is that's wrong. That's not good for the environment. And it's terrible for the economy. And it's not right.

The second thing that I have noticed is that this is a president's job. Nobody else can do this job. But there has been widespread disagreement among the federal agencies. You've got the Fish and Wildlife Service. You've got the Bureau of Land Management. You've got the Interior Department. Who else is involved?

Peter:

Forest Service...(inaudible)

Clinton:

Agriculture, EPA. The national government ought to have a position. They shouldn't be virtually suing one another. Everybody's working in the same government. That's another thing.

You're entitled to know that there is a coherent, consistent position from the national government about how these lands are going to be handled. And then, I think, I won't take credit for this phrase because I got it from Peter, but I want to go back to something you said.

I think that our policy ought to be no net loss of jobs. That is, in the last three and half years, forty-six thousand jobs have been lost in the Pacific Northwest.

If you take the second plan that came out of the so called "God-Squad" that came out of the [Luohong] Plan, they say it will be another seventeen thousand jobs. So, the issue is not so much will some jobs be lost. Yes, they will. The issue, it seems to me, let's look at where we are with the forest. We can't do anything about what wasn't planted ten, twenty or thirty years ago that might should have been planted. We can't go back and redo history.

And figure out what is the right thing to do for a long term sustainable forest so that you can keep people working at a steady level. And preserve the necessary diversity to guarantee you a healthy forest to do the things everybody wants over the long run.

And when we figure that out, we ought to invest whatever it takes to try to recreate the economy here around that core decision. And let me just give you two or three examples.

If you set aside some land, a lot of that is going to need to be restored. That will create jobs if you hire people to do it and train them properly. It's my understanding, this is something that's foreign to me because this is not an issue I face at home that a lot of the sawmills in this state and in Washington are not geared to cut second growth forest trees. They just are basically structured for the oak groove forest.

We spend a hundred million dollars a year more or less in subsidizing the exports of raw logs out of the Pacific Northwest. And if we spent half of that, just think of it, giving investment tax credits to mills to retool; to the timber companies to add value to product here in America to put even more people to work in the diversity that you were talking about; to provide for full funding of the worker retraining program so that people like you would not be told there's a waiting list.

If national policy puts you out of a job, national policy ought to put you back in one, that's my theory. In other words, if we make a decision that we simply can't sustain 1980 level yields but we want a constant yield so everybody can predict it. Then, we ought to have a reinvestment policy in you that guarantees you that.

And then there ought to be some access to capital for people who start small business. These are the kinds of things that seems to me that would bring some stability and predictability back into people lives.

The one thing I can't promise you to do. I can't promise to make things the way they once were. We're not going back to that.

We're living in a world where the average eighteen year old is going to change the nature of jobs eight times in a lifetime, even if they stay with the same company, because of the diversity.

But what's happened because we haven't thought this through, not just in timber, but the economy generally, most Americans are working harder today for less money than they were ten years ago. Almost all the growth in wealth in America in the 1980s was from a second person in the home going to work or from people working longer hours.

And we simply can't continue on this path, where we let people stay out of work, six, eight months. When they do get a job, they are making five or six bucks an hour where once they made fifteen. That's what I want to turn around.

I guess, what I'm telling you, the reason I called for this summit on the forest issue up here is that I think we're going to have to decide what the national government position is between all these different bureaucracies. We've got to get the timber that

ought to be out of court. We've got to get this issue out of court.

And it's not just the endangered species act there all kinds of other acts. The national law..., Peter and I were talking about the national law that governs over all matters of the forest is more responsible than the Endangered Species Act for tying a lot of these tracks up.

And then we've got to have a no net job loss policy. It's going to say if we lose jobs in the mills, we lose jobs in the woods, we're going to put people back to work either rebuilding the forest or in incentives to retool the mills or adding value to the timber here at home or training them fully and completely to go back to work.

And in the meantime, we're going to have to take into account the cost of money to state and local government in the school districts. Because, all of this again, I would say, is a product of national policy. When the national government does something to you there ought to be some obligation on the national government to have a no net loss of jobs to let people make a living and go on.

So, that's just a general outline kind of where I think we ought to go. I don't think that the way this thing has been presented here's the jobs versus the owls. Then, if that's the dilemma, no one would ever win that argument.

In other words, we can cut out every tree, if you want to. You could clear the whole forest in five years and put everybody to work. You would have a negative unemployment rate in Oregon. And then, you'll be back, worse off than you were in the beginning.

So, what we have to do is make the best decision we can about what a sustainable yield is. What is a reasonable sustainable yield that preserves the genuine forest help. And I really want to take it out of this political impasse. I mean, I hate this. This has been bad for everybody, what's been going on in the last three and a half years.

We ought to take the best scientific data we have for what constitutes overall forest help in the sustainable yield. Go after it. Pursue it. Put the people back to work in the forest and in the mills that are going to be able to get there once you get this out of court. And do something with all the other communities and all the other people to help them go forward.

But I do think there is a part of money there that Congress has. And I know it's somewhat controversial. But, this is what we spent...a hundred million dollars a year subsidizing exports of raw logs and we ought to take a good chunk of that and subsidize the people living in Northwest. Get them in a position to add value to those logs here or to modify the mills or to do some other work. That's what I think.

Peter:

I've already got the bill drafted.

Worker:

Could I respond to some of your statements, governor?

Clinton:

Yeah.

Worker:

It's true there has been logs exported in the past off of federal state lands in Oregon and there's some being exported off of state lands in Washington, which of course, finance some of their schools. I believe twenty-five percent. And this is fine.

As a worker, I certainly, don't want raw logs, even off of private lands to be exported. But we must realize that most of the logs being exported now, all of them in Oregon are off of private lands. And Peter has been trying to come up with something palatable so that we don't say you can not do this.

Everybody always looks at the big companies that export. But sometimes we don't realize, like in Oregon, there are twenty-five thousand small wood lot owners. So, if we can keep the logs here, it's going to be fine.

And one thing, this problem is already starting to dissolve itself because the cost of timber is so high. Even our company has bought some logs that we've earmarked for export of that were private logs.

But one thing that's also happening now, is that private companies' timber is being tied up so severely. Our company, the company I work for was buying from Weyehouser, now they don't have enough logs to supply us because they have to use what they have which is about half, from what I understand that isn't tied up with owls to supply their own mills, the ones they have left.

Worker:

I taught retooling...retooling we have. The industry, the ones that haven't aren't running. We've got a small log mill capable of producing hundreds of thousands of board (inaudible...) per day. It's down.

We're cutting medium size logs. And we have been cutting second groove timber for years and years and years. We cut well over fifty percent, well, higher than that, of second groove timber.

There has been a lot of replanting. People don't realize this, across the nation, they think that once it's cut, it's done and gone and there you go. And we know in Arkansas, there isn't any oak groove. Correct me if I'm wrong. And you're fighting the red headed woodpecker or something back there.

But we are retooling. We're getting more out of the logs. I think the question being is how much land do we really have to lock up. The more you lock up, the harder it

is to sustain any kind of a cut. Peter go ahead, I'm sorry.

Peter:

Just two points. The governor, he is a real quick study. He's on to something that most people around the nation don't even know about. The hundred million he's talking about is a subsidy that comes through the tax system to actually encourage the export of logs. We have a tax code, now, that actually....

Clinton:

I'm not stopping people from doing it. My question is if it's their land, they ought to have the right to sell their logs to whomever wants to buy it. I'm against any kind of....I'm not talking about that.

There is a federal program, an actual tax subsidy for the exports of (inaudible...) The point I'm trying to make is that it goes to the private landowners on the private land.

The point I'm trying to make is if we're doing that, shouldn't we now look at spending some of that tax subsidy to help them modernize and diversify and add to the value of logs here at home? Shouldn't we subsidize different behavior that will maintain the job base better? That's the only thing I'm saying.

I think it's their trees. If they want to sell their own trees, they ought to be able to.

Worker:

This is pretty recent information.

Clinton:

And it's interesting. Because I'm basically a big supporter of export programs. My state couldn't survive without the farm export programs. And I don't think there was any evil intent behind this program. I think it was a good thing to help America export its natural resources.

But since we're spending so much on this now; and the point I'm trying to make is if we divert some of this money to help to rebuild a new and different and more labor intensive, value added timber economy in the Pacific Northwest, it might be a better expenditure of the taxpayer dollar. Or if we diverted some of it to help make sure this man doesn't have to wait too long to get retrained.

See, everybody else loses if you're out of work for a year. It costs everybody else money.

Worker:

You can't pay your taxes if you're not making a living.

Governor, I really, on behalf of the people of the fourth district of Oregon and the

small representative group we've got today that has come from the industries that's impacted.

I want to thank you for taking time in the middle of a very tough campaign to sit down with us; sit down with me on the plane and to hear a bit and also fulfill that promise you made during the Townhall. I try to fulfill all the promises I make during the Townhall, too. Sometimes, you get a little bit over subscribed. I really appreciate the fact that you took the time to come today and I think it's significant.

Clinton:

I just want to say, first of all, I want to thank you. I've learned a lot, just listening to your stories. And they're important. And again, just let me say, if I win this race in fifty odd days, I am determined to break this log jam. You are entitled, at least to have all these settled government agencies on the same side to have a coherent policy and have a commitment to your region and to the people here that resolves this in a fair and balanced way. I think we can do it.

And all I can tell you is this is not just an election year deal with me. Maybe because I've been a governor. I couldn't let anything fester this long and survive. I couldn't do my business this way. And so, we can all argue around the edges of this problem on how much you set aside and how much you this....But what we desperately need is a resolution of it.

Oregon needs it. Washington needs it. The whole Pacific Northwest needs it. And I can assure you, I will remember what you all said to me. I won't forget. And thank you, host, thank you. Did you plant this tree? And this one you planted? It looks nice to me. Thank you very much.



**Remarks by Governor Bill Clinton
Fall Festival
National Balloon Classic Field
Indianola, IA
September 27, 1992**

Thank you. Thank you very, very much. Ladies and gentlemen, I'm glad to be back in Iowa again. When I say things like, George Bush, squeal like a pig under a gate, people know what I'm talking about here.

When I say I'm happier than a hog in slop, nobody thinks I'm being crude.

And when I tell you I'm going to give you your country back, I hope you can believe me.

You know, I always love coming to Iowa, I always have. I'm proud to be here with the kind of people that you put up and the kind of people you're going to elect. I'm going to have to ask you, please, please elect Elaine Baxter and Jean Lloyd Jones. We need them in Congress and we've got a lot of work to do.

You know, I kind of like Jean's speeches. If I were Grassley, I'd be careful what bills I introduced from now on.

You want to know the saddest thing about--I mean, I'm going to give her her next line for that speech. She said Charles Grassley introduced four different times a bill to declare a day to remind us about osteoporosis, and he did it in four different years. You know what the really sad thing is? George Bush vetoed a bill this year to do something about osteoporosis, and that's the difference. They talk about it, but they never do anything about it. You name it, whatever it is.

They're out there making these arguments this year that we just ought to vote for him because what he says sounds right. Reminds me about that sign on the old country road: George Jones, veterinarian, taxidermist. Either way, you get your dog back.

They really don't know the difference, but we do.

I tell you what. I love these signs out here. There's a sign out there that says, Real Men Eat Broccoli. Hillary's a Babe. I like that one. I'm Not Tired and I'm Not Lazy, I'm Just Bushed. Family Values Equals Family Leave. Pork Producers for Clinton.

There's a lot of good signs out here. You know, a woman stopped me on the way up here and she said, I have not voted in 20 years, but I don't like what's happening to my country and I'm going to vote for you and Al Gore this time, my first vote in 20 years.

I want to thank all the veterans' leaders who are here who met me up there--look at them standing there, who are going to vote for us and our ticket this year.

And I want to say a special word about this ERA because, you know, Pat Robertson wrote a letter about this. You know Pat Robertson. He also wrote the Republican platform.

And old Pat--you know, Pat Robertson and Pat Buchanan and Jerry Falwell basically wrote the Republican platform, spent the first two nights up there in Houston running against my wife. I wanted to send Bush a letter and suggest that he just go on and file for first lady if that's what he felt the election was about.

But I can tell you one thing. If he thinks he can win an argument with her, he's got another thing coming. I've been trying for 20 years.

Anyway, old Pat Robertson sent a letter around, you know, about the time he was writing the Republican platform and said that everybody who's for that ERA was trying to break up families, destroy children and practice witchcraft. And that's about the way they think. They've gotten away with calling names so long, they've forgotten what it's like to have to contest over real issues.

And I want to talk to you today about some real issues in rural America and the rest of America. Before I do, I've got to say one thing, though. You know, Tom Harkin was too delicate to mention it, but I think this is where he declared for president a year ago. And he like to beat my brains out a time or two in that race.

But you know something? I want to read you something that your senator said. I like to make fun of, you know, Tom gets up here and tells these

stories. Every time you hear him talk, you're convinced he was born in a log cabin he built himself.

But anyway I want to read this to you. Now, this is not joke--listen to this. After the New Hampshire primary, Tom Harkin said--and I quote: "Success or failure in politics or life isn't tested by whether you stumble a little on your way to your goal--everyone does. The test is, do you get up? The test is, how do you get up?"

Well, my friends, when this primary process was over and I had somehow managed to survive, the thing that I admired the most I think was the way Tom Harkin got up.

He got up fighting for agriculture and jobs and health care and research in new areas of high technology to solve problems and create high-wage jobs, just like he fought to pass the Americans with Disabilities Act.

More than any other participant in the primary process, as soon as he was no longer in it, he remembered his pledge to do what he could to get George Bush out of the White House and he campaigned for me all across this country. He said over and over and over again: I got into this race, not just to win an election.

And as we come down to the last 37 days of what has been a long and hard-fought campaign, I feel better knowing that I'm going to have Tom Harkin fighting with me all the way to the White House and beyond November to change this country and make it a better place.

Make no mistake about it, this election is about whether we as a nation are really going to start fighting again, are really going to have the courage to change again. It's about whether we'll do less talk about our problems and make more progress towards solving them. It's about whether we're going to step up to the bat as generations before us have always done and make tomorrow better than today.

Last night in Washington, D.C., I attended a dinner for the Congressional Black Caucus, and I went over to shake hands with Magic Johnson, a man I admire very much, -- who said he resigned from the presidential AIDS Commission because the president had dropped the ball. My fellow Americans, I may not make every decision right, I'll sure make some mistakes, but if you elect me on November 3rd, I will not drop the ball.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Quayle have given us a program that promises no change, a program that is a rehash of the same failed trickle-down economics of the

last 12 years. It's even hard to know whether they mean that or not, because in Time magazine just a few days ago a top administration official was quoted as saying "It doesn't much matter what's in our plan because we don't plan to follow through on it anyway."

We are tired of four years of cynical manipulation at election time of our feelings, of rhetoric that divides us and diverts our attention. The time has come to fight for real change for you and for all the people of this country.

One of the things that I have learned as I've gone across this great land of ours, which now has 150 different racial and ethnic groups in it, as I've taken my bus trips to the red clay of south Georgia, where I met a 77-year-old woman who's going to vote for the first time in her life for our ticket, or through inner city areas in Cleveland, Ohio, and East St. Louis, or way up to the Pacific Northwest, I have learned that we're all still pretty much the same. We're a lot more like one another than we think we are. Almost all of us get up every day and go to work and do our best; we want our parents to be cared for in their old age; we want our children to have a brighter future. We don't want anybody to give us anything, but we want partners to help lift us up, to give us a chance to make the most of our own lives. I hear it everywhere I go.

And, you know, this country has been around for more than 200 years because every time we had to make fundamental change somehow we found the courage and wisdom, and maybe a little grace from God, to do it. But we did. When we became one nation from 13 colonies--that's something we take for granted now, but if you go back and read history, our written Constitution and the fact that we came together is a miracle. When we stayed together during the Civil War and Abraham Lincoln gave his life for the Union, we take it for granted now--but he was elected with only 39 percent of the vote. When we came out of the Depression and World War II, we take it for granted now, but we forget that when Roosevelt was elected president, one in four Americans were out of work. And in my little state more than half the people were below the poverty line. We forget that when Winston Churchill fought alone in World War II, Britain didn't even win a battle for two years.

We take for granted all these things that have happened in our country's history, but they weren't foreordained; they happened because the American people, every time the chips were down, had the courage to change. And that is what we are being called upon to do again today in this election.

We did not become the greatest country in human history because we listened

to people who told us that things could get worse. We listened to people who told us that things could be better. I'm telling you, my running mate, Al Gore--by the way, let me ask you something.

Next time you hear Bush say this election's about trust, say, well, you and Clinton have only made one decision in common, and his was Al Gore. I think he did a better job.

But any way the other day Al and I were on the stump together and Gore gave a little line that I thought was good, so I'm going to repeat it now. He said, you know, here we are in America where jobs are down and the deficit is up, where incomes are down and poverty is up, where productivity is down and all of our problems are up, and he said, you know, everything in America that ought to be up is down and everything that ought to be down is up--they've got it upside down, and we're going to turn it right side up.

You know, he went on to say that at these Republican rallies when they chant out drearily "Four more years!" it sounds more like a threat than a promise.

I have to tell you, you know, that Bush has spent a lot of time telling everybody I come from a small rural state. I rest my case.

I went to Maine and Vermont and New Hampshire yesterday and I'm in Iowa today and I'm on my way to South Dakota. I think there's a lot to be said for small rural states and the values we have and the things we do.

We know that farmers and [REDACTED] and small business people in little communities have done a lot to build this country, to feed America and the world. And unlike Mr. Bush we want your sacrifices, your values and your commitments to be acknowledged by your government not just at election time but every day. The president, you know, has discovered rural America now just in the last few weeks. He didn't understand how we needed to sell pork to Russia but he was sure glad to throw a little pork around right here before the election.

I came here to tell you that in my administration farm families will be able to make a profit again selling pork and beef and corn and soybeans here and around the world.

And for all of his last-minute moves, Mr. Bush can't deny what we all know: most Americans on the farm and in the factory and in businesses are working harder today for less money than they were making 10 years ago. That is a fact that he cannot deny.

I got into this race for president because I wanted to see our country get moving again. I think it's time for a change away from trickle-down economics, not the change he accuses us of. We're not the tax-and-spend crowd. It's time for a new direction, to invest in our country again, in our jobs, in our incomes, in our farms and in our futures. It's time to educate and train our people and to do that instead of just talking about it.

[REDACTED]

It's time to face the deficit by cutting inessential spending, reducing defense where we can and asking the wealthiest Americans to pay their fair share because their taxes have gone down while the middle class people's taxes have gone up.

And it's time to say that we want the promise of America to be felt everywhere in America, not just in the places that are doing well, but in the rural areas and the inner cities, too. Everywhere in America where people are willing to work hard and play by the rules, they ought to have a chance to find their just reward.

My own state, like yours, was nearly devastated during the Reagan-Bush years of trickle-down. It started on the farms and it spread to the small towns and it spread to our cities. Our farmers and bankers and small business people had to sit down and make some tough decisions. We weren't getting any help from the national government and we knew it, but we decided to do what we could together.

So I cleared away the hurdles to direct access in my office, and I went to work to change our farm foreclosure laws in the '80s, to increase farm loans, to start a new program for first-time farmers because the average farmer is nearly 60 years old today, to try to restart small businesses and little factories in rural areas, and to put new investment into places that had been long forgotten, investments in roads and bridges and water and waste water and sewer systems and community development, investments in recreational opportunities even in our tiny towns, and commitments to bring health care services back to people in rural areas, in our schools and in public health networks.

I tried to respond to the problems that people were having when their incomes were dropping like a rock and there was no national response for a decade.

Our folks were tough and smart, just like you are. They didn't ask for anything in the way of a handout, but they did want a hand up. And I did my best to give it to them in Arkansas.

Our farm income has rebounded more than the national average, jobs are up in rural areas. Mr. Bush won't tell you this when he flies around dumping on my record. He'd probably rather fly around and do it than debate me doing it. I reckon that's why I can't find him.

But our state ranked first in the country last year in job growth. We had more private sector jobs created in Arkansas since George Bush became president than the entire country. In fact, there's been a reduction in private sector employment in America. The only increase we've had in employment's in the government that he claims to hate so much.

We've maintained the second lowest tax burden in the country and we've started to move forward again. It wasn't a miracle. It was just progress through hard work and partnerships, through a caring heart and a clear head on the part of a lot of people.

And that is what I want you to embrace today. Mr. Bush will not change with the times, but I will. I want to put government back on the side of ordinary people, whether they work on farms or ranches or in businesses or factories. I believe that together we can build something to be proud of. I'm a builder, not a wrecker.

I am sick and tired of the Washington blame game and the finger pointing and the paralysis. I think it's time we got up off our duffs and went to work to bring this country back and make something of it again.

And I'll tell you something else. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] where people have proved year in and year out that they will work for everything they get. I think we can do better than corn and soybean prices going down, I think we can do better than declining farm incomes and better than a farm bill that has been mismanaged by people who never wanted to see it work.

I think we can cut the mountain of red tape and regulation and paper work and overemphasis on more and more credit that is at the heart of the farm policies of the Bush administration.

You know, these guys say they hate big government. The Heritage Foundation, a conservative foundation, says that government regulation and paperwork has gone up more under George Bush than any president for 20

years. Give me a chance to cut it for the farmers of America, and I will.

I believe we can make the 1990 farm bill work if we have somebody who cared enough to manage it properly and understood what its provisions were supposed to do and understood how it was supposed to promote decent supply management and reasonable incomes and a vigorous opportunity to export, but you're not going to get it out of this administration.

He's had his chance to put the government on his side, and he didn't. Give me a chance and I will.

You just look. Mr. Bush drones on and on about how he's an outward-looking president and he believes in free markets, he believes in exports. But look at his record on agricultural issues. He promised to expand farm exports, but when opportunities come, he just sort of hems and haws about them.

Look at this. We had a chance to sell 30,000 metric tons of pork to Russia, but George Bush sat on the deal for eight months, waiting to turn it into politics.

We had a chance to sell massive amounts of grain to Russia, grain from Iowa, rice from Arkansas, but he would have had to extend credits. That's what they're there for. He sat on it and diddled around with it, and finally, other countries got the sale and our farmers got the shaft. I think we can do better, and I will.

He also seems to think that trade is a one-way street. Last year alone, trade barriers cost our oilseed producers \$2 billion. Now, there's nothing wrong with the law. The law today gives George Bush the weapons he needs to level the playing field, but he always puts them in mothballs.

In Georgia, I was told a sad tale of how the administration would not protect the American consumers from peanuts that were tainted. In Michigan, we find over and over again how George Bush's Commerce Department reversed a decision of established law that led to the destruction of the American market or a major part of it for multi-purpose vehicles.

We have a law. I am for expanded trade, folks. I believe in more sales. And if we're going to sell more, we've got to buy more, but it is a two-way street. The American people deserve the chance to have their products sold around the world, too, on terms that are fair to everybody.

The European Community, on the flimsiest of excuses, is keeping our pork

out. No amount of pork barrel the president spreads around in the last 50 days of this election can remove from him the responsibility to challenge the Europeans on that issue, to challenge the Japanese on the \$10 billion worth of trade barriers that still exist, to say we want more trade and we'll buy more from you, but give us a fair shot, give us a fair break. We're working hard and we expect to be treated in way that really, really represents fair trade as well as free trade.

Look at the export enhancement program. A few days ago, the president goes up to South Dakota to tell the wheat farmers that in all of his majesty, he's going to let them take advantage of the export enhancement program.

Now, keep in mind, Congress authorized that program a long time ago, And keep in mind, Mr. Bush let the best time to use the export enhancement program pass, right? You know that, don't you? He didn't use the program when it was best for the markets and best for the farmers. He held it back and let the farmers suffer and let the markets go until it was best for him, to keep his job right here before the election.

I won't give you election year farm politics. I'll give you a farm policy that'll be there year in and year out, day in and day out. What's best for you, not what's best for me.

You know, the other day, there leaked out a memo from the Bush campaign from Clayton Yeutter, who used to be the secretary of agriculture and was head of the Republican Committee, and the memo said, I just can't believe all those farmers aren't grateful for all that money we gave them. That's what the letter said, it said, I just can't believe it.

I'll tell you why. Because farmers are smart. They understand markets and production cycles, they understand calendars and months, and they know when you're opening the door for them as opposed to opening the door for you. And that deal in South Dakota was the president using a program that a month earlier he recommended eliminating, to open the door for his own reelection, not for the welfare of the farmers of this country. And you know it and so do the other farmers in America.

There is no policy in this country to add to the value of farm products, and we have to do better. We have to do more to add to the value of our farm products and sell value-added farm products around the world, and use more here at home.

I believe that so far, George Bush has made the wrong choice on ethanol,

and let me tell you why. Instead of standing for energy security and higher corn prices and more jobs for states like ours, he stood for the big oil companies and for more methanol, most of which is produced in Middle East.

I believe we can find a way to deal with the environmental objections which have been raised to ethanol usage. After all, there are states, like Colorado, which are already using significant amounts of ethanol in their fuel. And if you'll give me a chance to serve, I'll bring the EPA and the Agriculture Department and all the people together. We will do the research we need to hammer out the difficulties here. We'll resolve it and we'll use ethanol as a part of our nation's energy security future.

We'll do the same with biotechnology. Look at the things we could do with farm products: biodegradable plastics, soybean-based inks, industrial oils, lubricants, bio-fuels. We can drive up incomes and profits for decades to come in states like yours and mine and create businesses that will stay in smaller communities if we have a little vision and we have the kind of the research and development and technology spreading we need.

That's what a national government ought to be doing. That's what our competitors are doing. Give Bill Clinton and Al Gore a chance, and we'll do it, too.

There's something else I want to say that goes beyond the farm issue. I tried to offer this country an overall plan to change America, a plan that's been endorsed by eight Nobel Prize-winning economists, a plan that was endorsed by the heads of 21 fast-growing high-tech companies in California. Two-thirds of the executives were Republicans. It won the endorsement of 400 business leaders in Chicago last week, over a third of them were Republicans. It won the endorsement of Admiral William Crowe who was the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under Presidents Reagan and Bush but who wants his country to face the problems before it.

We have got to use this election to say we're going to depart from trickle-down economics, to go back to invest and educate and face our problems.

I just want to say two other things about two other issues that are very important to me. One is health care.

We will never get control of our government deficit, restore health to our manufacturing sector, stability to our small business sector or security to our farmers until we finally, finally join the ranks of every other advanced country in the world to control health care costs and provide basic health

care to all of our people.

A fine doctor in this state, Dr. Steve Gleason, has worked with many other physicians and health care providers here to help me develop a national health care strategy. I announced it last week before the Merck Drug Company up in New Jersey, one of the most profitable companies in America, but they kept drug prices in line with inflation for three years now--and everybody else ought to do the same thing.

My plan reserves your right to pick your doctor, to use your hospital; it preserves the private medical system. But it controls health care costs for all Americans, not just those who get Medicare and Medicaid--but for all Americans. And it says we are going to have a basic package of health care that everybody gets--no more two-tiered health systems. And it cleans up tens of billions of dollars in unnecessary money we're now wasting on insurance and administration and government regulation and puts that into covering people who don't have health insurance.

It sets up a framework within which we can give our elderly people the chance to have a long-term care plan that doesn't require them to spend themselves into poverty and to go into a nursing home. They can get something more and different from that at an earlier point.

And it will save hundreds of billions of dollars for the public and the private sector between now and the end of the decade. I'm telling you if you brought health care costs in line with inflation it would save more money for new jobs and new investment than the investment tax credit or the capital gains tax or anything you could do to the tax code. Bringing health costs into line with inflation will not only make it possible for people to secure their own lives, it will revitalize the economy.

And let me say one thing to the farmers in the audience. Under our plan we're going to let the farmers and the small business people of this country have access to buy into big pools of health insurance so they can get the same cost opportunities that people who work for big companies get today.

The last thing I want to say to you is that no president can promise you any economic opportunity that you are not prepared to seize. Iowa knows as well as any state in the country the importance, the surpassing importance, of education. It is time we had an education president who is worthy of that title.

I want to acknowledge the presence in the crowd today before I close the president of the National Education Association, Keith Geiger from

Michigan--raise your hand there.

I offer the American people a plan for lifetime learning, teach everybody with a job to read in the next five years, give every adult a chance to get a high school education. Every young person who doesn't go to a four-year college, give them two years of further apprenticeship training so they can get good jobs, not dead-end jobs.

Open the doors of college education to all Americans-- don't run people off because they cannot afford it.

Think of this. I want the American people to have access to a national trust fund out of which any person can borrow the money to finance a college education, and then pay it back either as a small percentage of their income at tax time, so they can't beat the bill, or, even better, by working for a couple of years before or after they go to college at work we need done--being teachers, police officers, nurses, working in rural health programs, working in housing programs, working with the elderly, working with people with disabilities, working with children. We could solve the problems of America and educate a whole generation of Americans--and I say it's time we did it.

My fellow Americans, I need your support in Iowa in the next 30 days. I need for you to call your friends and neighbors in other states and say vote for Bill Clinton. Give us a chance to change the country.

When Harry Truman made that trip here that Tom Harkin talked about, he said something that I want to say to you. This is my charge to you, as I close--and listen to Harry Truman's words. "You have another chance. I'm not asking you to vote for me; I'm asking you to vote for yourselves, to exercise your God-given right to control this country."

When Harry Truman made that speech he carried Iowa, Iowa carried him to the White House, and he kept his promise to use the government to help all the people. With your help, another son of the heartland will return to the White House in January. With your help, your prayers, and your effort. It's our country, folks; take it back. We're better than this, we can do better than this--and we will in November and in January with your help.

Thank you and God bless you all.

TAB IX

STATEMENTS OF CANDIDATE CLINTON

The following are excerpts from statements made by President Clinton during the campaign regarding the old-growth/spotted owl issue, the economy of the Pacific Northwest, and related issues.

The Seattle Times

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HEADLINE: THE SEATTLE TIMES ASKS THE CANDIDATES -- PRESIDENTIAL Q & A

BODY:

1. The Boeing Co. argues that its main competitor, the European consortium Airbus, enjoys unfair government subsidies. Do you agree?

BUSH: Declined to answer.

(According to the Bush/Quayle '92 staff, which prepared the president's responses to the survey, not all questions were answered because: The staff is dealing with a huge number of requests for information from the media nationwide; some policies are in flux; and time constraints made it impossible to secure necessary approval from agencies and the White House.)

BROWN: Yes, and our government should fight to equalize the playing field with fairer trade laws and policies and an industrial strategy. We need to give the same kind of governmental support to civilian technology that we have given to defense industries. That means shifting our national priorities from obsolete defense projects to new energy technology, B-2 bullet trains, other important civilian goals. Obviously, a company like Boeing, with its resources, technical expertise and skilled workers, could play a major role in a restructured peacetime economy.

CLINTON: We must have a national strategy to help America and companies like Boeing compete and win in the global economy. That is why our New Covenant for America's Future must include a new trade policy that says to Europe, Japan and our other trading partners: We favor an open trading system, but if you won't play by those rules, we'll play by yours.

I will initiate a vigorous program to control health-care costs. That will help industry and Boeing dramatically. I will change the tax laws in this country to give industry more incentives to invest in our jobs, in our goods and in this country. Finally, I will revoke incentives that exist in the American

tax code that actually encourage people to move their plants overseas.

**2. Do you support or oppose the export of raw logs
from public forests? From private forests?**

BUSH: Declined to answer

BROWN: Exporting raw logs is not an economically or ecologically sound way to operate. Exporting finished lumber products would create a more diversified industry. A more diversified industry would both create jobs and encourage conservation, since the lumber business would not depend so heavily on sheer numbers of timber cut to produce profits. In Northern California and Oregon, the rate of clear-cutting has been dramatically increased to meet the interest payments on a leveraged buy-out of a lumber company. This is indefensible. If we don't protect the long-term viability of our forests, there won't be a timber industry to provide jobs for anyone.

CLINTON: Over the years I have learned something that George Bush and his advisers still don't understand; namely, that economic growth and environmental protection go hand-in-hand. We simply cannot have a healthy economy without a healthy environment.

The fact is excellently demonstrated by the raw-log export issue. We now know that unrestricted exports of raw logs has hurt both our environment and our economy.

The long-term solution to this problem is to improve the competitiveness of our timber-manufacturing industry. This will require greater investment, improved education and technological advances in this industry. The White House should help foster this long-term solution, rather than neglecting the problem as it has over the last 12 years.

**3. Would you sign legislation re-authorizing the
federal Endangered Species Act in its present form?**

BUSH: Americans demand careful stewardship of our natural environment, and

none of us wishes to contribute to the extinction of a species. The Endangered Species Act is a strong expression of that concern.

But Americans have also built a strong and dynamic economy based on the use of our vast and bountiful resources. We must allow that economy to grow and expand in an environmentally sensitive manner, without facing constant crisis and stalemate. I support the approach of groups like the Nature Conservancy, which bring together opposing interests to find ways to balance the needs of humans and nature.

BROWN: Although the current Endangered Species Act is far from ideal, it should be re-authorized as quickly as possible to insure protection of those species now listed as endangered or threatened. From that point, we must develop and pass legislation that would streamline the cumbersome procedure of determining and listing threatened species. At present, the process is so time-consuming that vital habitats are often lost. An endangered ecosystem act should be considered to supplement the single-species preservation. Protecting biodiversity is not a luxury to be sacrificed to short-term economic interests; it is a matter of global survival.

CLINTON: Yes, I would sign legislation re-authorizing the federal Endangered Species Act. I feel that it is our responsibility to preserve a diverse variety of animal and mammal species for future generations.

I believe listing decisions for species under the Endangered Species Act should be based on the biological status of a species. Science should be the sole criterion in determining whether a species should be listed as endangered. However, I support changing fees structures in federal parks and natural areas and then using that money to support the economic base of the local economies adversely affected by such protections.

*4. Do you think hydroelectric production on the
Columbia River should be reduced to save salmon runs,
some of which have been declared endangered? Would
you authorize federal compensation for business
people who may suffer financially by recovery
efforts?*

BUSH: Declined to answer

BROWN: These steps and their economic impact must be evaluated carefully. We should look at the pilot studies currently under way to see what can be done to protect the salmon while providing the electric power necessary to the Northwest.

CLINTON: For both economic and environmental reasons, the Columbia River salmon runs and the river itself must be protected and restored. Preserving the salmon runs is about more than simply saving fish. It is also about restoring overall environmental health to the Columbia River. Economically, failing to protect these salmon runs today will destroy forever the valuable commercial and recreational fishing industries that depend on the river. As with many issues, we can pay a little now, or a lot later.

Investing in the river's future requires that all activity impacting the river be re-evaluated to ensure the river's long-term economic and environmental viability. Increasing our energy conservation efforts is one aspect of the solution. In addition, agriculture must also make more efficient use of water from the river, and barge traffic must move more efficiently.

5. The Pacific Northwest has developed a long-term energy strategy that emphasizes conservation. Current national energy policy is based on expanding oil, coal and nuclear energy sources. Should national policy be in line with regional policies?

BUSH: A common feature of every new energy technology the administration has asked Congress to fund in the National Energy Strategy is the potential each holds to more efficiently transform raw materials into the energy supplies we need. Renewable energy sources can contribute to a growing economy without degrading our environment. My energy program promotes the development of renewable resources, and it also provides funding for clean coal technologies and other programs which will reduce the effect on the environment of existing energy technologies.

BROWN: The difference exists because powerful special interest, such as oil companies, have bought and paid for our elected officials on a national level.

Transcript of town hall mtg.

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PRIME TIME/TOWN HALL WITH BILL CLINTON

KATU TV/PORTLAND - KOMO TV/SEATTLE SIMULCAST

25 JULY 1992

10:00 PM

((SEGMENT BEGINS AT 10:17 PM)))

HOST KATHY GOERTZEN: Welcome back to our Prime Time Town Hall meeting with Governor Bill Clinton. As you know, governor, environmental issues are really some of the toughest in our region. Job cuts have been hitting hard all over the Northwest, especially in Portland, and that's where we would like to go now for our next question. Portland? Go ahead.

CHARLIE JANZ: Governor, my name is Charlie Janz. I lost my logging company because of the Endangered Species Act. I understand you're not in favor of amending it. The act puts the rights of bugs and plants ahead of people. You say you want to put people first. I want you to tell me tonight, what is more important: a spotted owl, or people like me? (Studio audience applauds.)

GOV BILL CLINTON: People like you, but I don't think that's the real choice. I live in a state... let's talk about this a little bit. I agree with your congressman. Les AuCoin, who said that the real choice is jobs now and jobs later, not just jobs versus the environment. And most of the old growth forest has been cut. Technology... the huge export of raw logs to the far east, and cutting more than has been replanted, and having a government which subsidizes exports and doesn't subsidize re-tooling mills to take second growth forest... all these things have contributed to the situation we're in today.

And I might add that because there was no attempt to work this out in a reasonable compromise over the last five years, you've got all these timber tracts tied up in court, where some logging could occur. I would attempt to fashion -- and I believe this can be done without an amendment to the Endangered Species Act; there is an escape hatch in the act as it's written now -- I would attempt to fashion a compromise based on real forest health and science that would permit reasonable logging, preserve a significant percentage of the old growth forest, accelerate replanting, accelerate modification of mills, and try to diversify the economics of the area.

(more)

2-2-2-2 PRIME TIME TOWN HALL W/BILL CLINTON, 7/25/92, OR. 2

GOV. BILL CLINTON (CONT): We could put everybody back to work tomorrow if you cut all the trees, and then nobody would have any jobs as soon as they were done. I think what we want to do is to plan for the long run and save as many jobs as possible, and do it over a long run.

I've been very impressed with the work that Congressman AnCon has tried to do, and any number of others who have tried to balance the needs of the environment and jobs. And we're facing the same thing in our state, although not as severely, because we don't have endangered species. But we've got a whole lot of national forest land, some of which can be clear-cut and some which can't.

HOST JEFF GIANOLA: Governor, we have a follow-up question from another guest here in Portland....

CLINTON: ... I am very sympathetic to the people who have lost their jobs, but I think that to say that it's all because of the spotted owl, I think, is an overstatement. And I think what we've got to do is to try to make the forest an economic resource for the states of the Pacific Northwest as long as possible, and to preserve the remaining old growth forest as much as is possible.

HOST KATHY GOERTZEN: We have one more question in Portland. Go ahead, please.

TIMBER INDUSTRY WORKER: Governor, I work in the timber industry. My union supports a balanced solution to the crisis between jobs and the environment. Would you be willing to sit down and talk with my union to get a better understanding of how this crisis affects us?

CLINTON: Absolutely, I would. As I said, the thing that has really bothered me about this whole deal is how, looking over the last four or five years, how the parties have gotten off in armed camps, and it's been like trains running at a steel wall, just waiting for the crash to occur. And now the whole thing's been thrown into the courts, and all these timber tracts are basically impune from any sort of activity because they're tied up in the courts.

If I were president, let me say, I would be personally involved in trying to get all the parties together to try to work out a solution that was based on good forest health and forest management, recent regard for the biodiversity of the area, and the fact that you don't want the entire old growth forest to disappear, and a real plan for aggressive reforestation and economic diversification.

I think there is no single, simple answer, and I don't think there is a simple answer to this that's fair to everybody. And I'd be more than happy to sit down and meet with you folks when I come to Oregon, which won't be long. (Studio audience applause.)

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**Remarks by Governor Bill Clinton
Oregon Rally
Portland, OR
September 14, 1992**

Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Wow. Thank you very much. Thank you, Governor. Thank you Mr. Grife. Thank you Les AuCoin. I hope you'll be in the Senate and I'll be in the White House in January.

Four more months. That's a good sign. Thank you.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am delighted to be back in Oregon. This is a wonderful, not only large, but enthusiastic crowd and I can say this, of all the things that have ever been thrown at me, roses are the best. Thank you.

We are facing this election, a profound choice. One of the few things, with which, I agree with the President is that this is a big election with a big election with a big choice between two people with different philosophies; different approaches and I might add, different records.

It is amazing to me that after 804 days of denying that a recession exists. Here, fifty days before the election, my opponent has discovered a plan for America's renewal.

After four years of inaction in the economy, on everything from the log jam over economic issues on the Pacific Northwest of the timber industry to the first decline in industrial production in America's history. To the loss of 1.3 million manufacturing jobs and the fact that today, there has literally been a net decline in private sector jobs, under the Bush presidency, all of a sudden they are agreeing, to use their words, "to target America." Thanks a lot.

I say to you, my fellow Americans, whatever you do for a living, you can just look at the record of trickle-down economics. We tried it for a dozen years, their idea, that all you have to do is to keep taxes low on the wealthiest Americans and get out of the way and everything else will be fine.

In 1980, we had the highest wages in the world, now we're down to thirteenth and dropping.

Is that in support or opposition?

We've had a dozen years now that most Americans are literally working longer for less money than they were making when the Reagan-Bush-Quayle Regime was brought into power. And most people in Oregon are working harder for less money. Most people in Arkansas are and most people in the United States are.

Its just not an unemployment problem in this country. There's a problem of people working harder for less and paying more for health care, for housing, for education. And the middle class is paying more for taxes, while upper income people are paying less.

Our competitors in Germany and Japan and in the rest of Europe and the rest of Asia, many of them are going far, faster than we are. Why aren't we doing better? George Bush. Trickle-down. That's what is the problem.

And what we have to decide today is what we're going to do about it. You know what they want you to do about it. They want you to give them for more years. They say just give us for more years, it'll be different.

They say they've got new ideas. But today the Journal of Commerce said it's just a warmed over version of the things they've been trying but haven't worked.

And I'm telling you, we can do better.

This country did not become the greatest country in the world by denying our problems and dividing our people. We did not become a beacon of hope for the rest of the world by being weak at home and by sapping our economic strength and dividing ourselves over the most fundamental issues.

Did you see what they did at their convention? They spent the first two nights attacking my wife?

Their party chairman said that we weren't real Americans. You and I know that won't change this country.

They accused us of not having real families. One of them even said we ought to have a "religious war" in this country. They will do anything to stay in power but make you better off. That's what I think the purpose of political life is to enable everybody to move forward together. And that's what I want to do.

Let me tell you, we have a plan. Al Gore and I have a plan to put the American people first and bring the American economy back. It is a plan rooted in the realities

of global economic competition, a plan deeply rooted in my experience as a governor working for a dozen years on the receiving end of the Reagan-Bush-Quayle revolution.

It is a plan that recognizes that trickle-down economics do not work and that we cannot permit ourselves to ratify for four more years. We have to go forward with an approach that says what works is to invest and educate and take care of health care problems and put people together in partnerships so we can lift our human potential.

You know, this plan would say, for example: we would ask the wealthiest Americans to pay a little more because their taxes were cut while middle class taxes were raised for the last twelve years. But we'll also give people and companies more incentives. Incentives to reinvest in this country...in our jobs and our plants and our equipment and our businesses.

If you just take one aspect of this extremely complicated timber situation in the Pacific Northwest, consider this: we spend a hundred million dollars of tax dollars a year subsidizing the export of raw logs.

But this administration has opposed spending a hundred million dollars to give people incentives to modify the mills; to use second growth timber; to provide value added industries to use the logs here in America -- to provide retraining for workers in the Pacific Northwest -- to start new industries.

They have been against all of that. They have been against investing in our people and our future. We've got to invest.

The second thing we've got to do is to recognize that the world we're living in will require the average young person to change work at least eight times in a lifetime. We cannot afford to have anything less than the best system of educating and training our people in the world.

And that means a lot of things to me. But among other things, it means that every person who gets out of high school who doesn't go on to a college, should have access to at least two years to a community college or in some other apprenticeship training program to get a good job, not a dead end job.

It means when national policies force people to lose jobs, they have a right to intensive retraining to find new jobs and new economic opportunities in the economy tomorrow.

It means that we should open the doors of college education to all Americans.

It means that everybody under our plan will be able to borrow the money to finance a college education and pay it back in one of two ways--either as a small percentage of their income over time, or even better, by working for two years for



**Remarks by Governor Bill Clinton
A Conversation with Timber Family Workers
Portland, OR
September 14, 1992**

Worker:

Due to the low housing starts in 1990, 1991 that kept the prices from getting critical because there is always a backlog of federal sales that the mills have. Now, they're running out. So, when it does hit and when all this lumber is needed now, prices will be out of reach for people who want to build houses, like our friends in Florida and the rest of the nation. But, I think, in my mind you might be getting to automation.

Governor Clinton:

How much does that have to do with it?

Worker:

I would like to talk about automation. I started, like I said, thirty-two years ago, full time. When I started they burnt up the bark and the edgings, where the boards go through the edger and created pollution, of course, smoke, wig-worm edgers. When the logs go through the barker, now, the bark goes through the power house to provide power for the whole mill, plus we sell to the power company.

The sawdust goes into another whole plant that's created by automation, particle board is made down there...chips, of course, into pulp.

We are getting, probably forty percent, out of a log now than we did when I first started. This is automation. Without automation you can't compete in any business. I'm sure you people know that as well as I do.

So, automation hasn't played the big role that a lot of people would like for you to believe. Although, it has cut some jobs in some areas. You gain jobs and higher tech jobs in other areas and whole new plants.

Someone mentioned. Was it Maxie working in a [blue lamp]?

We, for years, when I started, we made a lot of big timbers across the big building

and everything. They have gone in specializing in specialty things they use in [fell] through lumber yards—sixty foot, seventy foot, where they can just go, if you want to buy a piece, you just cut it off with a chain saw. They have done well in that area.

The plywood plant, they specialized for several years in quarter inch AB plywood, which they became a major manufacturer in the nation, out there. And they are doing some other plywood now. The green and the....can peel eight, nine or ten foot logs. And they're putting, almost a million dollars into their grave system this winter.

This company has modernized, over the fifty years they have been in business and kept going. They've been a good citizen, there in Springfield. And they have treated their people pretty good, too.

I really enjoyed working there. I was among a good company and good people. So.....

Worker:

We got an interesting range of folks here. I mean, to see, Ed, sort of on the edge. You've made the transition. Trace and [Darrell] struggling. Max has got a good lifetime out of it.

I guess. They're a couple of things. I would like to explore. I would like to explore a little bit of your problem. You've got a problem because you got a problem talking to Ed with the fact that we can't get you into the program soon enough. You're patient. That's good. But we want to get you in. And we want to examine that.

Frank, you're talking a little bit about the problem getting your business up and going. What do you....?

Frank:

I have...I need to get a small business loan. And I found that's a lot harder than it is than what I was told. (Inaudible...) They told me if I wanted to take small business classes....So, I paid and took the classes and found out there isn't much of a chance in getting a loan.

Governor Clinton:

Why did they tell you that? Why did they tell you that there wasn't much of a chance in getting a loan?

Frank:

They told me money is hard to come by is what they told me. And it is hard to come by.

Clinton:

Have you established a market for your product? You have, haven't you?

Frank:

Well, I've only been in business for two months. And its working out pretty good. Its been growing. It kind of grows in waves. One week, you don't get too much. Then the week you do, it's more business than you can handle. So, I think it's just going to take time, especially educating the public on plastic things that can be repaired now, you know, like, motorcycle fenders and four-wheel fenders, [Harvey] plastic holding tanks; and this really would be good...canoes, boogie boards, just about anything you could think of, you know.

Worker:

No ads here, Frank.

Governor Clinton:

Let me ask you something. Now, that you're out of this industry, but you know it's still important to families in Oregon and Washington and throughout the country. What are your general feelings about what we ought to do?

You know, you have to have....The federal government owns so much of this land. And right now, because there has been no resolution of it for thirty-three of the last forty-eight months all the federal timber sales have been tied up in court.

So, you've got the worst of all. In other words, you've got a situation, now that's worse than what anybody proposes to be done. In other words, you take the worst, from the point of view the most protective plan of the (oak grove forest), you know from the point of view of the forest and the owls. You're worse off now, than that because all these sales are all tied up in court.

So, since you're out of it and you're looking back on it, you're thinking ahead, you know what this state ought to like, ten years from now, twenty years from now. Just generally, if you're giving advice to Peter and to me about what kind of policies we ought to try to pursue, what would you say?

Worker:

Well, I think they just need to create more jobs. I really don't know how to go about it other than what I'm now doing. I'm doing my best to..... If this business of mine takes off, maybe I can put some people to work on this.

You know, I was born and raised here and I have a lot of friends here and I made a lot of friends in school and I really do care about them very much and I care about Oregon a lot---the beauty of the country. I don't like clear cutting but I like jobs and I guess it's going to be up to you to come up with a solution. I sure hope we can work something out where we can all have a job... A good paying job, not five dollars an hour. I mean, something we can support our families.

The way it works now, it takes the man and wife both to work to make ten dollars an hour. Its terrible not to have a future to look forward to or not to have any medical

insurance. Like, at my age, I shouldn't have to be....I've put in a lot of hard time work, already. I shouldn't have to start all over again. But it's been very beneficial to me. As far as coming up with a solution....

Worker:

I would like to comment on that, if I might. When you're elected President, I would like you to possibly start your [timbersome] early, so when Congress comes back in January, we can go full steam ahead on this.

There is legislation that has been drafted by labor and Mr. [Defoezo] is a co-sponsor. In the House, it's a Forest and Protection Act, twenty-four sixty-three. And in the Senate, it's Federal Lands and Family Protection Act, eleven fifty-six.

As you noticed in both bills, it's family and forest. And this legislation would create balance. It would set aside more land for the owls. It would open up logging so we could have a sustainable level of logging.

And I do mean sustain level because we do know that we have to have a sustained level. It's federal law. And I do honestly believe that these two bills—well, it's one bill, in the House and Senate, would give us the relief we do honestly need and would give us the environment that we have to have.

Some people have portrayed us throughout the nation as being environmentally poor people...drones of the timber industry and things of this nature. We're environmentalists. We're all environmentalists, here. But we are for sound environmental practices.

I think we've gone through so much extreme--that it's gone through such a political football and we're the ones getting kicked that I don't know exactly what you can do to get this started, unless you can help get some of these bills through.

Governor Clinton:

I've got some ideas. We have some people from the national, as well as the local press here. And since we do, I think it might be helpful if maybe, Peter....Could you just take two minutes to summarize what the bill does?

Peter:

Well, there's a large number of bills pending before the Congress. [Darrell] referred to one I've written on my own, which...you know...(Inaudible) But there are a lot of factors in common. One is, you set aside some additional old groves, as you all admitted needs to be done to protect owls and a whole lot of associated values. We're beginning to see problems--fishery and our salmon. So we set aside additional areas.

We changed our management practices on a large portion of the remaining land. But the key is we're going to manage in those other areas. And so, you've got your

reserves. You've got managed areas. And they are going to be managed differently and more sensibly than in the past.

And the other components of the bill are:, there is a very strong component, which in fact, I sat down and worked with a lot of my friends in labor on, for--we're admitting that there is going to be displacement. There has already been and there's going to be more to get full funding and to get a really robust system and retraining program going.

We've got provisions in the bill to give us some assurance of revenues for our county because we're so dependent as you pointed out, Governor. You're well versed in this. More than half our land is owned by the federal government.

We can't tax it in any other way. If we don't get some return or some revenue sharing from the federal government since revenue sharing has gone away, we're in deep trouble with our schools and roads.

So, and finally, I think there's a final point in all the bills. These are in common in all the bills. There's a difference over how much to set aside. Obviously, there's differences over each of these points. But these are different in each of these bills.

But the final point is that none of us is exactly sure what the solution is including the scientists who have reviewed this. And what they are suggesting is this would be an interim program while we go farther with an impartial scientific study and set long term management goals and guidelines and revise all of our forest and interior (inaudible...)implants.

These things are in common in all the bills. And if we could just move toward our commonalities instead of the divisions, we would be getting somewhere.

Worker:

You know, Governor Clinton, I think, what the people of the Northwest are after is we need a balance because we have to...in order to make sense in harvesting timbers so that we can replant and regrow for future homes for our children and our grandchildren. It's really difficult, when every time we turn around, there's someone trying to stop us from logging.

And we're all being cheated. Not just here in the Northwest, but it's raising the prices on everybody's houses from coast to coast. With a balance, which what this twenty-four sixty three does for us. Everybody can get along with their lives and feel more secure about what tomorrow is going to be.

Worker:

Isn't that where the key is [Tracey]? I think [Darrell] is one of the guys said to me coming out of the mill one day, is that we need some certainty here. We know things are going to change. We know harvest levels are going to come down but we need

to know where they are headed; where they are going to be and we need some certainty and we need a little bit of help. I mean, that's what I'm hearing from [Teresa].

Clinton:

Let me just point out what I think the president's role ought to be in all of this. I think...because, the reason I thought we ought to have a summit after the election and come up here and get all the parties to sit down is that I think right now we've got the worst of all worlds.

You've got all the timber sales that have been tied up in court for thirty-three months. That is the worst of all worlds. You can't get any worse than that. No matter what your perspective is that's wrong. That's not good for the environment. And it's terrible for the economy. And it's not right.

The second thing that I have noticed is that this is a president's job. Nobody else can do this job. But there has been widespread disagreement among the federal agencies. You've got the Fish and Wildlife Service. You've got the Bureau of Land Management. You've got the Interior Department. Who else is involved?

Peter:

Forest Service...(inaudible)

Clinton:

Agriculture, EPA. The national government ought to have a position. They shouldn't be virtually suing one another. Everybody's working in the same government. That's another thing.

You're entitled to know that there is a coherent, consistent position from the national government about how these lands are going to be handled. And then, I think, I won't take credit for this phrase because I got it from Peter, but I want to go back to something you said.

I think that our policy ought to be no net loss of jobs. That is, in the last three and half years, forty-six thousand jobs have been lost in the Pacific Northwest.

If you take the second plan that came out of the so called "God-Squad" that came out of the [Luohong] Plan, they say it will be another seventeen thousand jobs. So, the issue is not so much will some jobs be lost. Yes, they will. The issue, it seems to me, let's look at where we are with the forest. We can't do anything about what wasn't planted ten, twenty or thirty years ago that might should have been planted. We can't go back and redo history.

And figure out what is the right thing to do for a long term sustainable forest so that you can keep people working at a steady level. And preserve the necessary diversity to guarantee you a healthy forest to do the things everybody wants over the long run.

And when we figure that out, we ought to invest whatever it takes to try to recreate the economy here around that core decision. And let me just give you two or three examples.

If you set aside some land, a lot of that is going to need to be restored. That will create jobs if you hire people to do it and train them properly. It's my understanding, this is something that's foreign to me because this is not an issue I face at home that a lot of the sawmills in this state and in Washington are not geared to cut second growth forest trees. They just are basically structured for the oak groove forest.

We spend a hundred million dollars a year more or less in subsidizing the exports of raw logs out of the Pacific Northwest. And if we spent half of that, just think of it, giving investment tax credits to mills to retool; to the timber companies to add value to product here in America to put even more people to work in the diversity that you were talking about; to provide for full funding of the worker retraining program so that people like you would not be told there's a waiting list.

If national policy puts you out of a job, national policy ought to put you back in one, that's my theory. In other words, if we make a decision that we simply can't sustain 1980 level yields but we want a constant yield so everybody can predict it. Then, we ought to have a reinvestment policy in you that guarantees you that.

And then there ought to be some access to capital for people who start small business. These are the kinds of things that seems to me that would bring some stability and predictability back into people lives.

The one thing I can't promise you to do. I can't promise to make things the way they once were. We're not going back to that.

We're living in a world where the average eighteen year old is going to change the nature of jobs eight times in a lifetime, even if they stay with the same company, because of the diversity.

But what's happened because we haven't thought this through, not just in timber, but the economy generally, must Americans are working harder today for less money than they were ten years ago. Almost all the growth in wealth in America in the 1980s was from a second person in the home going to work or from people working longer hours.

And we simply can't continue on this path, where we let people stay out of work, six, eight months. When they do get a job, they are making five or six bucks an hour where once they made fifteen. That's what I want to turn around.

I guess, what I'm telling you, the reason I called for this summit on the forest issue up here is that I think we're going to have to decide what the national government position is between all these different bureaucracies. We've got to get the timber that

ought to be out of court. We've got to get this issue out of court.

And it's not just the endangered species act there all kinds of other acts. The national law..., Peter and I were talking about the national law that governs over all matters of the forest is more responsible than the Endangered Species Act for tying a lot of these tracks up.

And then we've got to have a no net job loss policy. It's going to say if we lose jobs in the mills, we lose jobs in the woods, we're going to put people back to work either rebuilding the forest or in incentives to retool the mills or adding value to the timber here at home or training them fully and completely to go back to work.

And in the meantime, we're going to have to take into account the cost of money to state and local government in the school districts. Because, all of this again, I would say, is a product of national policy. When the national government does something to you there ought to be some obligation on the national government to have a no net loss of jobs to let people make a living and go on.

So, that's just a general outline kind of where I think we ought to go. I don't think that the way this thing has been presented here's the jobs versus the owls. Then, if that's the dilemma, no one would ever win that argument.

In other words, we can cut out every tree, if you want to. You could clear the whole forest in five years and put everybody to work. You would have a negative unemployment rate in Oregon. And then, you'll be back, worse off than you were in the beginning.

So, what we have to do is make the best decision we can about what a sustainable yield is. What is a reasonable sustainable yield that preserves the genuine forest help. And I really want to take it out of this political impasse. I mean, I hate this. This has been bad for everybody, what's been going on in the last three and a half years.

We ought to take the best scientific data we have for what constitutes overall forest help in the sustainable yield. Go after it. Pursue it. Put the people back to work in the forest and in the mills that are going to be able to get there once you get this out of court. And do something with all the other communities and all the other people to help them go forward.

But I do think there is a part of money there that Congress has. And I know it's somewhat controversial. But, this is what we spent...a hundred million dollars a year subsidizing exports of raw logs and we ought to take a good chunk of that and subsidize the people living in Northwest. Get them in a position to add value to those logs here or to modify the mills or to do some other work. That's what I think.

Peter:

I've already got the bill drafted.

Worker:

Could I respond to some of your statements, governor?

Clinton:

Yeah.

Worker:

It's true there has been logs exported in the past off of federal state lands in Oregon and there's some being exported off of state lands in Washington, which of course, finance some of their schools. I believe twenty-five percent. And this is fine.

As a worker, I certainly, don't want raw logs, even off of private lands to be exported. But we must realize that most of the logs being exported now, all of them in Oregon are off of private lands. And Peter has been trying to come up with something palatable so that we don't say you can not do this.

Everybody always looks at the big companies that export. But sometimes we don't realize, like in Oregon, there are twenty-five thousand small wood lot owners. So, if we can keep the logs here, it's going to be fine.

And one thing, this problem is already starting to dissolve itself because the cost of timber is so high. Even our company has bought some logs that we've earmarked for export of that were private logs.

But one thing that's also happening now, is that private companies' timber is being tied up so severely. Our company, the company I work for was buying from Weyehouser, now they don't have enough logs to supply us because they have to use what they have which is about half, from what I understand that isn't tied up with owls to supply their own mills, the ones they have left.

Worker:

I taught retooling...retooling we have. The industry, the ones that haven't aren't running. We've got a small log mill capable of producing hundreds of thousands of board (inaudible...) per day. It's down.

We're cutting medium size logs. And we have been cutting second groove timber for years and years and years. We cut well over fifty percent, well, higher than that, of second groove timber.

There has been a lot of replanting. People don't realize this, across the nation, they think that once it's cut, it's done and gone and there you go. And we know in Arkansas, there isn't any oak groove. Correct me if I'm wrong. And you're fighting the red headed woodpecker or something back there.

But we are retooling. We're getting more out of the logs. I think the question being is how much land do we really have to lock up. The more you lock up, the harder it

is to sustain any kind of a cut. Peter go ahead, I'm sorry.

Peter:

Just two points. The governor, he is a real quick study. He's on to something that most people around the nation don't even know about. The hundred million he's talking about is a subsidy that comes through the tax system to actually encourage the export of logs. We have a tax code, now, that actually....

Clinton:

I'm not stopping people from doing it. My question is if it's their land, they ought to have the right to sell their logs to whomever wants to buy it. I'm against any kind of....I'm not talking about that.

There is a federal program, an actual tax subsidy for the exports of (inaudible...) The point I'm trying to make is that it goes to the private landowners on the private land.

The point I'm trying to make is if we're doing that, shouldn't we now look at spending some of that tax subsidy to help them modernize and diversify and add to the value of logs here at home? Shouldn't we subsidize different behavior that will maintain the job base better? That's the only thing I'm saying.

I think it's their trees. If they want to sell their own trees, they ought to be able to.

Worker:

This is pretty recent information.

Clinton:

And it's interesting. Because I'm basically a big supporter of export programs. My state couldn't survive without the farm export programs. And I don't think there was any evil intent behind this program. I think it was a good thing to help America export its natural resources.

But since we're spending so much on this now; and the point I'm trying to make is if we divert some of this money to help to rebuild a new and different and more labor intensive, value added timber economy in the Pacific Northwest, it might be a better expenditure of the taxpayer dollar. Or if we diverted some of it to help make sure this man doesn't have to wait too long to get retrained.

See, everybody else loses if you're out of work for a year. It costs everybody else money.

Worker:

You can't pay your taxes if you're not making a living.

Governor, I really, on behalf of the people of the fourth district of Oregon and the

small representative group we've got today that has come from the industries that's impacted.

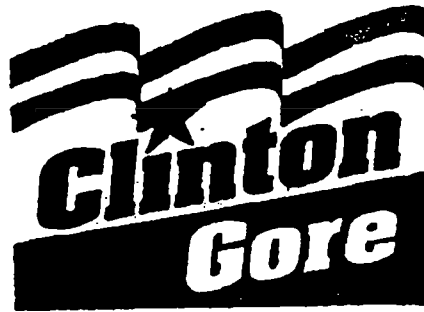
I want to thank you for taking time in the middle of a very tough campaign to sit down with us; sit down with me on the plane and to hear a bit and also fulfill that promise you made during the Townhall. I try to fulfill all the promises I make during the Townhall, too. Sometimes, you get a little bit over subscribed. I really appreciate the fact that you took the time to come today and I think it's significant.

Clinton:

I just want to say, first of all, I want to thank you. I've learned a lot, just listening to your stories. And they're important. And again, just let me say, if I win this race in fifty odd days, I am determined to break this log jam. You are entitled, at least to have all these settled government agencies on the same side to have a coherent policy and have a commitment to your region and to the people here that resolves this in a fair and balanced way. I think we can do it.

And all I can tell you is this is not just an election year deal with me. Maybe because I've been a governor. I couldn't let anything fester this long and survive. I couldn't do my business this way. And so, we can all argue around the edges of this problem on how much you set aside and how much you this....But what we desperately need is a resolution of it.

Oregon needs it. Washington needs it. The whole Pacific Northwest needs it. And I can assure you, I will remember what you all said to me. I won't forget. And thank you, host, thank you. Did you plant this tree? And this one you planted? It looks nice to me. Thank you very much.



**Remarks by Governor Bill Clinton
Fall Festival
National Balloon Classic Field
Indianola, IA
September 27, 1992**

Thank you. Thank you very, very much. Ladies and gentlemen, I'm glad to be back in Iowa again. When I say things like, George Bush, squeal like a pig under a gate, people know what I'm talking about here.

When I say I'm happier than a hog in slop, nobody thinks I'm being crude.

And when I tell you I'm going to give you your country back, I hope you can believe me.

You know, I always love coming to Iowa, I always have. I'm proud to be here with the kind of people that you put up and the kind of people you're going to elect. I'm going to have to ask you, please, please elect Elaine Baxter and Jean Lloyd Jones. We need them in Congress and we've got a lot of work to do.

You know, I kind of like Jean's speeches. If I were Grassley, I'd be careful what bills I introduced from now on.

You want to know the saddest thing about--I mean, I'm going to give her her next line for that speech. She said Charles Grassley introduced four different times a bill to declare a day to remind us about osteoporosis, and he did it in four different years. You know what the really sad thing is? George Bush vetoed a bill this year to do something about osteoporosis, and that's the difference. They talk about it, but they never do anything about it. You name it, whatever it is.

They're out there making these arguments this year that we just ought to vote for him because what he says sounds right. Reminds me about that sign on the old country road: George Jones, veterinarian, taxidermist. Either way, you get your dog back.

They really don't know the difference, but we do.

I tell you what. I love these signs out here. There's a sign out there that says, Real Men Eat Broccoli. Hillary's a Babe. I like that one. I'm Not Tired and I'm Not Lazy, I'm Just Bushed. Family Values Equals Family Leave. Pork Producers for Clinton.

There's a lot of good signs out here. You know, a woman stopped me on the way up here and she said, I have not voted in 20 years, but I don't like what's happening to my country and I'm going to vote for you and Al Gore this time, my first vote in 20 years.

I want to thank all the veterans' leaders who are here who met me up there--look at them standing there, who are going to vote for us and our ticket this year.

And I want to say a special word about this ERA because, you know, Pat Robertson wrote a letter about this. You know Pat Robertson. He also wrote the Republican platform.

And old Pat--you know, Pat Robertson and Pat Buchanan and Jerry Falwell basically wrote the Republican platform, spent the first two nights up there in Houston running against my wife. I wanted to send Bush a letter and suggest that he just go on and file for first lady if that's what he felt the election was about.

But I can tell you one thing. If he thinks he can win an argument with her, he's got another thing coming. I've been trying for 20 years.

Anyway, old Pat Robertson sent a letter around, you know, about the time he was writing the Republican platform and said that everybody who's for that ERA was trying to break up families, destroy children and practice witchcraft. And that's about the way they think. They've gotten away with calling names so long, they've forgotten what it's like to have to contest over real issues.

And I want to talk to you today about some real issues in rural America and the rest of America. Before I do, I've got to say one thing, though. You know, Tom Harkin was too delicate to mention it, but I think this is where he declared for president a year ago. And he like to beat my brains out a time or two in that race.

But you know something? I want to read you something that your senator said. I like to make fun of, you know, Tom gets up here and tells these

stories. Every time you hear him talk, you're convinced he was born in a log cabin he built himself.

But anyway I want to read this to you. Now, this is not joke--listen to this. After the New Hampshire primary, Tom Harkin said--and I quote: "Success or failure in politics or life isn't tested by whether you stumble a little on your way to your goal--everyone does. The test is, do you get up? The test is, how do you get up?"

Well, my friends, when this primary process was over and I had somehow managed to survive, the thing that I admired the most I think was the way Tom Harkin got up.

He got up fighting for agriculture and jobs and health care and research in new areas of high technology to solve problems and create high-wage jobs, just like he fought to pass the Americans with Disabilities Act.

More than any other participant in the primary process, as soon as he was no longer in it, he remembered his pledge to do what he could to get George Bush out of the White House and he campaigned for me all across this country. He said over and over and over again: I got into this race, not just to win an election.

And as we come down to the last 37 days of what has been a long and hard-fought campaign, I feel better knowing that I'm going to have Tom Harkin fighting with me all the way to the White House and beyond November to change this country and make it a better place.

Make no mistake about it, this election is about whether we as a nation are really going to start fighting again, are really going to have the courage to change again. It's about whether we'll do less talk about our problems and make more progress towards solving them. It's about whether we're going to step up to the bat as generations before us have always done and make tomorrow better than today.

Last night in Washington, D.C., I attended a dinner for the Congressional Black Caucus, and I went over to shake hands with Magic Johnson, a man I admire very much, -- who said he resigned from the presidential AIDS Commission because the president had dropped the ball. My fellow Americans, I may not make every decision right, I'll sure make some mistakes, but if you elect me on November 3rd, I will not drop the ball.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Quayle have given us a program that promises no change, a program that is a rehash of the same failed trickle-down economics of the

last 12 years. It's even hard to know whether they mean that or not, because in Time magazine just a few days ago a top administration official was quoted as saying "It doesn't much matter what's in our plan because we don't plan to follow through on it anyway."

We are tired of four years of cynical manipulation at election time of our feelings, of rhetoric that divides us and diverts our attention. The time has come to fight for real change for you and for all the people of this country.

One of the things that I have learned as I've gone across this great land of ours, which now has 150 different racial and ethnic groups in it, as I've taken my bus trips to the red clay of south Georgia, where I met a 77-year-old woman who's going to vote for the first time in her life for our ticket, or through inner city areas in Cleveland, Ohio, and East St. Louis, or way up to the Pacific Northwest, I have learned that we're all still pretty much the same. We're a lot more like one another than we think we are. Almost all of us get up every day and go to work and do our best; we want our parents to be cared for in their old age; we want our children to have a brighter future. We don't want anybody to give us anything, but we want partners to help lift us up, to give us a chance to make the most of our own lives. I hear it everywhere I go.

And, you know, this country has been around for more than 200 years because every time we had to make fundamental change somehow we found the courage and wisdom, and maybe a little grace from God, to do it. But we did. When we became one nation from 13 colonies--that's something we take for granted now, but if you go back and read history, our written Constitution and the fact that we came together is a miracle. When we stayed together during the Civil War and Abraham Lincoln gave his life for the Union, we take it for granted now--but he was elected with only 39 percent of the vote. When we came out of the Depression and World War II, we take it for granted now, but we forget that when Roosevelt was elected president, one in four Americans were out of work. And in my little state more than half the people were below the poverty line. We forget that when Winston Churchill fought alone in World War II, Britain didn't even win a battle for two years.

We take for granted all these things that have happened in our country's history, but they weren't foreordained; they happened because the American people, every time the chips were down, had the courage to change. And that is what we are being called upon to do again today in this election.

We did not become the greatest country in human history because we listened

to people who told us that things could get worse. We listened to people who told us that things could be better. I'm telling you, my running mate, Al Gore--by the way, let me ask you something.

Next time you hear Bush say this election's about trust, say, well, you and Clinton have only made one decision in common, and his was Al Gore. I think he did a better job.

But any way the other day Al and I were on the stump together and Gore gave a little line that I thought was good, so I'm going to repeat it now. He said, you know, here we are in America where jobs are down and the deficit is up, where incomes are down and poverty is up, where productivity is down and all of our problems are up, and he said, you know, everything in America that ought to be up is down and everything that ought to be down is up--they've got it upside down, and we're going to turn it right side up.

You know, he went on to say that at these Republican rallies when they chant out drearily "Four more years!" it sounds more like a threat than a promise.

I have to tell you, you know, that Bush has spent a lot of time telling everybody I come from a small rural state. I rest my case.

I went to Maine and Vermont and New Hampshire yesterday and I'm in Iowa today and I'm on my way to South Dakota. I think there's a lot to be said for small rural states and the values we have and the things we do.

We know that farmers and [REDACTED] and small business people in little communities have done a lot to build this country, to feed America and the world. And unlike Mr. Bush we want your sacrifices, your values and your commitments to be acknowledged by your government not just at election time but every day. The president, you know, has discovered rural America now just in the last few weeks. He didn't understand how we needed to sell pork to Russia but he was sure glad to throw a little pork around right here before the election.

I came here to tell you that in my administration farm families will be able to make a profit again selling pork and beef and corn and soybeans here and around the world.

And for all of his last-minute moves, Mr. Bush can't deny what we all know: most Americans on the farm and in the factory and in businesses are working harder today for less money than they were making 10 years ago. That is a fact that he cannot deny.

I got into this race for president because I wanted to see our country get moving again. I think it's time for a change away from trickle-down economics, not the change he accuses us of. We're not the tax-and-spend crowd. It's time for a new direction, to invest in our country again, in our jobs, in our incomes, in our farms and in our futures. It's time to educate and train our people and to do that instead of just talking about it.

It's time to face the deficit by cutting inessential spending, reducing defense where we can and asking the wealthiest Americans to pay their fair share because their taxes have gone down while the middle class people's taxes have gone up.

And it's time to say that we want the promise of America to be felt everywhere in America, not just in the places that are doing well, but in the rural areas and the inner cities, too. Everywhere in America where people are willing to work hard and play by the rules, they ought to have a chance to find their just reward.

My own state, like yours, was nearly devastated during the Reagan-Bush years of trickle-down. It started on the farms and it spread to the small towns and it spread to our cities. Our farmers and bankers and small business people had to sit down and make some tough decisions. We weren't getting any help from the national government and we knew it, but we decided to do what we could together.

So I cleared away the hurdles to direct access in my office, and I went to work to change our farm foreclosure laws in the '80s, to increase farm loans, to start a new program for first-time farmers because the average farmer is nearly 60 years old today, to try to restart small businesses and little factories in rural areas, and to put new investment into places that had been long forgotten, investments in roads and bridges and water and waste water and sewer systems and community development, investments in recreational opportunities even in our tiny towns, and commitments to bring health care services back to people in rural areas, in our schools and in public health networks.

I tried to respond to the problems that people were having when their incomes were dropping like a rock and there was no national response for a decade.

Our folks were tough and smart, just like you are. They didn't ask for anything in the way of a handout, but they did want a hand up. And I did my best to give it to them in Arkansas.

Our farm income has rebounded more than the national average, jobs are up in rural areas. Mr. Bush won't tell you this when he files around dumping on my record. He'd probably rather fly around and do it than debate me doing it. I reckon that's why I can't find him.

But our state ranked first in the country last year in job growth. We had more private sector jobs created in Arkansas since George Bush became president than the entire country. In fact, there's been a reduction in private sector employment in America. The only increase we've had in employment's in the government that he claims to hate so much.

We've maintained the second lowest tax burden in the country and we've started to move forward again. It wasn't a miracle. It was just progress through hard work and partnerships, through a caring heart and a clear head on the part of a lot of people.

And that is what I want you to embrace today. Mr. Bush will not change with the times, but I will. I want to put government back on the side of ordinary people, whether they work on farms or ranches or in businesses or factories. I believe that together we can build something to be proud of. I'm a builder, not a wrecker.

I am sick and tired of the Washington blame game and the finger pointing and the paralysis. I think it's time we got up off our duffs and went to work to bring this country back and make something of it again.

And I'll tell you something else. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] where people have proved year in and year out that they will work for everything they get. I think we can do better than corn and soybean prices going down, I think we can do better than declining farm incomes and better than a farm bill that has been mismanaged by people who never wanted to see it work.

I think we can cut the mountain of red tape and regulation and paper work and overemphasis on more and more credit that is at the heart of the farm policies of the Bush administration.

You know, these guys say they hate big government. The Heritage Foundation, a conservative foundation, says that government regulation and paperwork has gone up more under George Bush than any president for 20

years. Give me a chance to cut it for the farmers of America, and I will.

I believe we can make the 1990 farm bill work if we have somebody who cared enough to manage it properly and understood what its provisions were supposed to do and understood how it was supposed to promote decent supply management and reasonable incomes and a vigorous opportunity to export, but you're not going to get it out of this administration.

He's had his chance to put the government on his side, and he didn't. Give me a chance and I will.

You just look. Mr. Bush drones on and on about how he's an outward-looking president and he believes in free markets, he believes in exports. But look at his record on agricultural issues. He promised to expand farm exports, but when opportunities come, he just sort of hems and haws about them.

Look at this. We had a chance to sell 30,000 metric tons of pork to Russia, but George Bush sat on the deal for eight months, waiting to turn it into politics.

We had a chance to sell massive amounts of grain to Russia, grain from Iowa, rice from Arkansas, but he would have had to extend credits. That's what they're there for. He sat on it and diddled around with it, and finally, other countries got the sale and our farmers got the shaft. I think we can do better, and I will.

He also seems to think that trade is a one-way street. Last year alone, trade barriers cost our oilseed producers \$2 billion. Now, there's nothing wrong with the law. The law today gives George Bush the weapons he needs to level the playing field, but he always puts them in mothballs.

In Georgia, I was told a sad tale of how the administration would not protect the American consumers from peanuts that were tainted. In Michigan, we find over and over again how George Bush's Commerce Department reversed a decision of established law that led to the destruction of the American market or a major part of it for multi-purpose vehicles.

We have a law. I am for expanded trade, folks. I believe in more sales. And if we're going to sell more, we've got to buy more, but it is a two-way street. The American people deserve the chance to have their products sold around the world, too, on terms that are fair to everybody.

The European Community, on the flimsiest of excuses, is keeping our pork

out. No amount of pork barrel the president spreads around in the last 50 days of this election can remove from him the responsibility to challenge the Europeans on that issue, to challenge the Japanese on the \$10 billion worth of trade barriers that still exist, to say we want more trade and we'll buy more from you, but give us a fair shot, give us a fair break. We're working hard and we expect to be treated in way that really, really represents fair trade as well as free trade.

Look at the export enhancement program. A few days ago, the president goes up to South Dakota to tell the wheat farmers that in all of his majesty, he's going to let them take advantage of the export enhancement program.

Now, keep in mind, Congress authorized that program a long time ago. And keep in mind, Mr. Bush let the best time to use the export enhancement program pass, right? You know that, don't you? He didn't use the program when it was best for the markets and best for the farmers. He held it back and let the farmers suffer and let the markets go until it was best for him, to keep his job right here before the election.

I won't give you election year farm politics. I'll give you a farm policy that'll be there year in and year out, day in and day out. What's best for you, not what's best for me.

You know, the other day, there leaked out a memo from the Bush campaign from Clayton Yeutter, who used to be the secretary of agriculture and was head of the Republican Committee, and the memo said, I just can't believe all those farmers aren't grateful for all that money we gave them. That's what the letter said, it said, I just can't believe it.

I'll tell you why. Because farmers are smart. They understand markets and production cycles, they understand calendars and months, and they know when you're opening the door for them as opposed to opening the door for you. And that deal in South Dakota was the president using a program that a month earlier he recommended eliminating, to open the door for his own reelection, not for the welfare of the farmers of this country. And you know it and so do the other farmers in America.

There is no policy in this country to add to the value of farm products, and we have to do better. We have to do more to add to the value of our farm products and sell value-added farm products around the world, and use more here at home.

I believe that so far, George Bush has made the wrong choice on ethanol,

and let me tell you why. Instead of standing for energy security and higher corn prices and more jobs for states like ours, he stood for the big oil companies and for more methanol, most of which is produced in Middle East.

I believe we can find a way to deal with the environmental objections which have been raised to ethanol usage. After all, there are states, like Colorado, which are already using significant amounts of ethanol in their fuel. And if you'll give me a chance to serve, I'll bring the EPA and the Agriculture Department and all the people together. We will do the research we need to hammer out the difficulties here. We'll resolve it and we'll use ethanol as a part of our nation's energy security future.

We'll do the same with biotechnology. Look at the things we could do with farm products: biodegradable plastics, soybean-based inks, industrial oils, lubricants, bio-fuels. We can drive up incomes and profits for decades to come in states like yours and mine and create businesses that will stay in smaller communities if we have a little vision and we have the kind of the research and development and technology spreading we need.

That's what a national government ought to be doing. That's what our competitors are doing. Give Bill Clinton and Al Gore a chance, and we'll do it, too.

There's something else I want to say that goes beyond the farm issue. I tried to offer this country an overall plan to change America, a plan that's been endorsed by eight Nobel Prize-winning economists, a plan that was endorsed by the heads of 21 fast-growing high-tech companies in California. Two-thirds of the executives were Republicans. It won the endorsement of 400 business leaders in Chicago last week, over a third of them were Republicans. It won the endorsement of Admiral William Crowe who was the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under Presidents Reagan and Bush but who wants his country to face the problems before it.

We have got to use this election to say we're going to depart from trickle-down economics, to go back to invest and educate and face our problems.

I just want to say two other things about two other issues that are very important to me. One is health care.

We will never get control of our government deficit, restore health to our manufacturing sector, stability to our small business sector or security to our farmers until we finally, finally join the ranks of every other advanced country in the world to control health care costs and provide basic health

care to all of our people.

A fine doctor in this state, Dr. Steve Gleason, has worked with many other physicians and health care providers here to help me develop a national health care strategy. I announced it last week before the Merck Drug Company up in New Jersey, one of the most profitable companies in America, but they kept drug prices in line with inflation for three years now--and everybody else ought to do the same thing.

My plan reserves your right to pick your doctor, to use your hospital; it preserves the private medical system. But it controls health care costs for all Americans, not just those who get Medicare and Medicaid--but for all Americans. And it says we are going to have a basic package of health care that everybody gets--no more two-tiered health systems. And it cleans up tens of billions of dollars in unnecessary money we're now wasting on insurance and administration and government regulation and puts that into covering people who don't have health insurance.

It sets up a framework within which we can give our elderly people the chance to have a long-term care plan that doesn't require them to spend themselves into poverty and to go into a nursing home. They can get something more and different from that at an earlier point.

And it will save hundreds of billions of dollars for the public and the private sector between now and the end of the decade. I'm telling you if you brought health care costs in line with inflation it would save more money for new jobs and new investment than the investment tax credit or the capital gains tax or anything you could do to the tax code. Bringing health costs into line with inflation will not only make it possible for people to secure their own lives, it will revitalize the economy.

And let me say one thing to the farmers in the audience. Under our plan we're going to let the farmers and the small business people of this country have access to buy into big pools of health insurance so they can get the same cost opportunities that people who work for big companies get today.

The last thing I want to say to you is that no president can promise you any economic opportunity that you are not prepared to seize. Iowa knows as well as any state in the country the importance, the surpassing importance, of education. It is time we had an education president who is worthy of that title.

I want to acknowledge the presence in the crowd today before I close the president of the National Education Association, Keith Geiger from

Michigan--raise your hand there.

I offer the American people a plan for lifetime learning, teach everybody with a job to read in the next five years, give every adult a chance to get a high school education. Every young person who doesn't go to a four-year college, give them two years of further apprenticeship training so they can get good jobs, not dead-end jobs.

Open the doors of college education to all Americans-- don't run people off because they cannot afford it.

Think of this. I want the American people to have access to a national trust fund out of which any person can borrow the money to finance a college education, and then pay it back either as a small percentage of their income at tax time, so they can't beat the bill, or, even better, by working for a couple of years before or after they go to college at work we need done--being teachers, police officers, nurses, working in rural health programs, working in housing programs, working with the elderly, working with people with disabilities, working with children. We could solve the problems of America and educate a whole generation of Americans--and I say it's time we did it.

My fellow Americans, I need your support in Iowa in the next 30 days. I need for you to call your friends and neighbors in other states and say vote for Bill Clinton. Give us a chance to change the country.

When Harry Truman made that trip here that Tom Harkin talked about, he said something that I want to say to you. This is my charge to you, as I close--and listen to Harry Truman's words. "You have another chance. I'm not asking you to vote for me; I'm asking you to vote for yourselves, to exercise your God-given right to control this country."

When Harry Truman made that speech he carried Iowa, Iowa carried him to the White House, and he kept his promise to use the government to help all the people. With your help, another son of the heartland will return to the White House in January. With your help, your prayers, and your effort. It's our country, folks; take it back. We're better than this, we can do better than this--and we will in November and in January with your help.

Thank you and God bless you all.

TAB IX

STATEMENTS OF CANDIDATE CLINTON

The following are excerpts from statements made by President Clinton during the campaign regarding the old-growth/spotted owl issue, the economy of the Pacific Northwest, and related issues.

The Seattle Times

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HEADLINE: THE SEATTLE TIMES ASKS THE CANDIDATES -- PRESIDENTIAL Q & A

BODY:

1. The Boeing Co. argues that its main competitor, the European consortium Airbus, enjoys unfair government subsidies. Do you agree?

BUSH: Declined to answer.

(According to the Bush/Quayle '92 staff, which prepared the president's responses to the survey, not all questions were answered because: The staff is dealing with a huge number of requests for information from the media nationwide; some policies are in flux; and time constraints made it impossible to secure necessary approval from agencies and the White House.)

BROWN: Yes, and our government should fight to equalize the playing field with fairer trade laws and policies and an industrial strategy. We need to give the same kind of governmental support to civilian technology that we have given to defense industries. That means shifting our national priorities from obsolete defense projects to new energy technology, B-2 bullet trains, other important civilian goals. Obviously, a company like Boeing, with its resources, technical expertise and skilled workers, could play a major role in a restructured peacetime economy.

CLINTON: We must have a national strategy to help America and companies like Boeing compete and win in the global economy. That is why our New Covenant for America's Future must include a new trade policy that says to Europe, Japan and our other trading partners: We favor an open trading system, but if you won't play by those rules, we'll play by yours.

I will initiate a vigorous program to control health-care costs. That will help industry and Boeing dramatically. I will change the tax laws in this country to give industry more incentives to invest in our jobs, in our goods and in this country. Finally, I will revoke incentives that exist in the American

tax code that actually encourage people to move their plants overseas.

**2. Do you support or oppose the export of raw logs
from public forests? From private forests?**

BUSH: Declined to answer

BROWN: Exporting raw logs is not an economically or ecologically sound way to operate. Exporting finished lumber products would create a more diversified industry. A more diversified industry would both create jobs and encourage conservation, since the lumber business would not depend so heavily on sheer numbers of timber cut to produce profits. In Northern California and Oregon, the rate of clear-cutting has been dramatically increased to meet the interest payments on a leveraged buy-out of a lumber company. This is indefensible. If we don't protect the long-term viability of our forests, there won't be a timber industry to provide jobs for anyone.

CLINTON: Over the years I have learned something that George Bush and his advisers still don't understand; namely, that economic growth and environmental protection go hand-in-hand. We simply cannot have a healthy economy without a healthy environment.

The fact is excellently demonstrated by the raw-log export issue. We now know that unrestricted exports of raw logs has hurt both our environment and our economy.

The long-term solution to this problem is to improve the competitiveness of our timber-manufacturing industry. This will require greater investment, improved education and technological advances in this industry. The White House should help foster this long-term solution, rather than neglecting the problem as it has over the last 12 years.

**3. Would you sign legislation re-authorizing the
federal Endangered Species Act in its present form?**

BUSH: Americans demand careful stewardship of our natural environment, and

none of us wishes to contribute to the extinction of a species. The Endangered Species Act is a strong expression of that concern.

But Americans have also built a strong and dynamic economy based on the use of our vast and bountiful resources. We must allow that economy to grow and expand in an environmentally sensitive manner, without facing constant crisis and stalemate. I support the approach of groups like the Nature Conservancy, which bring together opposing interests to find ways to balance the needs of humans and nature.

BROWN: Although the current Endangered Species Act is far from ideal, it should be re-authorized as quickly as possible to insure protection of those species now listed as endangered or threatened. From that point, we must develop and pass legislation that would streamline the cumbersome procedure of determining and listing threatened species. At present, the process is so time-consuming that vital habitats are often lost. An endangered ecosystem act should be considered to supplement the single-species preservation. Protecting biodiversity is not a luxury to be sacrificed to short-term economic interests; it is a matter of global survival.

CLINTON: Yes, I would sign legislation re-authorizing the federal Endangered Species Act. I feel that it is our responsibility to preserve a diverse variety of animal and mammal species for future generations.

I believe listing decisions for species under the Endangered Species Act should be based on the biological status of a species. Science should be the sole criterion in determining whether a species should be listed as endangered. However, I support changing fees structures in federal parks and natural areas and then using that money to support the economic base of the local economies adversely affected by such protections.

*4. Do you think hydroelectric production on the
Columbia River should be reduced to save salmon runs,
some of which have been declared endangered? Would
you authorize federal compensation for business
people who may suffer financially by recovery
efforts?*

BUSH: Declined to answer

BROWN: These steps and their economic impact must be evaluated carefully. We should look at the pilot studies currently under way to see what can be done to protect the salmon while providing the electric power necessary to the Northwest.

CLINTON: For both economic and environmental reasons, the Columbia River salmon runs and the river itself must be protected and restored. Preserving the salmon runs is about more than simply saving fish. It is also about restoring overall environmental health to the Columbia River. Economically, failing to protect these salmon runs today will destroy forever the valuable commercial and recreational fishing industries that depend on the river. As with many issues, we can pay a little now, or a lot later.

Investing in the river's future requires that all activity impacting the river be re-evaluated to ensure the river's long-term economic and environmental viability. Increasing our energy conservation efforts is one aspect of the solution. In addition, agriculture must also make more efficient use of water from the river, and barge traffic must move more efficiently.

5. The Pacific Northwest has developed a long-term energy strategy that emphasizes conservation. Current national energy policy is based on expanding oil, coal and nuclear energy sources. Should national policy be in line with regional policies?

BUSH: A common feature of every new energy technology the administration has asked Congress to fund in the National Energy Strategy is the potential each holds to more efficiently transform raw materials into the energy supplies we need. Renewable energy sources can contribute to a growing economy without degrading our environment. My energy program promotes the development of renewable resources, and it also provides funding for clean coal technologies and other programs which will reduce the effect on the environment of existing energy technologies.

BROWN: The difference exists because powerful special interest, such as oil companies, have bought and paid for our elected officials on a national level.

Transcript of town hall mtg.

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PRIME TIME/TOWN HALL WITH BILL CLINTON

KATU TV/PORTLAND - KOMO TV/SEATTLE SIMULCAST

25 JULY 1992

10:00 PM

((SEGMENT BEGINS AT 10:17 PM)))

HOST KATHY GOERTZEN: Welcome back to our Prime Time Town Hall meeting with Governor Bill Clinton. As you know, governor, environmental issues are really some of the touchiest in our region. Job cuts have been hitting hard all over the Northwest, especially in Portland, and that's where we would like to go now for our next question. Portland? Go ahead.

CHARLIE JANZ: Governor, my name is Charlie Janz. I lost my logging company because of the Endangered Species Act. I understand you're not in favor of amending it. The act puts the rights of bugs and plants ahead of people. You say you want to put people first. I want you to tell me tonight, what is more important: a spotted owl, or people like me? (Studio audience applauds.)

GOV BILL CLINTON: People like you, but I don't think that's the real choice. I live in a state... let's talk about this a little bit. I agree with your congressman, Les AuCoin, who said that the real choice is jobs now and jobs later, not just jobs versus the environment. And most of the old growth forest has been cut. Technology... the huge export of raw logs to the far east, and cutting more than has been replanted, and having a government which subsidizes exports and doesn't subsidize re-tooling mills to take second growth forest... all these things have contributed to the situation we're in today.

And I might add that because there was no attempt to work this out in a reasonable compromise over the last five years, you've got all these timber tracts tied up in court, where some logging could occur. I would attempt to fashion - and I believe this can be done without an amendment to the Endangered Species Act; there is an escape hatch in the act as it's written now - I would attempt to fashion a compromise based on real forest health and science that would permit reasonable logging, preserve a significant percentage of the old growth forest, accelerate replanting, accelerate modification of mills, and try to diversify the economies of the area.

(more)

2-2-2-2 PRIME TIME TOWN HALL W/BILL CLINTON, 7/25/92, OH. 2

GOV. BILL CLINTON (CONT): We could put everybody back to work tomorrow if you cut all the trees, and then nobody would have any jobs as soon as they were done. I think what we want to do is to plan for the long run and save as many jobs as possible, and do it over a long run.

I've been very impressed with the work that Congressman AuCoin has tried to do, and any number of others who have tried to balance the needs of the environment and jobs. And we're facing the same thing in our state, although not as severely, because we don't have endangered species. But we've got a whole lot of national forest land, some of which can be clear-cut and some which can't.

HOST JEFF GIANOLA: Governor, we have a follow-up question from another guest here in Portland....

CLINTON: ... I am very sympathetic to the people who have lost their jobs, but I think that to say that it's all because of the spotted owl, I think, is an overstatement. And I think what we've got to do is to try to make the forest an economic resource for the states of the Pacific Northwest as long as possible, and to preserve the remaining old growth forest as much as is possible.

HOST KATHY GOERTZEN: We have one more question in Portland. Go ahead, please.

TIMBER INDUSTRY WORKER: Governor, I work in the timber industry. My union supports a balanced solution to the crisis between jobs and the environment. Would you be willing to sit down and talk with my union to get a better understanding of how this crisis affects us?

CLINTON: Absolutely, I would. As I said, the thing that has really bothered me about this whole deal is how, looking over the last four or five years, how the parties have gotten off in armed camps, and it's been like trains running at a steel wall, just waiting for the crash to occur. And now the whole thing's been thrown into the courts, and all these timber tracts are basically immune from any sort of activity because they're tied up in the courts.

If I were president, let me say, I would be personally involved in trying to get all the parties together to try to work out a solution that was based on good forest health and forest management, recent regard for the biodiversity of the area, and the fact that you don't want the entire old growth forest to disappear, and a real plan for aggressive reforestation and economic diversification.

I think there is no single, simple answer, and I don't think there is a simple answer to this that's fair to everybody. And I'd be more than happy to sit down and meet with you folks when I come to Oregon, which won't be long. (Studio audience applause.)

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**Remarks by Governor Bill Clinton
Oregon Rally
Portland, OR
September 14, 1992**

Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Wow. Thank you very much. Thank you, Governor. Thank you Mr. Grife. Thank you Les AuCoin. I hope you'll be in the Senate and I'll be in the White House in January.

Four more months. That's a good sign. Thank you.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am delighted to be back in Oregon. This is a wonderful, not only large, but enthusiastic crowd and I can say this, of all the things that have ever been thrown at me, roses are the best. Thank you.

We are facing this election, a profound choice. One of the few things, with which, I agree with the President is that this is a big election with a big election with a big choice between two people with different philosophies; different approaches and I might add, different records.

It is amazing to me that after 804 days of denying that a recession exists. Here, fifty days before the election, my opponent has discovered a plan for America's renewal.

After four years of inaction in the economy, on everything from the log jam over economic issues on the Pacific Northwest of the timber industry to the first decline in industrial production in America's history. To the loss of 1.3 million manufacturing jobs and the fact that today, there has literally been a net decline in private sector jobs, under the Bush presidency, all of a sudden they are agreeing, to use their words, "to target America." Thanks a lot.

I say to you, my fellow Americans, whatever you do for a living, you can just look at the record of trickle-down economics. We tried it for a dozen years, their idea, that all you have to do is to keep taxes low on the wealthiest Americans and get out of the way and everything else will be fine.

In 1980, we had the highest wages in the world, now we're down to thirteenth and dropping.

Is that in support or opposition?

We've had a dozen years now that most Americans are literally working longer for less money than they were making when the Reagan-Bush-Quayle Regime was brought into power. And most people in Oregon are working harder for less money. Most people in Arkansas are and most people in the United States are.

Its just not an unemployment problem in this country. There's a problem of people working harder for less and paying more for health care, for housing, for education. And the middle class is paying more for taxes, while upper income people are paying less.

Our competitors in Germany and Japan and in the rest of Europe and the rest of Asia, many of them are going far, faster than we are. Why aren't we doing better? George Bush. Trickle-down. That's what is the problem.

And what we have to decide today is what we're going to do about it. You know what they want you to do about it. They want you to give them for more years. They say just give us for more years, it'll be different.

They say they've got new ideas. But today the Journal of Commerce said it's just a warmed over version of the things they've been trying but haven't worked.

And I'm telling you, we can do better.

This country did not become the greatest country in the world by denying our problems and dividing our people. We did not become a beacon of hope for the rest of the world by being weak at home and by sapping our economic strength and dividing ourselves over the most fundamental issues.

Did you see what they did at their convention? They spent the first two nights attacking my wife?

Their party chairman said that we weren't real Americans. You and I know that won't change this country.

They accused us of not having real families. One of them even said we ought to have a "religious war" in this country. They will do anything to stay in power but make you better off. That's what I think the purpose of political life is to enable everybody to move forward together. And that's what I want to do.

Let me tell you, we have a plan. Al Gore and I have a plan to put the American people first and bring the American economy back. It is a plan rooted in the realities

of global economic competition, a plan deeply rooted in my experience as a governor working for a dozen years on the receiving end of the Reagan-Bush-Quayle revolution.

It is a plan that recognizes that trickle-down economics do not work and that we cannot permit ourselves to ratify for four more years. We have to go forward with an approach that says what works is to invest and educate and take care of health care problems and put people together in partnerships so we can lift our human potential.

You know, this plan would say, for example: we would ask the wealthiest Americans to pay a little more because their taxes were cut while middle class taxes were raised for the last twelve years. But we'll also give people and companies more incentives. Incentives to reinvest in this country...in our jobs and our plants and our equipment and our businesses.

If you just take one aspect of this extremely complicated timber situation in the Pacific Northwest, consider this: we spend a hundred million dollars of tax dollars a year subsidizing the export of raw logs.

But this administration has opposed spending a hundred million dollars to give people incentives to modify the mills; to use second growth timber; to provide value added industries to use the logs here in America -- to provide retraining for workers in the Pacific Northwest -- to start new industries.

They have been against all of that. They have been against investing in our people and our future. We've got to invest.

The second thing we've got to do is to recognize that the world we're living in will require the average young person to change work at least eight times in a lifetime. We cannot afford to have anything less than the best system of educating and training our people in the world.

And that means a lot of things to me. But among other things, it means that every person who gets out of high school who doesn't go on to a college, should have access to at least two years to a community college or in some other apprenticeship training program to get a good job, not a dead end job.

It means when national policies force people to lose jobs, they have a right to intensive retraining to find new jobs and new economic opportunities in the economy tomorrow.

It means that we should open the doors of college education to all Americans.

It means that everybody under our plan will be able to borrow the money to finance a college education and pay it back in one of two ways--either as a small percentage of their income over time, or even better, by working for two years for



**Remarks by Governor Bill Clinton
A Conversation with Timber Family Workers
Portland, OR
September 14, 1992**

Worker:

Due to the low housing starts in 1990, 1991 that kept the prices from getting critical because there is always a backlog of federal sales that the mills have. Now, they're running out. So, when it does hit and when all this lumber is needed now, prices will be out of reach for people who want to build houses, like our friends in Florida and the rest of the nation. But, I think, in my mind you might be getting to automation.

Governor Clinton:

How much does that have to do with it?

Worker:

I would like to talk about automation. I started, like I said, thirty-two years ago, full time. When I started they burnt up the bark and the edgings, where the boards go through the edger and created pollution, of course, smoke, wig-worm edgers. When the logs go through the barker, now, the bark goes through the power house to provide power for the whole mill, plus we sell to the power company.

The sawdust goes into another whole plant that's created by automation, particle board is made down there...chips, of course, into pulp.

We are getting, probably forty percent, out of a log now than we did when I first started. This is automation. Without automation you can't compete in any business. I'm sure you people know that as well as I do.

So, automation hasn't played the big role that a lot of people would like for you to believe. Although, it has cut some jobs in some areas. You gain jobs and higher tech jobs in other areas and whole new plants.

Someone mentioned. Was it Maxie working in a [blue lamp]?

We, for years, when I started, we made a lot of big timbers across the big building

and everything. They have gone in specializing in specialty things they use in [fell] through lumber yards---sixty foot, seventy foot, where they can just go, if you want to buy a piece, you just cut it off with a chain saw. They have done well in that area.

The plywood plant, they specialized for several years in quarter inch AB plywood, which they became a major manufacturer in the nation, out there. And they are doing some other plywood now. The green and the....can peel eight, nine or ten foot logs. And they're putting, almost a million dollars into their grave system this winter.

This company has modernized, over the fifty years they have been in business and kept going. They've been a good citizen, there in Springfield. And they have treated their people pretty good, too.

I really enjoyed working there. I was among a good company and good people. So.....

Worker:

We got an interesting range of folks here. I mean, to see, Ed, sort of on the edge. You've made the transition. Trace and [Darrell] struggling. Max has got a good lifetime out of it.

I guess. They're a couple of things. I would like to explore. I would like to explore a little bit of your problem. You've got a problem because you got a problem talking to Ed with the fact that we can't get you into the program soon enough. You're patient. That's good. But we want to get you in. And we want to examine that.

Frank, you're talking a little bit about the problem getting your business up and going. What do you....?

Frank:

I have...I need to get a small business loan. And I found that's a lot harder than it is than what I was told. (inaudible...) They told me if I wanted to take small business classes....So, I paid and took the classes and found out there isn't much of a chance in getting a loan.

Governor Clinton:

Why did they tell you that? Why did they tell you that there wasn't much of a chance in getting a loan?

Frank:

They told me money is hard to come by is what they told me. And it is hard to come by.

Clinton:

Have you established a market for your product? You have, haven't you?

Frank:

Well, I've only been in business for two months. And its working out pretty good. Its been growing. It kind of grows in waves. One week, you don't get too much. Then the week you do, it's more business than you can handle. So, I think it's just going to take time, especially educating the public on plastic things that can be repaired now, you know, like, motorcycle fenders and four-wheel fenders, [Harvey] plastic holding tanks; and this really would be good...canoes, boogie boards, just about anything you could think of, you know.

Worker:

No ads here, Frank.

Governor Clinton:

Let me ask you something. Now, that you're out of this industry, but you know it's still important to families in Oregon and Washington and throughout the country. What are your general feelings about what we ought to do?

You know, you have to have....The federal government owns so much of this land. And right now, because there has been no resolution of it for thirty-three of the last forty-eight months all the federal timber sales have been tied up in court.

So, you've got the worst of all. In other words, you've got a situation, now that's worse than what anybody proposes to be done. In other words, you take the worst, from the point of view the most protective plan of the (oak groove forest), you know from the point of view of the forest and the owls. You're worse off now, than that because all these sales are all tied up in court.

So, since you're out of it and you're looking back on it, you're thinking ahead, you know what this state ought to like, ten years from now, twenty years from now. Just generally, if you're giving advice to Peter and to me about what kind of policies we ought to try to pursue, what would you say?

Worker:

Well, I think they just need to create more jobs. I really don't know how to go about it other than what I'm now doing. I'm doing my best to..... If this business of mine takes off, maybe I can put some people to work on this.

You know, I was born and raised here and I have a lot of friends here and I made a lot of friends in school and I really do care about them very much and I care about Oregon a lot---the beauty of the country. I don't like clear cutting but I like jobs and I guess it's going to be up to you to come up with a solution. I sure hope we can work something out where we can all have a job... A good paying job, not five dollars an hour. I mean, something we can support our families.

The way it works now, it takes the man and wife both to work to make ten dollars an hour. Its terrible not to have a future to look forward to or not to have any medical

insurance. Like, at my age, I shouldn't have to be....I've put in a lot of hard time work, already. I shouldn't have to start all over again. But it's been very beneficial to me. As far as coming up with a solution....

Worker:

I would like to comment on that, if I might. When you're elected President, I would like you to possibly start your [timbersome] early, so when Congress comes back in January, we can go full steam ahead on this.

There is legislation that has been drafted by labor and Mr. [Defoezo] is a co-sponsor. In the House, its a Forest and Protection Act, twenty-four sixty-three. And in the Senate, its Federal Lands and Family Protection Act, eleven fifty-six.

As you noticed in both bills, its family and forest. And this legislation would create balance. It would set aside more land for the owls. It would open up logging so we could have a sustainable level of logging.

And I do mean sustain level because we do know that we have to have a sustained level. Its federal law. And I do honestly believe that these two bills--well, its one bill, in the House and Senate, would give us the relief we do honestly need and would give us the environment that we have to have.

Some people have portrayed us throughout the nation as being environmentally poor people...drones of the timber industry and things of this nature. We're environmentalists. We're all environmentalists, here. But we are for sound environmental practices.

I think we've gone through so much extreme--that its gone through such a political football and we're the ones getting kicked that I don't know exactly what you can do to get this started, unless you can help get some of these bills through.

Governor Clinton:

I've got some ideas. We have some people from the national, as well as the local press here. And since we do, I think it might be helpful if maybe, Peter....Could you just take two minutes to summarize what the bill does?

Peter:

Well, there's a large number of bills pending before the Congress. [Darrell] referred to one I've written on my own, which...you know...(inaudible) But there are a lot of factors in common. One is, you set aside some additional old groves, as you all admitted needs to be done to protect owls and a whole lot of associated values. We're beginning to see problems--fishery and our salmon. So we set aside additional areas.

We changed our management practices on a large portion of the remaining land. But the key is we're going to manage in those other areas. And so, you've got your

reserves. You've got managed areas. And they are going to be managed differently and more sensibly than in the past.

And the other components of the bill are:, there is a very strong component, which in fact, I sat down and worked with a lot of my friends in labor on, for--we're admitting that there is going to be displacement. There has already been and there's going to be more to get full funding and to get a really robust system and retraining program going.

We've got provisions in the bill to give us some assurance of revenues for our county because we're so dependent as you pointed out, Governor. You're well versed in this. More than half our land is owned by the federal government.

We can't tax it in any other way. If we don't get some return or some revenue sharing from the federal government since revenue sharing has gone away, we're in deep trouble with our schools and roads.

So, and finally, I think there's a final point in all the bills. These are in common in all the bills. There's a difference over how much to set aside. Obviously, there's differences over each of these points. But these are different in each of these bills.

But the final point is that none of us is exactly sure what the solution is including the scientists who have reviewed this. And what they are suggesting is this would be an interim program while we go farther with an impartial scientific study and set long term management goals and guidelines and revise all of our forest and interior (inaudible...)implants.

These things are in common in all the bills. And if we could just move toward our commonalities instead of the divisions, we would be getting somewhere.

Worker:

You know, Governor Clinton, I think, what the people of the Northwest are after is we need a balance because we have to...in order to make sense in harvesting timbers so that we can replant and regrow for future homes for our children and our grandchildren. It's really difficult, when every time we turn around, there's someone trying to stop us from logging.

And we're all being cheated. Not just here in the Northwest, but it's raising the prices on everybody's houses from coast to coast. With a balance, which what this twenty-four sixty three does for us. Everybody can get along with their lives and feel more secure about what tomorrow is going to be.

Worker:

Isn't that where the key is [Tracey]? I think [Darrell] is one of the guys said to me coming out of the mill one day, is that we need some certainty here. We know things are going to change. We know harvest levels are going to come down but we need

to know where they are headed; where they are going to be and we need some certainty and we need a little bit of help. I mean, that's what I'm hearing from [Teresa].

Clinton:

Let me just point out what I think the president's role ought to be in all of this. I think...because, the reason I thought we ought to have a summit after the election and come up here and get all the parties to sit down is that I think right now we've got the worst of all worlds.

You've got all the timber sales that have been tied up in court for thirty-three months. That is the worst of all worlds. You can't get any worse than that. No matter what your perspective is that's wrong. That's not good for the environment. And it's terrible for the economy. And it's not right.

The second thing that I have noticed is that this is a president's job. Nobody else can do this job. But there has been widespread disagreement among the federal agencies. You've got the Fish and Wildlife Service. You've got the Bureau of Land Management. You've got the Interior Department. Who else is involved?

Peter:

Forest Service...(inaudible)

Clinton:

Agriculture, EPA. The national government ought to have a position. They shouldn't be virtually suing one another. Everybody's working in the same government. That's another thing.

You're entitled to know that there is a coherent, consistent position from the national government about how these lands are going to be handled. And then, I think, I won't take credit for this phrase because I got it from Peter, but I want to go back to something you said.

I think that our policy ought to be no net loss of jobs. That is, in the last three and half years, forty-six thousand jobs have been lost in the Pacific Northwest.

If you take the second plan that came out of the so called "God-Squad" that came out of the [Luohong] Plan, they say it will be another seventeen thousand jobs. So, the issue is not so much will some jobs be lost. Yes, they will. The issue, it seems to me, let's look at where we are with the forest. We can't do anything about what wasn't planted ten, twenty or thirty years ago that might should have been planted. We can't go back and redo history.

And figure out what is the right thing to do for a long term sustainable forest so that you can keep people working at a steady level. And preserve the necessary diversity to guarantee you a healthy forest to do the things everybody wants over the long run.

And when we figure that out, we ought to invest whatever it takes to try to recreate the economy here around that core decision. And let me just give you two or three examples.

If you set aside some land, a lot of that is going to need to be restored. That will create jobs if you hire people to do it and train them properly. It's my understanding, this is something that's foreign to me because this is not an issue I face at home that a lot of the sawmills in this state and in Washington are not geared to cut second growth forest trees. They just are basically structured for the oak groove forest.

We spend a hundred million dollars a year more or less in subsidizing the exports of raw logs out of the Pacific Northwest. And if we spent half of that, just think of it, giving investment tax credits to mills to retool; to the timber companies to add value to product here in America to put even more people to work in the diversity that you were talking about; to provide for full funding of the worker retraining program so that people like you would not be told there's a waiting list.

If national policy puts you out of a job, national policy ought to put you back in one, that's my theory. In other words, if we make a decision that we simply can't sustain 1980 level yields but we want a constant yield so everybody can predict it. Then, we ought to have a reinvestment policy in you that guarantees you that.

And then there ought to be some access to capital for people who start small business. These are the kinds of things that seems to me that would bring some stability and predictability back into people lives.

The one thing I can't promise you to do. I can't promise to make things the way they once were. We're not going back to that.

We're living in a world where the average eighteen year old is going to change the nature of jobs eight times in a lifetime, even if they stay with the same company, because of the diversity.

But what's happened because we haven't thought this through, not just in timber, but the economy generally, most Americans are working harder today for less money than they were ten years ago. Almost all the growth in wealth in America in the 1980s was from a second person in the home going to work or from people working longer hours.

And we simply can't continue on this path, where we let people stay out of work, six, eight months. When they do get a job, they are making five or six bucks an hour where once they made fifteen. That's what I want to turn around.

I guess, what I'm telling you, the reason I called for this summit on the forest issue up here is that I think we're going to have to decide what the national government position is between all these different bureaucracies. We've got to get the timber that

ought to be out of court. We've got to get this issue out of court.

And it's not just the endangered species act there all kinds of other acts. The national law..., Peter and I were talking about the national law that governs over all matters of the forest is more responsible than the Endangered Species Act for tying a lot of these tracks up.

And then we've got to have a no net job loss policy. It's going to say if we lose jobs in the mills, we lose jobs in the woods, we're going to put people back to work either rebuilding the forest or in incentives to retool the mills or adding value to the timber here at home or training them fully and completely to go back to work.

And in the meantime, we're going to have to take into account the cost of money to state and local government in the school districts. Because, all of this again, I would say, is a product of national policy. When the national government does something to you there ought to be some obligation on the national government to have a no net loss of jobs to let people make a living and go on.

So, that's just a general outline kind of where I think we ought to go. I don't think that the way this thing has been presented here's the jobs versus the owls. Then, if that's the dilemma, no one would ever win that argument.

In other words, we can cut out every tree, if you want to. You could clear the whole forest in five years and put everybody to work. You would have a negative unemployment rate in Oregon. And then, you'll be back, worse off than you were in the beginning.

So, what we have to do is make the best decision we can about what a sustainable yield is. What is a reasonable sustainable yield that preserves the genuine forest help. And I really want to take it out of this political impasse. I mean, I hate this. This has been bad for everybody, what's been going on in the last three and a half years.

We ought to take the best scientific data we have for what constitutes overall forest help in the sustainable yield. Go after it. Pursue it. Put the people back to work in the forest and in the mills that are going to be able to get there once you get this out of court. And do something with all the other communities and all the other people to help them go forward.

But I do think there is a part of money there that Congress has. And I know it's somewhat controversial. But, this is what we spent...a hundred million dollars a year subsidizing exports of raw logs and we ought to take a good chunk of that and subsidize the people living in Northwest. Get them in a position to add value to those logs here or to modify the mills or to do some other work. That's what I think.

Peter:

I've already got the bill drafted.

Worker:

Could I respond to some of your statements, governor?

Clinton:

Yeah.

Worker:

It's true there has been logs exported in the past off of federal state lands in Oregon and there's some being exported off of state lands in Washington, which of course, finance some of their schools. I believe twenty-five percent. And this is fine.

As a worker, I certainly, don't want raw logs, even off of private lands to be exported. But we must realize that most of the logs being exported now, all of them in Oregon are off of private lands. And Peter has been trying to come up with something palatable so that we don't say you can not do this.

Everybody always looks at the big companies that export. But sometimes we don't realize, like in Oregon, there are twenty-five thousand small wood lot owners. So, if we can keep the logs here, it's going to be fine.

And one thing, this problem is already starting to dissolve itself because the cost of timber is so high. Even our company has bought some logs that we've earmarked for export of that were private logs.

But one thing that's also happening now, is that private companies' timber is being tied up so severely. Our company, the company I work for was buying from Weyhouser, now they don't have enough logs to supply us because they have to use what they have which is about half, from what I understand that isn't tied up with owls to supply their own mills, the ones they have left.

Worker:

I taught retooling...retooling we have. The industry, the ones that haven't aren't running. We've got a small log mill capable of producing hundreds of thousands of board (inaudible...) per day. It's down.

We're cutting medium size logs. And we have been cutting second groove timber for years and years and years. We cut well over fifty percent, well, higher than that, of second groove timber.

There has been a lot of replanting. People don't realize this, across the nation, they think that once it's cut, it's done and gone and there you go. And we know in Arkansas, there isn't any oak groove. Correct me if I'm wrong. And you're fighting the red headed woodpecker or something back there.

But we are retooling. We're getting more out of the logs. I think the question being is how much land do we really have to lock up. The more you lock up, the harder it

is to sustain any kind of a cut. Peter go ahead, I'm sorry.

Peter:

Just two points. The governor, he is a real quick study. He's on to something that most people around the nation don't even know about. The hundred million he's talking about is a subsidy that comes through the tax system to actually encourage the export of logs. We have a tax code, now, that actually....

Clinton:

I'm not stopping people from doing it. My question is if it's their land, they ought to have the right to sell their logs to whomever wants to buy it. I'm against any kind of....I'm not talking about that.

There is a federal program, an actual tax subsidy for the exports of (inaudible...) The point I'm trying to make is that it goes to the private landowners on the private land.

The point I'm trying to make is if we're doing that, shouldn't we now look at spending some of that tax subsidy to help them modernize and diversify and add to the value of logs here at home? Shouldn't we subsidize different behavior that will maintain the job base better? That's the only thing I'm saying.

I think it's their trees. If they want to sell their own trees, they ought to be able to.

Worker:

This is pretty recent information.

Clinton:

And it's interesting. Because I'm basically a big supporter of export programs. My state couldn't survive without the farm export programs. And I don't think there was any evil intent behind this program. I think it was a good thing to help America export its natural resources.

But since we're spending so much on this now; and the point I'm trying to make is if we divert some of this money to help to rebuild a new and different and more labor intensive, value added timber economy in the Pacific Northwest, it might be a better expenditure of the taxpayer dollar. Or if we diverted some of it to help make sure this man doesn't have to wait too long to get retrained.

See, everybody else loses if you're out of work for a year. It costs everybody else money.

Worker:

You can't pay your taxes if you're not making a living.

Governor, I really, on behalf of the people of the fourth district of Oregon and the

small representative group we've got today that has come from the industries that's impacted.

I want to thank you for taking time in the middle of a very tough campaign to sit down with us; sit down with me on the plane and to hear a bit and also fulfill that promise you made during the Townhall. I try to fulfill all the promises I make during the Townhall, too. Sometimes, you get a little bit over subscribed. I really appreciate the fact that you took the time to come today and I think it's significant.

Clinton:

I just want to say, first of all, I want to thank you. I've learned a lot, just listening to your stories. And they're important. And again, just let me say, if I win this race in fifty odd days, I am determined to break this log jam. You are entitled, at least to have all these settled government agencies on the same side to have a coherent policy and have a commitment to your region and to the people here that resolves this in a fair and balanced way. I think we can do it.

And all I can tell you is this is not just an election year deal with me. Maybe because I've been a governor. I couldn't let anything fester this long and survive. I couldn't do my business this way. And so, we can all argue around the edges of this problem on how much you set aside and how much you this....But what we desperately need is a resolution of it.

Oregon needs it. Washington needs it. The whole Pacific Northwest needs it. And I can assure you, I will remember what you all said to me. I won't forget. And thank you, host, thank you. Did you plant this tree? And this one you planted? It looks nice to me. Thank you very much.



**Remarks by Governor Bill Clinton
Fall Festival
National Balloon Classic Field
Indianola, IA
September 27, 1992**

Thank you. Thank you very, very much. Ladies and gentlemen, I'm glad to be back in Iowa again. When I say things like, George Bush, squeal like a pig under a gate, people know what I'm talking about here.

When I say I'm happier than a hog in slop, nobody thinks I'm being crude.

And when I tell you I'm going to give you your country back, I hope you can believe me.

You know, I always love coming to Iowa, I always have. I'm proud to be here with the kind of people that you put up and the kind of people you're going to elect. I'm going to have to ask you, please, please elect Elaine Baxter and Jean Lloyd Jones. We need them in Congress and we've got a lot of work to do.

You know, I kind of like Jean's speeches. If I were Grassley, I'd be careful what bills I introduced from now on.

You want to know the saddest thing about--I mean, I'm going to give her her next line for that speech. She said Charles Grassley introduced four different times a bill to declare a day to remind us about osteoporosis, and he did it in four different years. You know what the really sad thing is? George Bush vetoed a bill this year to do something about osteoporosis, and that's the difference. They talk about it, but they never do anything about it. You name it, whatever it is.

They're out there making these arguments this year that we just ought to vote for him because what he says sounds right. Reminds me about that sign on the old country road: George Jones, veterinarian, taxidermist. Either way, you get your dog back.

They really don't know the difference, but we do.

I tell you what. I love these signs out here. There's a sign out there that says, Real Men Eat Broccoli. Hillary's a Babe. I like that one. I'm Not Tired and I'm Not Lazy, I'm Just Bushed. Family Values Equals Family Leave. Pork Producers for Clinton.

There's a lot of good signs out here. You know, a woman stopped me on the way up here and she said, I have not voted in 20 years, but I don't like what's happening to my country and I'm going to vote for you and Al Gore this time, my first vote in 20 years.

I want to thank all the veterans' leaders who are here who met me up there--look at them standing there, who are going to vote for us and our ticket this year.

And I want to say a special word about this ERA because, you know, Pat Robertson wrote a letter about this. You know Pat Robertson. He also wrote the Republican platform.

And old Pat--you know, Pat Robertson and Pat Buchanan and Jerry Falwell basically wrote the Republican platform, spent the first two nights up there in Houston running against my wife. I wanted to send Bush a letter and suggest that he just go on and file for first lady if that's what he felt the election was about.

But I can tell you one thing. If he thinks he can win an argument with her, he's got another thing coming. I've been trying for 20 years.

Anyway, old Pat Robertson sent a letter around, you know, about the time he was writing the Republican platform and said that everybody who's for that ERA was trying to break up families, destroy children and practice witchcraft. And that's about the way they think. They've gotten away with calling names so long, they've forgotten what it's like to have to contest over real issues.

And I want to talk to you today about some real issues in rural America and the rest of America. Before I do, I've got to say one thing, though. You know, Tom Harkin was too delicate to mention it, but I think this is where he declared for president a year ago. And he like to beat my brains out a time or two in that race.

But you know something? I want to read you something that your senator said. I like to make fun of, you know, Tom gets up here and tells these

stories. Every time you hear him talk, you're convinced he was born in a log cabin he built himself.

But anyway I want to read this to you. Now, this is not joke--listen to this. After the New Hampshire primary, Tom Harkin said--and I quote: "Success or failure in politics or life isn't tested by whether you stumble a little on your way to your goal--everyone does. The test is, do you get up? The test is, how do you get up?"

Well, my friends, when this primary process was over and I had somehow managed to survive, the thing that I admired the most I think was the way Tom Harkin got up.

He got up fighting for agriculture and jobs and health care and research in new areas of high technology to solve problems and create high-wage jobs, just like he fought to pass the Americans with Disabilities Act.

More than any other participant in the primary process, as soon as he was no longer in it, he remembered his pledge to do what he could to get George Bush out of the White House and he campaigned for me all across this country. He said over and over and over again: I got into this race, not just to win an election.

And as we come down to the last 37 days of what has been a long and hard-fought campaign, I feel better knowing that I'm going to have Tom Harkin fighting with me all the way to the White House and beyond November to change this country and make it a better place.

Make no mistake about it, this election is about whether we as a nation are really going to start fighting again, are really going to have the courage to change again. It's about whether we'll do less talk about our problems and make more progress towards solving them. It's about whether we're going to step up to the bat as generations before us have always done and make tomorrow better than today.

Last night in Washington, D.C., I attended a dinner for the Congressional Black Caucus, and I went over to shake hands with Magic Johnson, a man I admire very much, -- who said he resigned from the presidential AIDS Commission because the president had dropped the ball. My fellow Americans, I may not make every decision right, I'll sure make some mistakes, but if you elect me on November 3rd, I will not drop the ball.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Quayle have given us a program that promises no change, a program that is a rehash of the same failed trickle-down economics of the

last 12 years. It's even hard to know whether they mean that or not, because in Time magazine just a few days ago a top administration official was quoted as saying "It doesn't much matter what's in our plan because we don't plan to follow through on it anyway."

We are tired of four years of cynical manipulation at election time of our feelings, of rhetoric that divides us and diverts our attention. The time has come to fight for real change for you and for all the people of this country.

One of the things that I have learned as I've gone across this great land of ours, which now has 150 different racial and ethnic groups in it, as I've taken my bus trips to the red clay of south Georgia, where I met a 77-year-old woman who's going to vote for the first time in her life for our ticket, or through inner city areas in Cleveland, Ohio, and East St. Louis, or way up to the Pacific Northwest, I have learned that we're all still pretty much the same. We're a lot more like one another than we think we are. Almost all of us get up every day and go to work and do our best; we want our parents to be cared for in their old age; we want our children to have a brighter future. We don't want anybody to give us anything, but we want partners to help lift us up, to give us a chance to make the most of our own lives. I hear it everywhere I go.

And, you know, this country has been around for more than 200 years because every time we had to make fundamental change somehow we found the courage and wisdom, and maybe a little grace from God, to do it. But we did. When we became one nation from 13 colonies--that's something we take for granted now, but if you go back and read history, our written Constitution and the fact that we came together is a miracle. When we stayed together during the Civil War and Abraham Lincoln gave his life for the Union, we take it for granted now--but he was elected with only 39 percent of the vote. When we came out of the Depression and World War II, we take it for granted now, but we forget that when Roosevelt was elected president, one in four Americans were out of work. And in my little state more than half the people were below the poverty line. We forget that when Winston Churchill fought alone in World War II, Britain didn't even win a battle for two years.

We take for granted all these things that have happened in our country's history, but they weren't foreordained; they happened because the American people, every time the chips were down, had the courage to change. And that is what we are being called upon to do again today in this election.

We did not become the greatest country in human history because we listened

to people who told us that things could get worse. We listened to people who told us that things could be better. I'm telling you, my running mate, Al Gore--by the way, let me ask you something.

Next time you hear Bush say this election's about trust, say, well, you and Clinton have only made one decision in common, and his was Al Gore. I think he did a better job.

But any way the other day Al and I were on the stump together and Gore gave a little line that I thought was good, so I'm going to repeat it now. He said, you know, here we are in America where jobs are down and the deficit is up, where incomes are down and poverty is up, where productivity is down and all of our problems are up, and he said, you know, everything in America that ought to be up is down and everything that ought to be down is up--they've got it upside down, and we're going to turn it right side up.

You know, he went on to say that at these Republican rallies when they chant out drearily "Four more years!" it sounds more like a threat than a promise.

I have to tell you, you know, that Bush has spent a lot of time telling everybody I come from a small rural state. I rest my case.

I went to Maine and Vermont and New Hampshire yesterday and I'm in Iowa today and I'm on my way to South Dakota. I think there's a lot to be said for small rural states and the values we have and the things we do.

We know that farmers and [REDACTED] and small business people in little communities have done a lot to build this country, to feed America and the world. And unlike Mr. Bush we want your sacrifices, your values and your commitments to be acknowledged by your government not just at election time but every day. The president, you know, has discovered rural America now just in the last few weeks. He didn't understand how we needed to sell pork to Russia but he was sure glad to throw a little pork around right here before the election.

I came here to tell you that in my administration farm families will be able to make a profit again selling pork and beef and corn and soybeans here and around the world.

And for all of his last-minute moves, Mr. Bush can't deny what we all know: most Americans on the farm and in the factory and in businesses are working harder today for less money than they were making 10 years ago. That is a fact that he cannot deny.

I got into this race for president because I wanted to see our country get moving again. I think it's time for a change away from trickle-down economics, not the change he accuses us of. We're not the tax-and-spend crowd. It's time for a new direction, to invest in our country again, in our jobs, in our incomes, in our farms and in our futures. It's time to educate and train our people and to do that instead of just talking about it.

[REDACTED]

It's time to face the deficit by cutting inessential spending, reducing defense where we can and asking the wealthiest Americans to pay their fair share because their taxes have gone down while the middle class people's taxes have gone up.

And it's time to say that we want the promise of America to be felt everywhere in America, not just in the places that are doing well, but in the rural areas and the inner cities, too. Everywhere in America where people are willing to work hard and play by the rules, they ought to have a chance to find their just reward.

My own state, like yours, was nearly devastated during the Reagan-Bush years of trickle-down. It started on the farms and it spread to the small towns and it spread to our cities. Our farmers and bankers and small business people had to sit down and make some tough decisions. We weren't getting any help from the national government and we knew it, but we decided to do what we could together.

So I cleared away the hurdles to direct access in my office, and I went to work to change our farm foreclosure laws in the '80s, to increase farm loans, to start a new program for first-time farmers because the average farmer is nearly 60 years old today, to try to restart small businesses and little factories in rural areas, and to put new investment into places that had been long forgotten, investments in roads and bridges and water and waste water and sewer systems and community development, investments in recreational opportunities even in our tiny towns, and commitments to bring health care services back to people in rural areas, in our schools and in public health networks.

I tried to respond to the problems that people were having when their incomes were dropping like a rock and there was no national response for a decade.

Our folks were tough and smart, just like you are. They didn't ask for anything in the way of a handout, but they did want a hand up. And I did my best to give it to them in Arkansas.

Our farm income has rebounded more than the national average, jobs are up in rural areas. Mr. Bush won't tell you this when he flies around dumping on my record. He'd probably rather fly around and do it than debate me doing it. I reckon that's why I can't find him.

But our state ranked first in the country last year in job growth. We had more private sector jobs created in Arkansas since George Bush became president than the entire country. In fact, there's been a reduction in private sector employment in America. The only increase we've had in employment's in the government that he claims to hate so much.

We've maintained the second lowest tax burden in the country and we've started to move forward again. It wasn't a miracle. It was just progress through hard work and partnerships, through a caring heart and a clear head on the part of a lot of people.

And that is what I want you to embrace today. Mr. Bush will not change with the times, but I will. I want to put government back on the side of ordinary people, whether they work on farms or ranches or in businesses or factories. I believe that together we can build something to be proud of. I'm a builder, not a wrecker.

I am sick and tired of the Washington blame game and the finger pointing and the paralysis. I think it's time we got up off our duffs and went to work to bring this country back and make something of it again.

And I'll tell you something else. [REDACTED] where people have proved year in and year out that they will work for everything they get. I think we can do better than corn and soybean prices going down, I think we can do better than declining farm incomes and better than a farm bill that has been mismanaged by people who never wanted to see it work.

I think we can cut the mountain of red tape and regulation and paper work and overemphasis on more and more credit that is at the heart of the farm policies of the Bush administration.

You know, these guys say they hate big government. The Heritage Foundation, a conservative foundation, says that government regulation and paperwork has gone up more under George Bush than any president for 20

years. Give me a chance to cut it for the farmers of America, and I will.

I believe we can make the 1990 farm bill work if we have somebody who cared enough to manage it properly and understood what its provisions were supposed to do and understood how it was supposed to promote decent supply management and reasonable incomes and a vigorous opportunity to export, but you're not going to get it out of this administration.

He's had his chance to put the government on his side, and he didn't. Give me a chance and I will.

You just look. Mr. Bush drones on and on about how he's an outward-looking president and he believes in free markets, he believes in exports. But look at his record on agricultural issues. He promised to expand farm exports, but when opportunities come, he just sort of hems and haws about them.

Look at this. We had a chance to sell 30,000 metric tons of pork to Russia, but George Bush sat on the deal for eight months, waiting to turn it into politics.

We had a chance to sell massive amounts of grain to Russia, grain from Iowa, rice from Arkansas, but he would have had to extend credits. That's what they're there for. He sat on it and diddled around with it, and finally, other countries got the sale and our farmers got the shaft. I think we can do better, and I will.

He also seems to think that trade is a one-way street. Last year alone, trade barriers cost our oilseed producers \$2 billion. Now, there's nothing wrong with the law. The law today gives George Bush the weapons he needs to level the playing field, but he always puts them in mothballs.

In Georgia, I was told a sad tale of how the administration would not protect the American consumers from peanuts that were tainted. In Michigan, we find over and over again how George Bush's Commerce Department reversed a decision of established law that led to the destruction of the American market or a major part of it for multi-purpose vehicles.

We have a law. I am for expanded trade, folks. I believe in more sales. And if we're going to sell more, we've got to buy more, but it is a two-way street. The American people deserve the chance to have their products sold around the world, too, on terms that are fair to everybody.

The European Community, on the flimsiest of excuses, is keeping our pork

out. No amount of pork barrel the president spreads around in the last 50 days of this election can remove from him the responsibility to challenge the Europeans on that issue, to challenge the Japanese on the \$10 billion worth of trade barriers that still exist, to say we want more trade and we'll buy more from you, but give us a fair shot, give us a fair break. We're working hard and we expect to be treated in way that really, really represents fair trade as well as free trade.

Look at the export enhancement program. A few days ago, the president goes up to South Dakota to tell the wheat farmers that in all of his majesty, he's going to let them take advantage of the export enhancement program.

Now, keep in mind, Congress authorized that program a long time ago, And keep in mind, Mr. Bush let the best time to use the export enhancement program pass, right? You know that, don't you? He didn't use the program when it was best for the markets and best for the farmers. He held it back and let the farmers suffer and let the markets go until it was best for him, to keep his job right here before the election.

I won't give you election year farm politics. I'll give you a farm policy that'll be there year in and year out, day in and day out. What's best for you, not what's best for me.

You know, the other day, there leaked out a memo from the Bush campaign from Clayton Yeutter, who used to be the secretary of agriculture and was head of the Republican Committee, and the memo said, I just can't believe all those farmers aren't grateful for all that money we gave them. That's what the letter said, it said, I just can't believe it.

I'll tell you why. Because farmers are smart. They understand markets and production cycles, they understand calendars and months, and they know when you're opening the door for them as opposed to opening the door for you. And that deal in South Dakota was the president using a program that a month earlier he recommended eliminating, to open the door for his own reelection, not for the welfare of the farmers of this country. And you know it and so do the other farmers in America.

There is no policy in this country to add to the value of farm products, and we have to do better. We have to do more to add to the value of our farm products and sell value-added farm products around the world, and use more here at home.

I believe that so far, George Bush has made the wrong choice on ethanol,

and let me tell you why. Instead of standing for energy security and higher corn prices and more jobs for states like ours, he stood for the big oil companies and for more methanol, most of which is produced in Middle East.

I believe we can find a way to deal with the environmental objections which have been raised to ethanol usage. After all, there are states, like Colorado, which are already using significant amounts of ethanol in their fuel. And if you'll give me a chance to serve, I'll bring the EPA and the Agriculture Department and all the people together. We will do the research we need to hammer out the difficulties here. We'll resolve it and we'll use ethanol as a part of our nation's energy security future.

We'll do the same with biotechnology. Look at the things we could do with farm products: biodegradable plastics, soybean-based inks, industrial oils, lubricants, bio-fuels. We can drive up incomes and profits for decades to come in states like yours and mine and create businesses that will stay in smaller communities if we have a little vision and we have the kind of the research and development and technology spreading we need.

That's what a national government ought to be doing. That's what our competitors are doing. Give Bill Clinton and Al Gore a chance, and we'll do it, too.

There's something else I want to say that goes beyond the farm issue. I tried to offer this country an overall plan to change America, a plan that's been endorsed by eight Nobel Prize-winning economists, a plan that was endorsed by the heads of 21 fast-growing high-tech companies in California. Two-thirds of the executives were Republicans. It won the endorsement of 400 business leaders in Chicago last week, over a third of them were Republicans. It won the endorsement of Admiral William Crowe who was the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under Presidents Reagan and Bush but who wants his country to face the problems before it.

We have got to use this election to say we're going to depart from trickle-down economics, to go back to invest and educate and face our problems.

I just want to say two other things about two other issues that are very important to me. One is health care.

We will never get control of our government deficit, restore health to our manufacturing sector, stability to our small business sector or security to our farmers until we finally, finally join the ranks of every other advanced country in the world to control health care costs and provide basic health

care to all of our people.

A fine doctor in this state, Dr. Steve Gleason, has worked with many other physicians and health care providers here to help me develop a national health care strategy. I announced it last week before the Merck Drug Company up in New Jersey, one of the most profitable companies in America, but they kept drug prices in line with inflation for three years now--and everybody else ought to do the same thing.

My plan reserves your right to pick your doctor, to use your hospital; it preserves the private medical system. But it controls health care costs for all Americans, not just those who get Medicare and Medicaid--but for all Americans. And it says we are going to have a basic package of health care that everybody gets--no more two-tiered health systems. And it cleans up tens of billions of dollars in unnecessary money we're now wasting on insurance and administration and government regulation and puts that into covering people who don't have health insurance.

It sets up a framework within which we can give our elderly people the chance to have a long-term care plan that doesn't require them to spend themselves into poverty and to go into a nursing home. They can get something more and different from that at an earlier point.

And it will save hundreds of billions of dollars for the public and the private sector between now and the end of the decade. I'm telling you if you brought health care costs in line with inflation it would save more money for new jobs and new investment than the investment tax credit or the capital gains tax or anything you could do to the tax code. Bringing health costs into line with inflation will not only make it possible for people to secure their own lives, it will revitalize the economy.

And let me say one thing to the farmers in the audience. Under our plan we're going to let the farmers and the small business people of this country have access to buy into big pools of health insurance so they can get the same cost opportunities that people who work for big companies get today.

The last thing I want to say to you is that no president can promise you any economic opportunity that you are not prepared to seize. Iowa knows as well as any state in the country the importance, the surpassing importance, of education. It is time we had an education president who is worthy of that title.

I want to acknowledge the presence in the crowd today before I close the president of the National Education Association, Keith Geiger from

Michigan--raise your hand there.

I offer the American people a plan for lifetime learning, teach everybody with a job to read in the next five years, give every adult a chance to get a high school education. Every young person who doesn't go to a four-year college, give them two years of further apprenticeship training so they can get good jobs, not dead-end jobs.

Open the doors of college education to all Americans-- don't run people off because they cannot afford it.

Think of this. I want the American people to have access to a national trust fund out of which any person can borrow the money to finance a college education, and then pay it back either as a small percentage of their income at tax time, so they can't beat the bill, or, even better, by working for a couple of years before or after they go to college at work we need done--being teachers, police officers, nurses, working in rural health programs, working in housing programs, working with the elderly, working with people with disabilities, working with children. We could solve the problems of America and educate a whole generation of Americans--and I say it's time we did it.

My fellow Americans, I need your support in Iowa in the next 30 days. I need for you to call your friends and neighbors in other states and say vote for Bill Clinton. Give us a chance to change the country.

When Harry Truman made that trip here that Tom Harkin talked about, he said something that I want to say to you. This is my charge to you, as I close--and listen to Harry Truman's words. "You have another chance. I'm not asking you to vote for me; I'm asking you to vote for yourselves, to exercise your God-given right to control this country."

When Harry Truman made that speech he carried Iowa, Iowa carried him to the White House, and he kept his promise to use the government to help all the people. With your help, another son of the heartland will return to the White House in January. With your help, your prayers, and your effort. It's our country, folks; take it back. We're better than this, we can do better than this--and we will in November and in January with your help.

Thank you and God bless you all.

Late appointments hold up forest summit

By ROBERTA ULRICH
and ALAN K. OTA 31 JAN 95
of The Oregonian staff

WASHINGTON — Don't expect President Clinton's promised forest summit any time soon.

A summit transition team has been gathering information about the dispute over management of federal forests in the Northwest, but Capitol Hill sources say major decisions about the summit will not be made until some key officials have been appointed in the Agriculture Department and Interior Department.

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt told department employees last week that he expects to have people in the director-level jobs by March 1, but Babbitt joked that he would say April 1 if anyone was writing down a firm date.

That would indicate a summit couldn't be held before May. The transition team, led by veteran Agriculture Committee staff members of the House and Senate, will distill the information and outline options for consideration at the summit.

The administration officials will decide soon when and where the

POTOMAC NOTEBOOK

summit will be held, who will participate and the scope of the session.

Rep Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., has written Clinton asking that the summit be held in his district in southwestern Oregon.

Among the issues the transition team is outlining are whether discussions should cover state and private lands as well as federal forests, whether forests east of the Cascades should be included and whether the summit should involve interest groups and/or public officials.

Five Interior Department officials retain jobs, for now

At least five top Interior Department officials will stay on temporarily in the Clinton administration, at Babbitt's request. They are Director John Turner of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Eddie Brown, the assistant secretary for Indian affairs; Dennis Underwood, director of the Bureau of Reclamation; Dallas Peck, director of the Geological Survey; and Donald R. Knowles, associate deputy undersecretary who was

coordinator for the spotted owl recovery team.

Knowles appears slated for a permanent post in the department, although his title and duties have not been specified. Jim Lyons, a professional staff member for the House Agriculture Committee and one of the transition team leaders for the summit, is on every rumor list for the assistant agriculture secretary post. Also on that short list is Jim Cubie, chief counsel for the Senate Agriculture Committee.

TAB 10

THE OREGONIAN, TUESDAY

1-26-93

Tips asked on summit for forests

By KATHIE DURBIN

of The Oregonian staff

President Clinton's forest summit team is getting advice aplenty on how to organize a meeting to solve the Northwest forest impasse.

The team has blanketed Oregon, Washington and Northern California with 1,500 letters requesting advice on summit logistics. Clinton promised during his campaign to hold such a summit and repeated the promise after his election.

Letters went out Jan. 9 from the Office of the Presidential Transition to state officials, legislators, county commissioners, environmental groups, university officials, labor unions, forest products companies, Indian tribes and fish protection groups, among others. Responses were due by Friday, but a team spokesman said some responses still were being received Monday.

"We tried to hit the broadest range," said Roger Goldblatt, a member of the forest summit team. "We're getting a good response."

Goldblatt said the team sought advice on process only and did not ask for recommendations on how to solve the region's timber conflict.

Timber industry support groups are urging Clinton to move quickly on setting a summit date, to hold it in the Northwest, and to take a direct role in the proceedings.

The Forest Values Task Force, a newly formed five-state coalition of more than 60 resource extraction groups, called for a summit to be held in the Pacific Northwest "in March or April at the very latest."

The task force said quick action was needed to prevent more job losses in timber communities.

Conservation groups, on the other hand, are calling for extensive information-gathering at the front end of the process to assure that any solution "is based on sound science and not on political expediency."

Pro-timber groups want a broad-based public process with presentations from labor, industry, community leaders and social service providers, with a final decision fashioned in a closed session by President Clinton, the Northwest congressional delegations, governors from affected states and key members of the administration.

The Wilderness Society, on the other hand, has proposed that a special commission gather information on both the science and economics of the timber issue throughout the spring, develop recommendations and refer them to a Cabinet-level committee headed by Vice President Al Gore.

Members of the Northwest delegation have agreed to hold off on introducing new forest protection legislation until after the summit, and all sides say they have high hopes for a resolution of the debate over old-growth forests, northern spotted owls and timber jobs.

"I truly believe there's a tremendous opportunity if everybody moves to the middle in this debate," said Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers.

Clinton team hears rivals in timber fight

Seattle PI 1-8-92

By Joel Connelly
P-I National Correspondent

Bill Clinton's transition team is quietly laying groundwork for the president-elect's highest-profile promise to the Pacific Northwest, a timber summit aimed at solving the six-year stalemate over logging in the region's old-growth forests.

A formal summit is not likely before March, but environmental groups, industry representatives and timber unions already have been asked for recommendations

about planning, preliminaries and who should be at the table.

Clinton is stepping into a political logjam over how many old trees to cut. But the prolonged, inconclusive fight over Northwest national forests may give the president room to play broker without getting shot at by both sides. Lumbermen and environmentalists are saying it's time to give peace a chance.

"Our people are hurting," said R. Denny Scott of the United

See **TIMBER**, Page A13

Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Friday, January 8, 1993 **A13**

Timber: Team working on a report

From Page 1

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. "The volume of timber under contract, stuff that can be cut and moved into mills, will be completely exhausted within a couple of months. We need some solution to resolve the gridlock."

Environmentalists also seem ready for a comprehensive solution. "It's in the air that this is going to be settled," said Brock Evans, vice president of the National Audubon Society.

Two transition officials are preparing a report on the old growth/spotted owl controversy that will be ready when Clinton takes office.

"They're in the midst of listening to everyone," said Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Wash., who talked yesterday with the transition team. Dicks' district includes timber towns.

The timber summit isn't just a promise to one region of the country. Dicks calls it "an important early test of the Democratic Party's ability to govern."

Clinton's administration will face a tricky task of satisfying two Democratic constituencies with competing interests.

Environmentalists want to preserve remaining old-growth trees in Northwest national forests. Timber unions have depended on the trees to sustain thousands of jobs. Both groups backed Clinton in the 1992 election.

"It's pretty high-stakes stuff," said Gus Kuehne, president of Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers. "They have a lot to lose. I hope they don't take us lightly."

Timber employment in Washington has dropped by 6,500 jobs since 1989; more will be lost as existing timber sales are exhausted. Federal injunctions have blocked the U.S. Forest Service from selling timber in areas occupied by the northern spotted owl,

a threatened species that makes its home in old-growth forests.

According to an American Forestry Association study, owl protection could cost between 20,000 and 34,000 jobs this decade in Washington, Oregon and northern California.

At this point, "we're not into policy decisions so much as getting ideas from people," said Stephanie Solien, a leader in Clinton's intergovernmental relations task force.

One early question for the Clinton administration is: What role will Vice President-elect Al Gore play in the summit?

He is an outspoken environmentalist. In his best-selling 1992 book, "Earth in the Balance," Gore wrote about the Northwest timber battle: "The issue has been billed as a conflict between jobs and the environment. But if the remaining 10 percent of old-growth forest is logged out, as the timber industry prefers, the jobs will be lost anyway."

The idea of Gore as a convenor of the summit gives lumbermen nightmares. "It would be like Ronald Reagan sending James Watt to deal with the environmentalists," Kuehne said.

Several upcoming Clinton appointments, notably assistant secretaries in the Agriculture and Interior departments, will influence the forestry summit.

Transition sources identify James Cubie, chief counsel to the Senate Agriculture Committee, as a leading candidate for assistant agriculture secretary overseeing the Forest Service.

A pair of Democratic congressmen defeated in November's election — Jim Jontz of Indiana and Peter Kostmayer of Pennsylvania — are seeking environmental jobs in the administration. Both have proposed designating millions of acres of federal land off-limits to loggers.

Industry and union officials

view Jontz and Kostmayer as "polarizers," said Scott of the carpenters union. Several Northwest lawmakers have privately voiced similar views to the Clinton transition team.

The forest fight is one that the Bush administration and the Northwest's congressional delegation have failed to resolve.

It has been a tradition that Northwest lawmakers go behind closed doors to solve regional controversies, but it hasn't worked on this issue.

"They've spent five years in the closet and haven't found any clothes," said Bill Arthur, the Sierra Club's Northwest field representative.

Lawmakers, lumbermen and environmentalists say Clinton must break the logjam. "My gut instinct is that the administration will have to listen to everyone, and then come up with its own solution," Dicks said.

Any administration plan must, however, pass muster not only in the Northwest but across the country. Environmental groups have made the timber battle a national issue. They boast such powerful allies as Sen. Patrick Leahy, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and Rep. George Miller, chairman of the Natural Resources Committee.

"We decided that the best way to reach the Northwest on this issue was to march across the country," Evans said. "All parties must be involved in solving it, not just the Northwest."

The new administration must also steel itself against protests from more-radical environmentalists if it allows even some logging of the Northwest's oldest trees.

"The environmental movement may turn the term 'sellout' on its own leadership," said Rep. Al Swift, D-Wash. "It's a dangerous word, one that tends to make the art of the possible impossible."

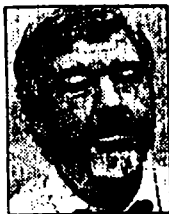
Clinton is determined Feds will speak with one voice

ABERDEEN, Grays Harbor County — President-elect Clinton aims to keep a campaign promise of exceptional impact on the Northwest. It's one he made at a "just folks" meeting with timber workers in Eugene, Ore., in September, now reaffirmed by his actions.

Tom Tuckman and Jim Lyons, congressional staffers, were named by Clinton to organize a Northwest "timber summit," a presidential effort to break the impasse over logging in our national forests. The time, probably late Spring, and place, are yet to be set.

I can't think of anything comparable since President-elect Eisenhower said "I will go to Korea," and did. But that was far. This is a regional rats' nest of intractable legal, ideological, and economic problems with a lead-end result, social distress.

If we lift our eyes to problems across the Cascades, and beyond, it's plain to see this is not the only problem confronting the new president. To others in this country, it may pale compared with troops in Somalia, potential chaos in Russia, a crisis in health care. It is, in fact, one part



Shelby Scates

Analysis

of a larger domestic problem, the economy.

Yet, he's committed. I asked a source close to the transition why. Clinton would not be the first politician to renege on a campaign promise.

"He looked at this situation and saw five different agencies giving six solutions to the timber stalemate," said the source. "He was determined to do something, to have his administration speak with one voice."

The summit could be as critical to the future of our region as anything since the federal government decided to build the Grand Coulee Dam. The operative word in this paragraph of optimism is "could."

It could also be a fiasco, high hopes dashed by the reality of irreconcilable differences between those who would cut the forests and those who would drastically limit or halt the cuts.

The Northwest has come to abound with powerful, even passionate, lobbies on both sides of the timber issue; make that all sides, since there are controversies within conflicts. The upshot is deadlock.

A few numbers: Not very long ago the timber cut from Washington's public lands ran up to 400 million board feet (mbf) a year. For timber processed in this

country, instead of being shipped raw overseas, that meant the creation of 8,000 jobs, boom-time for the Northwest.

Last year the cut was 25 mbf, a result of the impasse, court orders to preserve the spotted owl and the marlet, conflicts between forest management bureaucracies, or wildcat lawsuits to stop specific timber sales. In this county unemployment runs about 22 percent. In the past four years 4,000 timber jobs have vanished.

Mike Draper and members of his union, Lumber Production and Industrial Workers, brought this economic blight to the attention of Clinton during the candidate's stop in Eugene. He made firm an earlier campaign promise of a summit.

"There were some interesting negotiations with Clinton's staff afterwards," Draper said. "But he agreed to create a vehicle to break the gridlock and get this thing out of the courts."

As it has shaped up subsequently, these issues seem destined for the summit negotiations:

- Whether to cut or leave standing old growth timber in the federal forests; whether to cut any trees from the public land and, if so, by how much.

- Reforestation and how to do it; enhancement of fish runs by improving the forest habitat.

- Economic diversification of rural timber communities such as Grays Harbor; job training for unemployed timber workers.

A survey of interested parties in the wake of Clinton's summit decision makes apparent there will always be a Northwest timber industry, but it will never return to its peak of the mid-1980s. Draper figures there'll be a net loss of timber jobs even given the best results of the summit.

What's sought from the summit is stability, an end to the conflicts. To move this emotional conflict out of the courts means congressional legislation of the sort, so far, incapable of attracting a majority of votes.

"The best hope from the summit," says Jack De Yonge of Gov.-elect Mike Lowry's transition team, "is that all of the major players sign on to an agreement, or at least resign themselves to it. Otherwise we're in for a very hard, maybe futile, fight in Congress."

REP. JIM McDERMOTT, D-Seattle, thinks a consensus at the summit would, indeed, pave the way for legislation. He's especially pleased at Clinton's selection of Tuckman and Lyons, timber experts, to organize the conference.

"Predictability of the timber cut is critical," said Leroy Tipton of the Grays Harbor Chamber of Commerce. "Banks and businesses can't plan without knowing what the cut will be. Lack of predictability is as much of a problem now as lack of (timber) supply."

De Yonge, a former Post Intelligencer columnist, Lowry, Clinton, Vice President-elect Gore, the state land commissioner and five freshmen Northwest members of Congress, are new players in this aging conflict, a prime reason for summit optimism.

They bring a new dimension to the arguments, the once (and sometimes still) dreaded thought of economic life after timber. There is a psychological as well as institutional barrier to breaking the deadlock.

The mind set is best expressed by Werner Mayr, a wonderful logger-manufacturer, whose firm, Mayr

The timber summit could be as critical to the future of our region as anything since the federal government decided to build the Grand Coulee Dam.

Brothers, went bankrupt in the early 1980s, bounced back to pay its debts, resume business and now employees 200 workers — thanks, he says, to the ban on raw log exports from public lands.

Diversify the Grays Harbor economy? Attract new industries with its clean air, marvelous recreation sites and low real estate prices? Mayr thinks not:

"Would you build a computer factory here? I don't think so. The climate is too harsh and we're at the end of the line in transportation. No, we have a timber economy or else our people go on welfare or go someplace else to live — but there are only so many jobs in Seattle."

Mayr has no time for those who would refuse to cut trees in order to make room for further forest growth. He's equally quick to rebuke the export of raw logs and the recent "speed-up" of timber cuts.

"The speeded up cut (in Washington's national forests) jumped up about one-third more than it should have been," he said. "That stirred the pot. It got people, not just environmentalists stirred up ..."

I could finish his sentence. Lawsuits followed public outrage at the sight of vast forest clear-cuts, to be trailed shortly by the current impasse.

"I don't agree with Werner," says Leroy Tipton, an obvious admirer, the local Chamber's industrial development director. "We can diversify this economy. The climate is wet, but not harsh. We have a rail line and a four-lane highway connecting us with the interior and the only deep draft port on the state's coast."

There is, alas, a surplus labor force. What's lacking here is a good coastal highway to lure new tourists and existing plant structures to lure new manufacturers. Old sawmills won't fill the bill.

Mike Draper reports Bill Clinton regards the \$100 million tax break given big-time raw log exporters as "absurd," and that the new president is interested in reverting this money back into timber communities for job re-training, reforestation and industry-luring tax incentives

They'd welcome the shift in our national economic policy down. Such a recommendation to the Congress is a good bet to emerge from the timber summit.

"People here have never seen any employment options," said Tipton. "They've only seen employment in timber or leave for the city. The timber mind set would change, given other opportunities."

Any notion that consensus will come easily this extraordinary conference is as credible as the sky. I mean they haven't even decided on the shape of the conference table, or the names, ranks of participants. Some would have only officials at the table. No way, says Jean Dur the Wilderness Society.

Given the stalemate of which our elected are a part, surely the summit must open up players.

Any resemblance between this proposed conference and Cold War summitry is strictly real. Getting a resolution on the use of our forests and the wherewithal to pay for economic change is akin to U.S.-Soviet negotiations on arms reductions.

Accordingly, the meeting probably won't place until late Spring, time to allow expert advocates to prepare conditional agreements on conflicts.

IF IT WORKS, the summit will present with enabling legislation. Its passage would process initiated by Clinton in Eugene to the economic future of our region.

If it doesn't work we have the status quo economic malaise and social misery. Bill Clinton may wish he had broken this campaign promise.

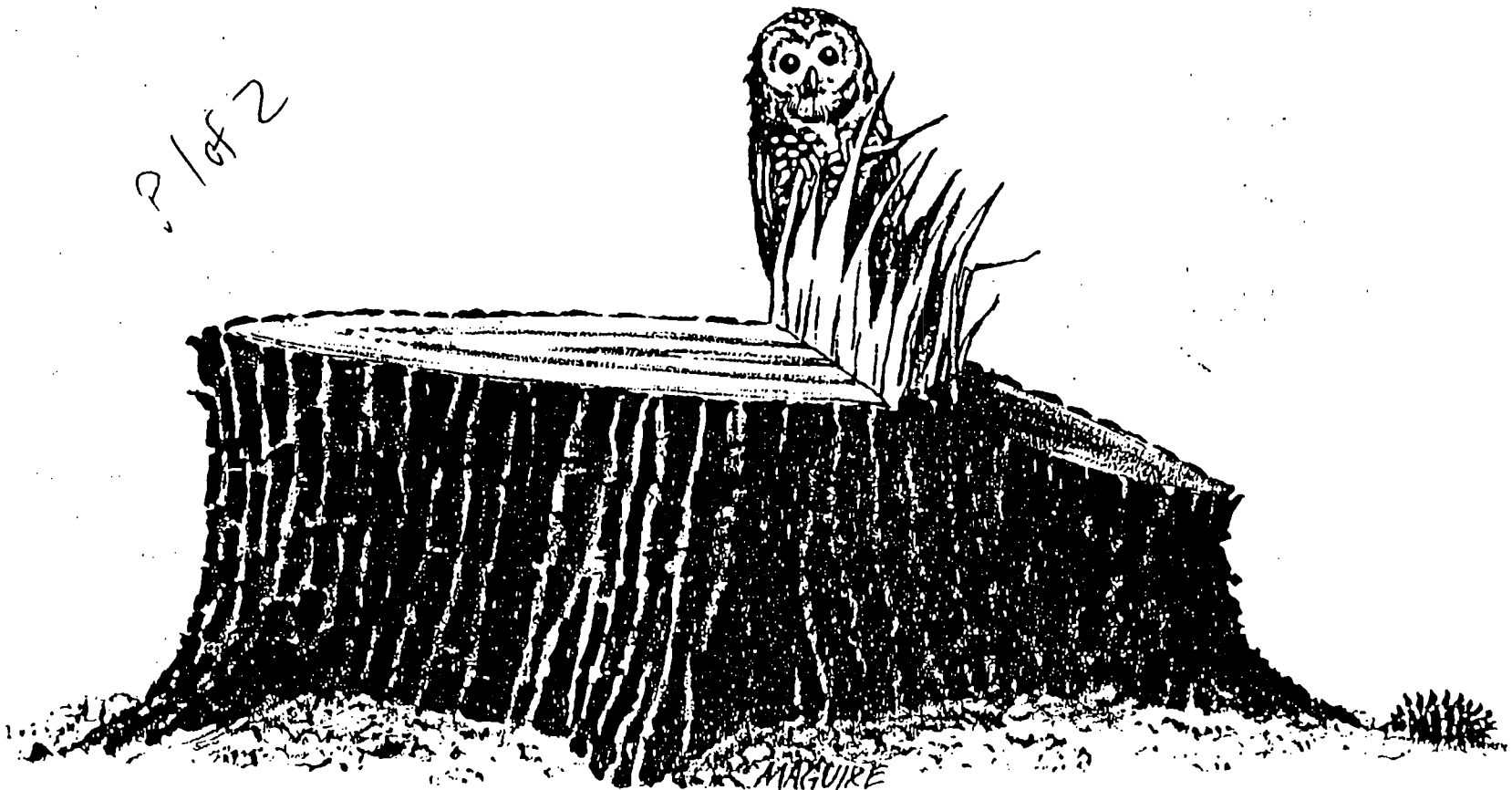
Seattle Post-Intelligencer

P-I Focus

A HEARST NEWSPAPER

Editorials, Op Ed D2-D3
Letters to the Editor D3
Classified D4

TIMBER SUMMIT



the planning team announced by the president-elect, paving the way for an early summit solution.

"We remain hopeful that the Clinton administration's summit will not only be a major accomplishment during the president's first 100 days, but that it will also once and for all end the legal nightmare in the region."

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TO: KATHLEEN MCGINTY
 FROM: MARK REY 2 PAGES
 American Forest Resource Alliance

NEWS RELEASE

December 18, 1992

RELEASE: Immediate
 Contact: Kevin Brett
 503-222-7456
 Barry Polsky
 202-463-2467

The following statement was issued by Mark Rey, AFRA executive director, in response to President-elect Bill Clinton's recommitment to holding a forestry summit to find a legislative solution to the forest crisis of the Pacific Northwest and Northern California:

"President-elect Bill Clinton's recommitment to holding an early summit transforms the high-level meeting from a mere campaign pledge to a key initiative for the Clinton Administration.

"We applaud this development because it makes the resolution of the Pacific Northwest-Northern California forest crisis, a high administration priority.

"The upcoming summit is 100 percent consistent with other administration efforts to remedy the structural deficiencies, plaguing the overall national economy.

"The crippling injunctions against the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management forest management programs in California, Oregon and Washington are direct contributors to the recessionary climate in these states.

"To many in the region, the upcoming summit is seen as the equivalent of Operation Restore Hope II, since it potentially could provide a road map out the legal quagmire that bedevils forest families, rural communities, schools and counties.

"We pledge to make a good faith and sincere effort to assist

"Representatives from the WCIW; the International Woodworkers of America, U.S.; the United Paperworkers International Union; the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers; and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union recently met in Albany, Oregon and agreed upon the following suggestions:

- 1) The northwest congressional delegation should support the proposed summit as a bipartisan means of resolving the ongoing forest management crisis;
- 2) The summit should be held as soon as possible once the new administration takes office;
- 3) The outcome of the summit should include principles that will maintain the economy of the region; maintain community stability; provide for a sustainable and reasonable supply of timber for production; and maintain a reasonable level of jobs while still providing adequate protection for forest ecosystems;
- 4) All parties, including the pacific northwest congressional delegation, should support and be bound by the outcome of the summit;
- 5) The northwest congressional delegation, and other interested members of Congress, should refrain from introducing legislation concerning federal forest management pending the outcome of the summit -- the summit should serve to develop legislation.
- 6) All interested parties should be given an opportunity to provide input to the timber summit participants who should include representatives from the new administration, the pacific northwest congressional delegation and the governors of the affected states;
- 7) The state legislatures of Oregon and Washington should express their support for the suggestions listed above.

"By recommitting to the forest summit, President-elect Clinton has provided a framework to resolve the forest management crisis. We present these suggestions today in a good faith effort to begin to put some walls on that frame and bring us a few steps closer to constructing a full house that we hope will contain a balanced solution to this crisis.

"Organized labor, as represented by the unions participating in the Albany meeting, stands ready to assist with the development of the summit. But we strongly believe all interested parties, including labor, should be prepared to offer their ideas to summit representatives and then allow our elected officials to develop a balanced resolution to the forest management crisis."

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WESTERN COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 18, 1992

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST LABOR LEADER PRAISES CLINTON'S MOVE TO CONVENE FOREST SUMMIT

Invites Vice President-elect Gore To Visit Timber Community,
Meet With Timber Workers

(Portland, OR) -- Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers (WCIW), today released the following statement regarding President-elect Bill Clinton's announcement restating his commitment to convene a Pacific Northwest Forest Summit to resolve the region's ongoing forest management crisis:

"On behalf of the 30,000 members of the WCIW and forest products workers throughout the region, we thank President-elect Clinton for giving thousands of forest products workers, our families and our communities something we might otherwise forego this holiday season -- hope.

"Today's statement shows that Governor Clinton's pledge to convene the summit has now become a high policy priority of President-elect Clinton's administration.

"If Vice President-elect Gore is going to oversee the transition regarding the forest summit -- as indicated by Mr. Stephanopoulos -- we invite him to visit a timber community in our region and meet with our members and their families. We believe this visit would provide essential insight for the Vice President-elect to deal even handedly with the summit and show him a side of the federal forest management debate he has never seen. Governor Clinton accepted a similar invitation we extended during the campaign and enjoyed an informative exchange with several forest products workers.

"We challenge the Vice President-elect to accept our invitation. During the campaign, he promised to put 'people first.' We hope he will make good on this promise and give us an opportunity to show him the human side of the federal forest management debate.

"We also encourage President-elect Clinton, Vice President-elect Gore and the congressional delegations of Oregon, Washington and Northern California to consider and support a set of recommendations regarding the summit developed by the leaders of five Pacific Northwest labor unions.

-- more --

Oregonian 12-6-92
Toward a timber summit

*All interests needed to produce a forest bill
that can pass and be credible*

One of the items on President-elect Clinton's agenda is his promise of a Northwest timber summit to break the gridlock on how the federal forests in Oregon and Washington ought to be managed.

Some interested parties have even suggested he should hold it before his inauguration. That's not only improbable, it's silly. Unraveling years of controversy over old-growth timber and spotted-owl protection, timber-sale levels and forest-health problems will take considerable preparation on the part of the new administration. And a summit needs the officials charged with making any identified approach work: the secretaries of the interior and agriculture and their subordinates, who haven't even been named yet.

But choosing to wait until he and his administration are in office is Clinton's easiest decision on the summit. The real controversy will begin with issues such as how to structure it and whom to invite.

One notion is to limit participation to the folks responsible for securing legislation that would flow from a successful summit — elected officials. Get them in a room, perhaps after hearing the varying views of interest groups, and force them to hammer out a compromise bill.

Washington Gov.-elect Mike Lowry, a former congressman, had a succinct response to that idea when he met with The Oregonian's editorial board the other day: It won't work. If it were that easy to resolve the manifest issues, he said, Congress already would have done it.

Lowry believes the summit could work if Clinton invites participation by all the constituencies of the federal forests. He didn't list them, but they obviously include the timber

industry and labor, environmental groups, recreation interests, local governments and, of course, state officials. And the summit needs informed and accurate scientific input to assure that it's dealing with facts, not impressions.

That's a less tidy approach than locking legislators in a room, but a forced bill in which none of the interests feels invested may be doomed at the outset. And even if it passed, it likely would continue to be a lightning rod for controversy.

Could all these interest groups even reach some agreement among themselves? Certainly not all of them and probably not many of them on every issue. But perhaps enough people could agree on enough points to set the direction for a policy that could gain the sufficient support to be enacted and implemented.

High administration interest in forging a compromise will help. So, too, will the recognition by participants that this process can actually achieve something. Careful preparation would mean a lot; in diplomacy, the most useful summits are those where the biggest sticking points have been worked out in advance.

Also boosting a summit's prospects is that a lot of the groundwork has been done by the professionals in the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in preparing recent management plans and plan amendments. Really, when all the posturing is done, boundaries of credible forest policy are pretty apparent.

It will be a while before Clinton gets to this regional issue, important as it is. It will be worth waiting a while longer if the new administration invests the time and thought necessary to make the summit pay off. But not too long, either.

In addition to the publisher, editor and editorial page editor, members of The Oregonian Editorial Board are Associate Editors Larry Hilderbrand, Wayne Thompson, Phil Cogswell, David Sarasohn, David Reinhard, Lora Cuykendall, Dick Thomas and Nanine Alexander. The editorial cartoonist is Jack Ohman.

Gore should run timber summit

Among the myriad promises Bill Clinton scattered along the campaign trail was the promise to conduct a "forest summit" on the wood-products and environmental issues in the Pacific Northwest. The new president can confirm his commitment to resolving those issues by sending the best person to lead the summit: Vice President-elect Al Gore.

Gore's high position in the new administration and his outspoken record on the environment make him uniquely qualified to be the administration's point man on the summit — if the administration is really interested in resolving the conflicts here.

Loggers, timber companies, environmentalists, fisheries, exporters, mills — we all face an uncertain future for the forests that have so long sustained the region. Change — broad and deep — is inevitable. The past two Republican administrations have responded by trying to delay the inevitable. One would hope that the new administration will display not only concern for the environment and the economy but compassion for displaced workers, their families and the communities in which they have long formed the bedrock.

The problems besieging the timber and forest-products industries are complicated and, in turn, have bred divisions that are wide and

passionate. Little if any progress toward resolution has been made. But missing has been strong leadership from the nation's president, not to mention the vision to see the long-term issues and the determination to search for innovative solutions. The prospects for that leadership and vision emerging from the Clinton White House are excellent, especially under the personal imprimatur of Al Gore.

Democratic Rep. Norm Dicks cut to the heart of the matter. "The most important thing," he said, "is to structure this so it's not just a lot of rhetoric. It's got to be set up so something actually gets done."

One thing that must get done is a clear-cut plan for a federal program to support, retrain and re-employ timber workers displaced because of timber policy decisions arrived at through the summit process.

Key to that will be the sincere willingness to cooperate and compromise by all parties involved. That may perhaps be the most difficult for the environmental community, often of late rent by ideological fissures.

Stalemate and stonewalling are not — and never were — the answer to the region's timber issues. We trust the incoming Clinton-Gore administration will have the vision and conviction to compel the quest for other answers.

Timber summit expected to be held in February

Seattle P.I. 11-30-92

President-elect Bill Clinton's promised timber summit to seek a solution to the northern spotted owl crisis will not be held before he is inaugurated and most likely will convene in February, says a congressional timber expert who has been in touch with Clinton transition team members.

The meeting is expected to include representatives from the timber industry, labor, environmental groups and the Pacific Northwest congressional delegation.

Where the meeting will be held is still up in the air. But if it takes place in the Northwest, it is likely to be in Washington state, rather than Oregon, the timber expert said.

The reason: Oregon's two Republican senators have lost considerable clout. They no longer can claim to speak for a Republican administration, and each has been tainted with scandal — Mark Hatfield for financial improprieties and Bob Packwood for alleged sexual harassment of office staff.

"We're in the driver's seat," said the timber expert, a Democrat, who spoke on condition he not be identified.

— Christopher Hanson

POTOMAC WATCH

Our weekly review
of people & issues
in Washington, D.C.

Anacortes mill destroyed

Seattle P.I. 11-30-92

Fire destroyed an Anacortes lumber mill yesterday morning that had recently shut down, authorities said.

The fire broke out shortly after 2 a.m. at Custom Plywood at 35th Street and V Avenue, officials said.

No one was injured. The cause of the fire is under investigation, officials added.

"The mill is a total loss," Anacortes fire Capt. Iver Johnson said. He said the blaze spread

rapidly and threw embers into the air.

Authorities evacuated people from homes near the mill, but no other buildings caught fire, Johnson said.

Electrical power to Anacortes and most of the San Juan Islands was shut down temporarily when the blaze threatened power lines.

The blaze was declared under control at 6:30 a.m., but Johnson said that spot fires could continue to burn for days.

Seattle P.I. Briefs

11-30-92

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Packwood probe may be expedited

Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole said yesterday an Ethics Committee investigation of Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., should begin quickly, perhaps this year before the next Congress convenes.

Sen. Warren Rudman, R-N.H., a member of the Senate Ethics Committee, also wouldn't rule out an investigation before the next Congress meets.

Packwood, who won re-election Nov. 3, is entering a clinic for treatment of alcohol-related problems, according to two of the senator's friends quoted by the Sunday Oregonian newspaper. Packwood on Friday requested an ethics probe.

Ten women have accused the senator of uninvited and unwanted sexual advances.

Anger and questions over layoffs

P-I 11-17-92

By Neil Modie
P-I Reporter

HOQUIAM — The economic fears and anger of the people of Grays Harbor spilled out through the mouths of their young people yesterday at an unusual meeting with five prominent politicians.

Gov. Booth Gardner and Gov.-elect Mike Lowry led the delegation of elected officials to Hoquiam and Aberdeen to express their concern about last week's permanent closure of a 626-employee pulp and paper complex at Hoquiam. It was operated by ITT Rayonier and International Paper Co.

It was 13 days after the general election, but it was a display of combined political horsepower rarely seen in a small community after the end of politi-

Hoquiam students quiz state politicians after closure of mill

cal campaign season.

At an assembly at Hoquiam High School, students lobbed volleys of frequently pointed, sometimes hostile questions and comments at the five Democrats — Gardner, Lowry, U.S. Sen.-elect Patty Murray and the region's two members of Congress, Norm Dicks and Jolene Unsoeld — when the young people were invited to give their views of what their hard-pressed community needed.

Don't raise taxes, a couple of students implored Lowry, who in his campaign had refused to rule out the possibility of tax increases to deal with the state's enormous projected budget deficit.

"I don't know anybody who likes

taxes," Lowry replied. But he reiterated that if they're needed to maintain quality education in Grays Harbor, then he won't shy away from them.

"How can you make (Grays Harbor) more appealing so that our parents don't want to move away from here?" asked a youth who said his father is a newly laid-off millworker.

"This is one of the most beautiful areas of the state," replied Murray vaguely, adding that tourism can help to diversify the area's heavily timber-dependent economy.

"Why did it take so long for us to get this kind of attention?" demanded another male student. State officials, Gardner

replied, have been working for a long time on solutions to the economic woes of timber communities.

Another youth observed that Grays Harbor County and city officials are "in a budget crunch right now," facing the prospect of laying off police officers and making other cuts. He asked what the visiting elected officials might do to help. Gardner said he and the others asked ITT Rayonier representatives at a meeting in the governor's office earlier yesterday to devise ways to cushion the revenue loss for local governments.

Gardner said afterward that he was impressed by both the thoughtfulness and the toughness of the students' questions.

"It reflects the mood in the communi-

See **HOQUIAM**, Page B2

Hoquiam: Applause for pledge from Clinton on spotted owl

From Page B1

ty, and the concerns," he said.

The visiting political figures told the students of a variety of efforts they'll pursue to alleviate the community's economic malaise. They said those will include state and federal money to boost tourism and fisheries programs, completing the dredging of Grays Harbor for shipping, other public works programs and retraining of displaced millworkers.

The biggest applause line came from Dicks when he said, "Gov. Clinton has pledged to our delegation that he will hold a summit right here in the North-

west to try to end the spotted owl problem and the marbled murrelet problem" and the logging restrictions imposed to protect the habitat of those imperiled birds.

Conspicuously absent from the all-Democratic delegation was the state's most prominent Republican, Sen. Slade Gorton. Most of the visiting Democratic officials differ sharply with Gorton over his efforts to amend and weaken the Endangered Species Act as a way of alleviating logging curbs. Gorton persuaded President Bush to adopt that stance during a Northwest campaign swing, but Clinton carried Washington — and Grays Harbor County — in the

Nov. 3 election.

Gardner's press secretary, Sheryl Hutchison, said Gorton wasn't deliberately left out of the Grays Harbor trip. She said Gardner proposed the trip and invited Lowry to provide "political continuity," and Unsoeld and Dicks because their districts share Grays Harbor. Hutchison said Murray then asked to go.

"Patty Murray asked to go and Sen. Gorton didn't," Hutchison said.

Besides the student assembly, the group also attended a "unity potluck" supper with community leaders and displaced millworkers. And they made a more

upbeat visit to the Port of Grays Harbor, where officials told them of a variety of new businesses and economic development efforts in the works.

The port's executive director, Clifford Muller, said the projects — which include a cruise-ship passenger terminal, an airport expansion, a marina expansion and several start-up companies — could provide "400-plus" new jobs, or about two-thirds of those lost at the closed pulp and paper plant.

But about half of those prospective new jobs hinge on federal and state appropriations, he said.

Foresters urge Clinton to call a timber summit

■ **Mills running low:** Clinton promised the meeting during a September campaign stop as one means of breaking the logging logjam.

By Carol Bradley
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — President-elect Bill Clinton should convene a forest summit as soon as possible to undo the gridlock over timber harvesting in national forests, spokesmen for industry and labor and a Northwest member of Congress said Thursday.

In a letter to Clinton, Rep. Mike Kopetski, D-Ore., urged the Arkansas governor to expedite a summit before he takes the oath of office Jan. 20.

"Our timber pipeline is perilously close to running dry, putting timber communities and families at risk," Kopetski wrote.

Clinton promised a summit during a September campaign stop in Oregon as one means of breaking

the logjam that has blocked logging in national forests in Oregon, Washington and northern California.

Federal judges have shut down the logging on grounds that the federal government over-harvested the land, violating environmental guidelines.

Since 1989, the Northwest congressional delegation has tried but failed to unite behind legislation aimed at maintaining a sustainable logging program while at the same time protecting the threatened northern spotted owl and other fragile species. But special interest groups were too polarized, lawmakers have said, and the Bush administration refused to take the lead.

The president-elect's commitment to resolving the crisis is likely to be the catalyst for success, spokesmen for the special interests said.

In the Bush administration, "There was tremendous pressure on the agencies to violate their own mandates in order to continue commodity production," said Larry

Tuttle, Oregon regional director for The Wilderness Society.

Summiteers won't have to delay matters gathering the facts, Tuttle said. Maps have been drawn, scientifically based alternatives have been laid out and forest inventories have been completed.

Sigurd Lucassen, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, called on Clinton Thursday to launch the summit within the first 100 days of his administration. At the very least, Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers, is hoping a format can be agreed to before Clinton's term begins.

Mark Rey, executive director of the American Forest Resource Alliance, said he doesn't expect to like the outcome of a summit. But at this point, any solution is better than none, he said.

"I'm enough of a risk-taker, I'd like to see the momentum generated, knowing there's going to be several iterations of (a proposal) as it goes through the process," Rey said.

THE SEATTLE TIMES SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1992

Taxol from test tubes promising Scientists can grow costly anti-cancer drug

by Richard Cole
Associated Press

MIAMI — The anti-cancer chemical taxol, extracted from the bark of scarce Pacific yew trees, apparently can be produced economically from yew-bark cells grown in a test tube, a scientist said yesterday.

Taxol has been used successfully to fight ovarian and breast cancer and shows promise in fighting lung cancer and melanoma.

But it takes more than 60 pounds of bark from the slow-growing Pacific yew tree to treat a single patient for a year, and many of the trees are found in old-growth forests protected by environmental restrictions.

"The hope is that with a culture system,

you could produce taxol like penicillin," said Michael Shuler, a chemical-engineering professor at Cornell University. "And it's not dependent on the weather, the growing season or the time of the year."

Shuler told the American Institute of Chemical Engineers meeting in Miami Beach his project at Cornell is growing yew cells in various ways. The most successful appears to be a chemical broth.

"We have at least one cell line that we work with that will excrete taxol," he said after presenting his findings.

The production levels are still not economical, but researchers have several promising paths they believe will grow more taxol.

"We're talking years," he cautioned.

"Probably a three- to five-year period for the possibility of commercial field production."

He said that of all the public studies aimed at mass-producing taxol, Cornell's is the most advanced.

The research is funded by the National Cancer Institute in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and several companies, said Shuler. The institute has called taxol the best anti-cancer agent in the last 15 years.

No one has been able to synthesize taxol. Officials of Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., producer of taxol, said in June they had contracted with an Italian company to derive taxol from needles and twigs of some more plentiful yew species in Europe and Asia.

Both sides of forest war seek truce from Clinton

□ Election roundup: Page 1A

The Associated Press

PORTLAND — Environmentalists and timber interests are looking forward to getting out of the courtroom and into the conference room to find peace in the Northwest's timber wars, now that Bill Clinton has been elected president.

The Oregon Lands Coalition, a grassroots timber support group that backed President Bush, expressed hope that Clinton would deliver promptly on his promise for a timber summit to set a dependable log supply.

"We need a consensus builder to break the gridlock that has thrown so many lives into chaos," said coalition chairman Charlie Janz, a timber broker from Springfield.

Mark Rey of the American Forest Resource Alliance said that organized labor and the timber industry were warily committed to working out a solution with Clinton.

"Tens of thousands of residents of timber-dependent communities remain fearful of the extreme philosophy already being articulated by environmental groups, who myopically claim that Tuesday's vote represents a referendum favoring their political objectives regardless of the human costs," Rey said.

Environmentalists predicted that the Clinton administration would take a more reasoned approach to forest management and stop pushing federal agencies to violate environmental laws.

"The result of this year's presidential election marks the end of 12 years of government-sanctioned hostility to environmental protection and wise stewardship of America's public lands," said George Frampton Jr., the president of The Wilderness Society.

Andy Kerr, the conservation director for the Oregon Natural Resources Council, said, "George Bush, for geopolitical reasons, didn't want to sell any less timber, and as a result, they are not going to cut any timber for a while. The Clinton-Gore administration is more likely to obey the laws of the land."

Federal court injunctions have stopped the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management

from logging in spotted owl habitat until they come up with plans to protect the threatened species. The resulting log shortage has threatened the jobs of thousands of loggers and mill workers.

Bush supported the timber industry in advocating weaker environmental laws, saying the nation would be "up to its neck in spotted owls" and short on jobs under Clinton.

Under Bush, legislative proposals to break the Northwest timber gridlock went nowhere the past two years. Attempts by Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., to weaken the Endangered Species Act failed.

Clinton proposed a timber summit to find a solution that was good for both the economy and the environment, suggesting education and training to help timber workers whose mills closed. Clinton's running mate, Tennessee Sen. Al Gore, is an unabashed environmentalist.



Peter DeFazio

Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., said Clinton had assured him he would be personally involved in a summit that would produce a legislative package considering old-growth protection, forest management practices, alternate logging techniques and a sustainable level of harvest.

DeFazio said he didn't know whether Clinton might replace Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson, but the BLM director and the assistant secretary of agriculture over the Forest Service were certain to change.

Having allies instead of enemies in those positions should help reach a solution, DeFazio said.

Jim Geisinger, the president of the Northwest Forestry Association in Portland, Ore., said he hoped that Clinton and a Democrat-controlled Congress would work together on the timber issue.

"President-elect Clinton has always had a good working relationship with the forest products industry in Arkansas, and we look forward to continuing that relationship," he said.

Andy Stahl, a forester for the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, said timber interests would have to accept two things: no limitations on people's rights to sue the government, and discussion of enlarging economic opportunities.

Forest opponents hope new administration can end conflict

■ Timber
interests and
environmen-
talists believe a
Democratic
president and
Congress might
break the
gridlock

Oregonian 11-5-92
from staff and wire reports

Timber interests and environmentalists seldom see eye to eye on anything.

But Wednesday they agreed that Bill Clinton in the White House should help to break through gridlock over federal forest management.

"With a Democratic administration and a Democratic Congress, the finger-pointing and assessment of blame will stop," said Jim Gelsinger, president of Northwest Forestry Association, which represents timber companies. "We hope Congress and the

administration will work together, instead of against one another, in crafting a legislative solution to the debate over Northwest forest management."

The Oregon Lands Coalition, a grass-roots timber support group, reminded Clinton of his pledge for a summit meeting to build a consensus for dependable log supplies.

Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers, a timber union, said a preliminary meeting to set rules for the summit may be held in December.

Labor and industry want legis-

lation by next summer to restore some federal timber sales. Federal court injunctions have stopped the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management from selling timber in spotted owl habitat until they finish plans to protect the bird, a threatened species. Thousands of timber jobs also are at stake.

Andy Kerr, conservation director for Oregon Natural Resources Council, said Clinton understands "it's not a choice between timber jobs and the environment, but that we can have both." Also, Kerr noted, a Clinton administration is more likely to obey

environmental laws and avoid the court battles.

Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., said Clinton wants a summit that produces a legislative package including old-growth protection, forest management practices, various logging techniques, and a sustainable harvest.

DeFazio said he didn't know whether Clinton will oust F. Dale Robertson as Forest Service chief, but the BLM national director and the assistant secretary of agriculture over the Forest Service will be replaced. Forest Service chiefs usually have been retained by new administrations.

Timber interests seek Clinton's help

By KATHIE DURBIN
of The Oregonian staff

ANALYSIS

Bill Clinton's victory wasn't 20 hours old before protagonists in the Northwest forest conflict began wooing the president-elect.

On Wednesday, the pro-timber Oregon Lands Coalition asked Clinton to make the Northwest's old-growth forest conflict a top priority by deciding before Christmas on a time, a place and a list of players for a forest summit.

Clinton had promised Northwest timber workers during his campaign that he would hold such a summit within the first 100 days of his administration.

"We're asking Mr. Clinton to give the forest families a sign that he will work for consensus and balance by quickly prioritizing his forest summit," said coalition chairman Charlie Janz.

But environmentalists say they're more concerned about getting a wide-ranging discussion of the Northwest's economic transition than a quickly arranged meeting.

"I think they should give Clinton more than a day to get his feet on the ground and decide who his political appointees are going to be, who the key policy-makers for our federal forests will be," said Rick Brown of the National Wildlife Federation.

"We first have to have a president, then we have to have an assistant secretary of agriculture, someone who is going to play point on forest issues," agreed Andy Stahl, forester for the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund in Seattle.

"Because two federal departments (Interior and Agriculture) are involved, it almost argues for a forest 'czar,' someone to speak directly for the president so you don't get mixed signals and you aren't speaking for the agencies," Stahl added. "It's the agencies that have been creating all these problems over the past 10 years."

Earlier this year most members of the Northwest congressional delegation wrote to Bush with a similar request but got no direct response.

Stahl said the discussion must move beyond "who gets to cut the last tree or save the last tree" to issues of forest rehabilitation and sustainable logging on private and second-growth public land.

Andy Kerr, conservation director for the Oregon Natural Resources Council, said fishing and recreation interests as well as the timber industry should be at the table.

"Timber supply is one of the issues, but it isn't the only issue," Kerr said. "We want a summit that's comprehensive, that brings in all

“
I think they should give Clinton more than a day to get his feet on the ground and decide who his political appointees are going to be, who the key policy-makers for our federal forests will be.
”

Rick Brown,
National Wildlife Federation

the players, all the issues."

Kerr said environmentalists don't need a quick resolution of the forest conflict as much as the timber industry does because they've prevailed in the courts to block most old-growth timber sales.

Nevertheless, he said he'd like to see a resolution before the Endangered Species Act comes up for reauthorization next year. "I think it will help with the Endangered Species Act if this particularly troublesome issue in the Northwest is resolved," Kerr said.

Clinton will give a hoot about owl dispute

Seattle Post. 10-26-92

Mindy Cameron
Times editorial page editor

ON the same day that Bill Clinton visited Seattle, the U.S. Forest Service announced it was about to release its latest attempt at a spotted owl recovery plan. Maybe this one will pass muster with a persnickety federal judge.



So far the Forest Service has failed to persuade District Court Judge William Dwyer that the government has met the requirements of the Endangered Species Act. The act calls for a science-based plan to aid the recovery of a species threatened with extinction. The spotted owl was determined to be such a species more than two years ago.

The announcement, coming just two weeks before the presidential election, was an odd reminder that government keeps churning, even as political rhetoric swirls around the very activities in which the bureaucracy is engaged.

That obscure notice raises a far more interesting question than "will this plan finally get the job done?" Now that it seems increasingly likely Bill Clinton will be elected president, the more intriguing question is how would a President Clinton change course on the spotted owl vs. timber jobs issue and would it work?

Clinton said on an earlier visit to the Northwest one of the first things he would do as president would be to convene a regional timber summit.

Big deal, say the skeptics. It's just another meeting, not a solution.

Bruce Babbitt is not a skeptic. It can work, he said. The Northwest timber dispute "is made for Bill Clinton."

Bruce Babbitt was elected governor of Arizona the same year Clinton became governor of Arkansas. He remembers being impressed by the charisma of Clinton even back in 1978, when he was the youngest governor in the country.

Babbitt is the flip side of charisma. Four

years ago, he entered the Democratic presidential primary. He was the Paul Tsongas of 1988, long on wit and common sense, but short on that intangible personal quality called charisma. Today he is an environmental lawyer in Phoenix and president of the League of Conservation Voters.

It was the latter job that brought him to Seattle on behalf of Congressional candidates backed by the League.

The League of Conservation Voters describes itself as the nonpartisan arm of the environmental movement. It is best known for its scorecard of legislators' votes on environmental issues.

At first the League had no intention of getting involved in the presidential campaign. That changed this spring when "Bush marched away from the environment and Clinton moved toward it," Babbitt said.

Although no one, including Clinton, touts his environmental record in Arkansas (he emphasized job creation over environmental protection), Babbitt believes Clinton's commitment to national environmental issues is genuine and realistic.

That commitment, coupled with what Babbitt called Clinton's "endless appetite for resolving disputes through negotiation," makes the controversy over Northwest forests an ideal challenge for a Clinton administration.

"It's a negotiator's paradise," said Babbitt.

And, he added, Clinton ought to waste no time getting started. "A new president has one year to do things that really matter," he said.

Babbitt's list of "things that really matter" includes a North American Free Trade Agreement that addresses environmental concerns, U.S. leadership in global environmental issues, including signing the biodiversity treaty; energy goals that reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

Add the Northwest timber summit to that list.

Here's Babbitt's formula for success. Bring together the new secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, which oversees the Forest Service, and the head of the Environmental Protection Agency. Let all voices be heard in a wide-open process. Stop using science as a sword. Instead embark on a search for scientific consensus. The new president should maintain a visible leadership role in the process. Set a deadline and commit to reaching a conclusion.

It's not power politics as usual. It might even

require members of Northwest Congressional delegation to follow the inelegant advice President Bush gave to another noisy, disruptive chorus: Sit down and shut up.

But it just might work. Clinton's promise of change demands that it work. A Northwest timber summit ought to serve as an example of how to govern in the '90s: less talking and more listening, greater attention to solving problems, less to shoring up political

A Northwest timber summit
ought to serve
as an example of how
to govern in the '90s:
less talking and more listening,
greater attention to solving
problems, less to shoring up
political power bases.

power bases.

It's radical stuff for politicians accustomed to the huffing and puffing of political games and bureaucrats accustomed to the endless churning and shuffling that is the work of government. It's also unsettling to the clever special-interest groups well-practiced in public relations strategies and intricate legal tactics.

The great lesson of this campaign season is that citizens are fed up with all of that. If Clinton means what he says about giving government back to the people he could start right here in the Northwest by letting us talk about our forests while he listens.

■ Mindy Cameron's column appears Sunday on editorial pages of The Times.

Gore denies 'phony choice' of jobs, logs

10-5-92
J. Higgins

Speech at UW keys on the economy, an appeal to youth

By Scott Sunde
P-I Reporter

Democratic vice presidential nominee Al Gore pilloried President Bush's environmental record yesterday, saying he has given the nation "a phony choice" between jobs or the environment and has preserved neither.

Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle "stand for inaction to preserve nothing but the status quo. And the status quo means the destruction of jobs and the environment," Gore told three Washington newspaper reporters after addressing a crowd of nearly 10,000 at the University of Washington.



The Bush administration will give a rebuttal today, when Quayle spends five hours in Tacoma raising campaign money and talking to timber workers. He is expected to criticize the "extreme environmentalism" of the Democratic ticket.

The charge of extremism is frequently lobbed at Gore, who felt so strongly about environmental issues that he wrote a book on the subject. But the man who seems to want to be the environmental vice president offered little new for Washington state on timber issues yesterday.

He followed the party line set down in Eugene, Ore., two weeks ago by Bill Clinton, his presidential running mate. Gore called for an end to tax subsidies that encourage log exports and presidential involvement to bring a compromise to the warring timber and environmental camps.

See GORE, Page A4

■ 'Hurting': Bush now acknowledges 'there's a hell of a lot of people hurting.' Page A4



MIKE URBAN/P-I
In a Husky sweatshirt, Sen. Al Gore reaches out to press the flesh after his speech yesterday on the Quadrangle at the University of Washington.

Gore: Standard stump speech

From Page 1

Gore's UW rally ended a two-day swing for the Tennessee senator in a state that seems overwhelmingly in the Clinton column as the Nov. 3 general election approaches. A recent Democratic poll shows the ticket 21 percentage points ahead in the state, with or without Ross Perot in the race.

"We're not taking a state as important as Washington state for granted," Gore said.

There was little discussion of regional issues in either Gore's speech at the sun-dappled Quadrangle at the UW or on Saturday when he spoke on the gray campus of Columbia Basin Community College in Pasco. He stuck to a standard stump speech that pins the recession on the president.

Gore also had more immediate financial concerns: He raised about \$130,000 Saturday night at \$500- and \$2,000-person events in Seattle.

In both campus rallies, Gore called again and again for change, new ideas and a new generation of leadership.

Gore used many of the same lines to bludgeon Bush in both the Tri-Cities and Seattle.

"If George Bush went down to Hollywood to make a movie, he would have to call it 'Honey, I Shrunk the Economy.' And if he made a sequel, he would have to call it 'Honey, I Blew Up the Deficit,'" Gore said at both campus rallies.

He also recited a litany of economic statistics of lost jobs and lost wages.

"Everything that should be up is down, and everything that should down is up. They've got it upside down, and we're going to turn it right-side up," Gore said.

At both college campuses he promoted Clinton's plans to provide qualified students with loans that could be paid back through a payroll deduction after graduation or through national service in a sort of domestic Peace Corps.

Gore did not single out Quayle for any special criticism, but Washington state Democrats, mindful that the vice president would soon be in the state, did.

Jay Pearson, who is running the Clinton campaign in Washington, accused Quayle of hiding from the state's voters by not having

any public events in Tacoma.

"They don't want any person who might question them to show up," Pearson said in an interview.

Gore's campaign aides yesterday circulated news releases that blamed the Bush administration for the loss of shellfish beds and declining salmon runs in Washington state.

Gore continued the criticism when he spoke with reporters after the rally. He castigated Bush for seeming to offer America an alternative between protecting their jobs or the environment.

"The phony choice that Bush keeps pushing doesn't work. It just doesn't work," he said. "Look at what's been happening."

Gore also contended the Bush administration's "hands-off approach" has cost thousands of timber jobs as forests continue to deteriorate. Gore promoted the idea of a timber summit, which Clinton says he will hold if he is elected, to bring together all sides on the timber question.

In his book "Earth in the Balance," Gore writes of his displeasure with logging in old-growth forests. But he was not willing to predict yesterday whether a Clinton administration would allow old-growth logging.

Gore did, however, say he is unhappy with massive timber harvests that "literally destroy the jobs that would be preserved with a balanced approach."

"It's just a question of perspective. Is the object to get as much money in as short a period of time as possible without any concern for where the jobs are going to be 10 years from now or where the environment is going to be 10 years from now? If that's the question, then the Bush-Quayle approach is the answer."

Gore said he opposes log exports and added that an export ban on timber cut from private land is "a sweeping proposal" that must be studied carefully. What he does support is eliminating tax subsidies that encourage logs to be exported instead of being kept in the United States to provide jobs at domestic mills, he said.

In Pasco Saturday, Gore said a Clinton administration was committed to cleaning up the Hanford nuclear reservation and suggested that the facility could become a centerpiece for developing new technologies for cleaning up the environment.

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Bush and Clinton Among the Owls

George Bush and Bill Clinton went toe to toe this week in the Northwest woods over something real — loggers' jobs and spotted owls. We're happy to go into the woods to find out how these two men actually think about a flesh-and-blood issue. What we take away from this encounter is that President Bush's instincts, fitfully, are with the market, and Bill Clinton's strongest instincts run toward a paternalistic government.

The Northwest, of course, is the site of the great battle between loggers' jobs and the effort to protect the spotted owl under the authority of the Endangered Species Act. Judges, environmental groups and various parts of the federal wilderness bureaucracy have decided that the future, and the woods, belong to the owls. It may well be that economics will make the work in the woods disappear someday, but the idea here is that the loggers and their families should depart the animals' "habitat." Call it eco-cleansing.

President Bush said some sensible things about weighing costs and benefits in deciding on species protection. "The balance has simply been lost," he said, and it has. This sounds sensible unless biology is not merely your work but your religion and you regard the premature death of any sub-human life as a moral offense. (Sometimes that isn't even good biology.)

The environmental zealots who subscribe to that religion were quick to respond to the President's idea, saying it would gut the species act and is unthinkable. In most areas of public discussion, this kind of absolutism would be regarded as fringe rhetoric and relegated to the obligatory one paragraph in a news story. But when it comes to The Environment, fundamentalism is now part of the media and political culture.

That is why there has been no reform of the species act, even as federal judges have written biological theory into dictum and cost thousands of people their jobs and many more an opportunity to buy or use property. Mr. Bush used the opportunity of a visit to the economically damaged Northwest to make that point.

Bill Clinton, in the same neck of the woods, wasn't there to talk about species absolutism. Instead Mr. Clinton replayed what has become a core theme of his candidacy, no matter if

the subject is manufacturing, free trade or the environment. What we need, he said, are retraining programs (that somebody is going to have to pay for), and a "summit" of government officials, labor representatives and business to forge a solution to the problems of the Northwest.

We realize there are still people, often found in the business community, who still think these government-business partnerships can solve various problems — from education to health care to logging in the Northwest. Our strong sense, though, is that the number of believers has dwindled the past 25 years as more managers discovered that the turnaround time on decisions by government is just too long. By the time the "summit" acts, the problem has changed. Or the summit's recommendations are so hedged that no real progress is possible.

But Bill Clinton still believes in this stuff. He brings it up constantly. He talks on and on about what "we" are going to do, meaning "we" in government and "you" outside government. Our reading of the current political mood, across a wide spectrum, is that most people don't want a lot of input from "we" in government. They mainly want an economy that creates jobs, just like the economy they had seven or eight years ago.

That said, we'll concede that the Bush administration's record on resource regulation has been something of a puzzle. The President tolerates an EPA administrator who seems to operate contrary to the general bent of policy, even though that appointee's equivocations have appeased virtually no one among his fellow enviros. In that community, about the only vote William Reilly has saved for George Bush is William Reilly's, and we wonder about that. Problems such as the loggers' jobs or nonsensical wetlands enforcement had to boil over before the White House acted.

At least the cost-benefit concept got an airing from the chief executive. It would be reassuring to hear the words "balancing costs and benefits" emerge from Governor Clinton's verbiage, but we're not reassured. The private-sector bent of the Democratic Leadership Council was an early, hopeful sign, but as the campaign wears on, what seems to be emerging is a Democratic candidate whose real love is "we" the government.

9-16-92

Oregonian

Viewing the forests

Bush and Clinton offer different approaches to the Northwest timber issue, but ignore ultimate question

The two views Oregonians got Monday of presidential candidates' wrestling with the federal forest controversy lost focus before either President Bush or Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton got to the clincher: just how much logging and how much owl protection they would accept.

Even so, clear differences emerged in their approaches.

Bush's attack on the Endangered Species Act and call to "make people more important than owls" will appeal to those who see the issue in simple terms of jobs vs. owls. But even they might usefully wonder where the president has been for 3½ years.

Leadership by veto threat seven weeks before the election is a weak substitute for the high-level coordination that has been lacking as various federal agencies have attempted to address problems raised by the spotted owl's listing as a threatened species. As House Speaker Tom Foley noted, the White House has turned aside bipartisan requests by the Northwest congressional delegation for a single administration point-person on the forest issue.

Clinton, meanwhile, nodded to the issue's complexity and repeated his pledge to call a summit of interests to force a compromise. That idea appeals to labor and even had been mentioned within the ranks of industry lobbyists. But it, too, leaves hanging just where the line would be drawn between timber sales and forest preservation.

Between the two approaches, Clin-

ton's is the more embracing even if presidential campaigns are unrealistic places to look for ultimate answers. He recognized the need to get the issue out of court, and he drew a sharp distinction between his support for retraining displaced timber workers and the president's long opposition to any such special attention to them.

Moreover, the Endangered Species Act, which Clinton supports as it stands, is more of a symptom of the federal forest problem in the Northwest than the single cause. The spotted owl's status reflects broader ecological concerns — the fragmentation of forest ecosystems, for instance — and is only one of many arguments for reducing timber harvests from their historic levels.

Indeed, even as Bush rides against this law, the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are heading toward management policies and harvest reductions that address those problems.

Weakening the Endangered Species Act well might lose its luster in the Northwest when attention shifts from owls to much more popular salmon, which also fall under the act's protective umbrella. The act may be the tool that gives protecting salmon added clout in relation to economic activity that has contributed to the jeopardy of various runs. Economic concerns, after all, are the main factor that puts species — whether birds or fish — at risk.

And they're why achieving a proper balance requires high-level attention.

Owls and jobs: Not that simple

Seattle P.I. 9-16-92

The campaign visit by President George Bush to Colville Monday offered overly simplistic solutions to a complex timber supply problem in the Northwest woods.

Bush tried to cast the issue as one of "jobs vs. owls." But this portrayal ignores what really has been happening to jobs and trees.

The facts are that too many trees — and thus too many jobs — have been exported, bypassing local mills. The facts are that too many mills were unable to adapt to modern demands and thus they closed. The facts are that many mills successfully modernized — employing new automated equipment — which meant they employed fewer workers.

The facts are that when the Endangered Species Act finally — and properly — was invoked to end overcutting, there were too many mills caught by surprise, forced to compete for too few logs.

The facts are that for too long, too many trees were cut too fast and with too careless a disregard of the effect on streambeds, water, fish and wildlife. That is what threw the forests — and the economy — out of the healthy "balance" that Bush now says he wants to restore.

The facts are that the reason loggers are not in federal woods cutting what trees might yet be harvestable is that the Forest

Service has yet to comply with a court order to devise a harvest regime that follows the law.

None of this is to suggest that enforcement of the Endangered Species Act will not cause fewer trees to be harvested and fewer jobs in mill towns. And none of it is to suggest that presidential candidates should not bestir themselves to address the painful concerns of people who are out of work. Too little has been done to respond to the needs of the timber towns affected by this controversy.

But we submit that there will be no resolution of the timber crisis in the Pacific Northwest unless everyone involved is willing to accept the economic and ecological facts of the situation as they are and to make a good faith effort to negotiate a solution based on a rational comprehension of these facts.

The people of the Northwest do not want their economic misery used against them as a "wedge issue" to divide them for political purposes. They do want an ecologically sound solution, forest stewardship based on science, not demagoguery.

Certainly, the people of the Pacific Northwest want timber jobs. But they want these jobs — like the trees they depend on — to last forever, not to be here today and gone tomorrow.

Clinton urges federal policy to guarantee Northwest jobs

By Scott Sunde *Seattle P-I 9-15-92*
 P-I Reporter

EUGENE, Ore. — In the backyard of a retired lumber worker, Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton yesterday proposed a unified federal timber policy that would guarantee no net loss of jobs in the Pacific Northwest.

"If national policy puts you out of work, national policy ought to put you back into a job," Clinton told six people whose lives have been tied to the timber industry for years. "We've got to have a no net job loss policy."

Clinton's remarks came at the close of a half-day of campaigning in Oregon and shadowing President Bush on the timber issue. He tried to keep the heat on the president, portraying him as a Johnny-come-lately to the crisis in timber towns.

A Clinton campaign statement accused the president of trying to "deceive the workers of America."

"The biggest threats to American jobs aren't trees and owls — they're Bushes and

Quayles," the statement charged.

Clinton left Oregon last night to again take on Bush on common turf. He will speak to the National Guard Association convention in Salt Lake City today immediately after the president.

Clinton made the last-minute change in his schedule that will let him confront Bush's expected criticism of his draft record. Questions about Clinton's draft record and the Vietnam War continue to dog his campaign.

One sign at his noontime rally in Portland read: "Clinton can spell draft dodger, but he can't spell truth."

But it was timber issues that brought the Arkansas governor to Oregon — his second trip to the Pacific Northwest since he won his party's nomination in July.

The meeting with timber workers was the result of a promise Clinton made in Seattle last July.

Those he talked to yesterday expressed fear and even a sense of surrender.

See **CLINTON**, Page A17

From Page 1

"We're very, very scared about what's happening in the Pacific Northwest," said Teresa Taylor, a saw operator at a Lebanite, Ore., plant who was laid off three times in 1991.

"I personally want to change fields," said Ed Sieciniski, a mill worker who has one more week of work before he loses his job.

It was a friendly group for Clinton — all apparent supporters of the local Democratic congressman, Rep. Peter DeFazio.

After the meeting, Clinton shook hands with neighbors who milled around in the street.

Talking to the timber workers, and earlier at a rally in Portland, Clinton focused on the \$100 million in tax subsidies given to log exporters. He said that money could be better spent on preserving jobs at home.

"Consider this: We spend \$100 million of tax dollars a year subsidizing the exports of raw logs, but this administration has opposed spending \$100 million to give people incentives to modify the mills to use second-growth timber, to provide value-added industries, to use the logs here in America, to provide retraining for workers in the Pacific Northwest," Clinton said in Portland.

Speaking to more than 10,000 people at Pioneer Courthouse Square, he said, "They've been against investing in our people and our future."

Clinton did not promise no net loss of jobs in the timber industry. In fact, he said jobs will be continued to be lost.

"I can't promise to make things the way they were," he said.

Nor did he propose banning log exports from private lands. He said he opposes that.

But he did say he would bring the different sides of the timber issue together in a summit meeting if he is elected.

He said a summit should decide how much land will be set aside for old-growth preserves and for logging. He offered no specifics on what numbers he would favor.

Bush derided the summit idea as "false hope." "No more studies, let's change the law," Bush said, referring to the Endangered Species Act. Clinton opposes weakening that law.

Clinton also said yesterday he would end federal government inaction and disagreements on timber and the threatened northern spotted owl. The inaction, he said, has given timber communities "the worst of all possible worlds" and cost 45,000 jobs in the last four years.

"The national government ought to have a position. You're entitled to know there is a consistent, coherent policy," he said.

As he ended his discussion, he told them, "This is not just an election-year deal. I couldn't

Taylor said Clinton had convinced her, and that she had nothing but spite for Bush's visit to timber country.

"I think it's too little, too late. We needed him (Bush) here a long time ago," she said.

Darryl Middleton, another timber worker who talked with Clinton, said he still wasn't sold on the Democrat.

He gave Clinton high marks for sincerity but low marks for specificity.

"I don't think you need to figure out how much is set aside. There's already too much. I was inclined to want to hear him say how much should be set aside," said Middleton, head sawyer at a plant in Dillard, Ore.

Mike Draper, executive counsel of the Western Council of Industrial Workers, praised Clinton, saying he "hit the nail on the head with his talking about no net job loss."

Draper's union represents sawmill workers in 11 states. Clinton has been endorsed by major unions representing 125,000 timber workers, including Draper's.

Earlier in Portland, Clinton stuck mostly to general economic themes, striking out at Bush for not paying attention to the recession until recently.

"Why aren't we doing better? George Bush. Trickle down," Clinton said.

"These people on the other side are extremely cynical. They got 3½ years without an economic plan, and suddenly they're on television saying they have a plan for the nation's revival," he said.

"The message (from Bush) is it could be worse. My message is it could be a whole lot better."

Clinton did not mention Oregon's ballot Measure 9, which would declare homosexuality abnormal and prohibit government from promoting or facilitating it. Many people in the crowd in Portland carried pink "No on 9" signs.

But Clinton later told reporters that he opposes the measure on the state ballot Nov. 3. "This is a very broad and vague measure," he said. "We have no idea how this might be interpreted in the courts or used to divide people."

Clinton: Jobs policy needed in Northwest

From Page 1

(20 of 2)

"We're very, very scared about what's happening in the Pacific Northwest," said Teresa Taylor, a saw operator at a Lebanite, Ore., plant who was laid off three times in 1991.

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P-I 9-15-92

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See CLINTON, Page A17



The Associated Press
Gov. Bill Clinton is showered with roses after his noontime address to a crowd of nearly 10,000 people at Pioneer Courthouse Square in Portland, Ore., yesterday.

Oregonian
ESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1992

Bush: Bill to pay for Interior (2 of 2) at stake

■ Continued from Page One
ist."

During his visit here and to a mill in Colville, Wash., the president made his strongest statements so far on the Endangered Species Act as he worked to outmaneuver Clinton, who also campaigned in Oregon on Monday.

Bush charged that the Endangered Species Act and other environmental laws have produced a "complete lock-up of the most productive forests in the United States" and "created an unnecessarily tragic situation here in the Northwest."

Bush said he would veto legislation to continue funding for the act unless it was changed to give greater weight to the economic impact of protecting a species.

The president also said he wouldn't sign an extension until Congress had agreed to mandate a large timber cut in the Northwest.

Congressional leaders have decided not to try to reauthorize funding for the Endangered Species Act for the next five years.

Instead, one-year funding to continue the act is contained in the Interior appropriations bill, which is nearing final passage. Vetoing this bill could threaten to halt a plethora of activities affecting national forests, parks and other activities.

Steve Goldstein, the spokesman for Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr., wouldn't say whether Bush's new statement meant that the Interior appropriations bill faced a veto.

"We'll just have to see," said Goldstein. "That's surely a possibility."

Critics of the president contend that changing the Endangered Species Act won't change court injunctions preventing logging in federal forests throughout the Northwest because those suits are based on other environmental laws.

But the president also endorsed a plan devised by Lujan and later introduced in Congress by Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash., that would curtail efforts to try to increase the population of spotted owls and would instead emphasize continued timber harvests. Supporters say it would cut Northwest job losses due to the owl to 17,000, instead of the 32,000 estimated from a more comprehensive protection plan.

Critics, however, say the Lujan plan would eventually lead to the extinction of the owl and liquidation of almost all of the remaining old-growth forest.

But Bush campaign officials believe the president's daylong assault on the Endangered Species Act can produce political dividends, both in the Northwest and in the rest of the country.

"It's a very important issue for the entire country," said Bush campaign spokeswoman Torie Clarke.

And Bush's message was well-received by workers in White City and at the Vaagen Bros. mill in Colville.

"At least he gave us the feeling that we are being heard," said Bob Heater, mill vice president.

Bush referred to Clinton as "Governor Doublespeak" for trying to appeal to both environmentalists and timber workers.

Bush noted that Clinton had supported preserving old-growth forests but had met with timber families and "cynically held out false hope" by promising a presidential summit meeting to try to resolve the timber issue.

The president also took on Clinton's running mate, Sen. Al Gore of Tennessee, for fighting against efforts in Congress to overturn protections for the spotted owl.

Bush cited this along with a line from Gore's book on the environment — "Earth in the Balance" — that the "jobs will be lost anyway."

"I challenge Governor Clinton," Bush said. "Do you agree with your running mate? ... It is time we worried not only about endangered species but about endangered jobs."

However, the president didn't quote Gore in context. In his book, Gore contended that the jobs would be lost when the old-growth forests were all cut — not because of the spotted owl.

Also, Wendall Wood of the Oregon Natural Resources Council disputed Bush's contention that two-thirds of the Northwest's forests are already protected from logging.

"Bush is taking timber-industry propaganda and saying it's true," argued Wood, saying that much less of the old-growth forest is protected.

But Bush's support for the timber industry resonated with many of the worried millworkers who turned out to hear him speak.

Jerry Taylor, who works in the boiler room at Burrill Lumber, said he had been skeptical before Bush's visit that the president would do anything to preserve timber industry jobs.

Now, Taylor said, he will probably vote for the president's re-election. "I hope he's going to do something," said Taylor. "He's got to. All these people are out of jobs."

Bill Graves of The Oregonian staff and correspondent Roy Scarbrough also contributed to this story.

“The biggest threats to American jobs aren't trees and owls; they're Bushes and Quayles.”

Gov. Bill Clinton

“It is time to make people more important than owls. It's time to put the mills back to work.”

President Bush

Oregonian
SEP 15 1992

(1 of 2)

Bush and Clinton duel in Oregon

Challenger uses logging is issue

The Democrat blames the GOP administration for allowing timber sales to be tied up in the courts

FOSTER CHURCH
The Oregonian staff

Oregon's troubled timber economy Monday became Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton's lash to nip President Bush's leadership on a nation's economy.

In a massive rally at Portland's Pioneer Courthouse Square and later in a meeting with timber industry families in Eugene, Clinton attacked Bush for creating a legal logjam that has tied up sales of federal timber in the courts. And in a news release issued in Portland, he said, "The biggest threats to American jobs aren't trees and owls; they're Bushes and Quayles."

At a noon rally in Portland, Clinton lashed out on the economy, criticizing Bush's response.

"After 804 days of denying that the recession exists, here 50 days before the election my opponent has discovered a plan for renewal," he said.

He added that the performance of the economy during the Reagan and Bush administrations was proof that the trickle-down theory of economics doesn't work.

The troubled national economy is universally considered to be Bush's weak point, and Clinton during the last weeks of the campaign is expected to hammer him on it constantly.

But in Oregon, Clinton cast the economic debate in regional terms, saying that Bush had blocked federal policies to retrain workers and had allowed federal agencies to squabble over timber



Above: Gov. Bill Clinton shakes hands with well-wishers Monday in Portland's Pioneer Courthouse Square. Right: President Bush greets the crowd at Burrill Lumber Co. in White City.

INSIDE

■ ON BUSH: Southern Oregonians liked what they heard from President Bush on the Northwest forest debate. Page A12

■ ON CLINTON: Gov. Bill Clinton listened Monday as five Oregon timber families described their plight. Page A12

■ ACT AND REACT: President Bush's stand on the Endangered Species Act divided environmentalists.



President takes up cry on owls

■ Bush says he won't let the Endangered Species Act be extended without provision for jobs

By JEFF MAPES
of The Oregonian staff

WHITE CITY — President Bush sharpened his position on the Endangered Species Act on Monday, saying he would veto an extension of the law unless it was changed to help protect jobs.

Bush attacked what he said were extremist protections for the spotted owl and the environmental stance of his opponent, Democrat Bill Clinton, during a campaign swing through Oregon and Washington.

"It is time to make people more important than owls," Bush told some 4,000 workers and supporters at the Burrill Lumber Co. here.

The president's move to turn the spotted owl into a campaign issue was quickly derided by environmentalists, who said the problems with the timber industry were more complex and deeply rooted than portrayed by Bush.

"It's kind of a disappointing rehash of the administration's lack of effort to find a real solution," said Todd True of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund.

But industry officials hoped the president's statements would bring new force to their efforts to continue major timber harvests in the region's old-growth forests.

Michael Burrill, president of the family-owned mill that Bush visited, said he hoped the president's remarks would "embarrass Congress into finding a solution."

"If we don't find a solution," he said, "companies like ours are going to ex-

Loggers grind ax as Clinton listens

Oregonian 9-15-92

Five families verbalize their howls about owls and the industry's decline as the candidate vows to remember

By GAIL KINSEY HILL
of The Oregonian staff

EUGENE — Five families whose fortunes have fallen as the timber industry in the Northwest has fallen met with Bill Clinton on Monday afternoon in Eugene.

Sitting on fold-out chairs in the fenced backyard of retired millworker Max Groesbeck, they told the Democratic presidential candidate of the changes the industry's decline has thrust upon their lives.

"We're very, very scared about what's happening out here," said Teresa Taylor, a Sweet Home resident who has weathered several temporary layoffs from Georgia-Pacific Corp., where she has worked since 1976.

Taylor, a sawmill operator and single mother of two grown children, spoke harshly of environmental groups and their efforts to block logging to protect old-growth forests and the northern spotted owl.

"Our children and our communities are being cheated by people who are trying to stop logging at all costs," she said.

Taylor said she had witnessed

eight mill closures in her area in recent years.

Darryl Middleton, head sawyer at Roseburg Forest Products in Dillard, also still has his job. But, said the 32-year timber worker, "I don't know from day to day" whether it will continue.

"Our people are losing their homes, our people are losing their cars, our people are losing everything they've worked for," he said.

Middleton, former head of Trees, a grass-roots pro-timber industry group, said he was convinced more trees could be harvested without harming the environment.

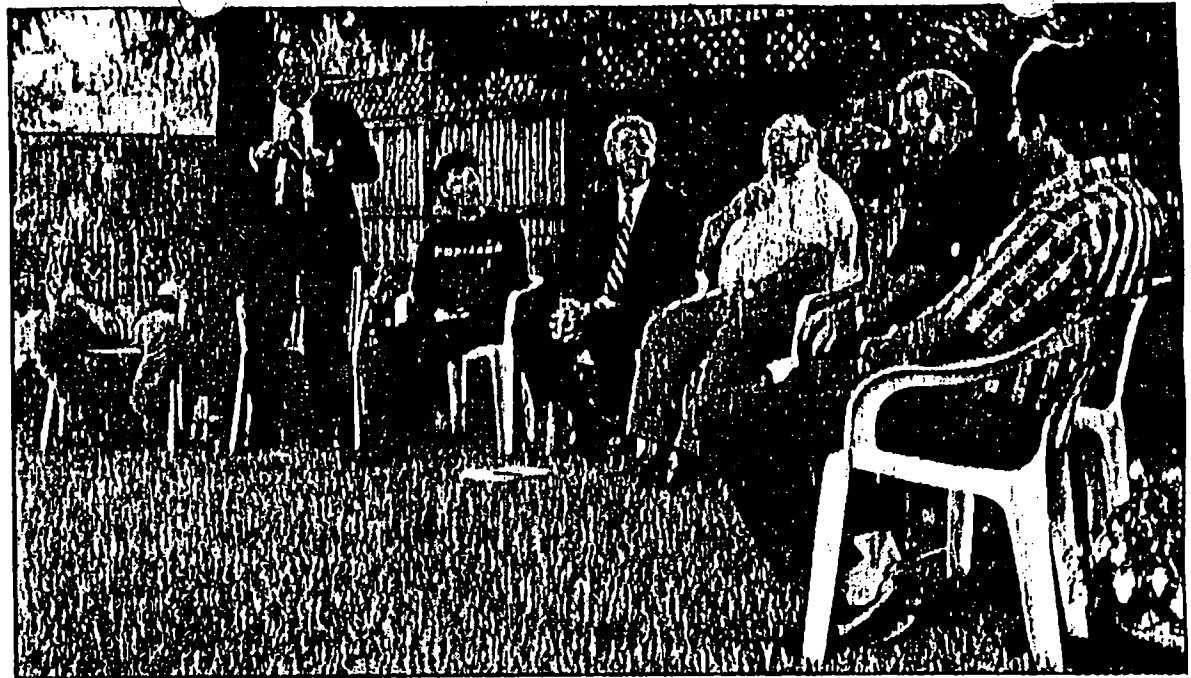
"Multiple use is what we have to strive for," Middleton said.

Ed Sleiniski was laid off from his job at a Willamette Industries plant in Coburg two months ago after working in the industry for 20 years. The company called him back for one week beginning Monday. But, said Sleiniski, he and several others have "been told we won't have a job."

Sleiniski, 38, told Clinton he has signed up for a retraining program and plans to start a new career.

"I don't have any faith in it anymore," he said of federal efforts to reach a solution on harvest levels and environmental protection. "There's too much politics in it. ... I give up."

Frank Henderson already has



ROBERT KAISER

Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton (center) meets Monday in Eugene with members of five families impacted by the Northwest timber crisis. From left are Darryl Middleton, Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., Teresa Taylor, Clinton, Max Groesbeck, Frank Henderson and Ed Sleiniski.

made the switch. After losing his job with Willamette Industries in Springfield, Henderson entered a retraining program at Lane Community College and started a business as a plastics welder.

The job is new and business uneven, but, said Henderson, "things are looking pretty good. ... It isn't as easy as people think, but I'm doing the best I can."

His wife, Glenna, went back to work when Henderson was laid off and unemployment benefits ran out.

She called the situation "desperate."

"I'm thrilled he's out of the mills," she said. "Maybe it's a blessing in disguise. ... We've started a new life."

Now, however, their financial future is looking more secure, and she's happy her husband has found safer, more secure employment.

Clinton, who earlier in his campaign had promised to meet with timber workers in the state, said he had come primarily to listen. He also took advantage of the campaign

stop to blast the Bush administration and federal agencies for a bureaucratic quagmire that has prevented solution to the excessive lock-up of federal timberlands.

"Right now, you've got the worst of all worlds," he said of inaction by the administration, bickering among federal agencies and the court action that has prevented timber sales.

"What we desperately need is a resolution," he said. "I can assure you I'll remember what you have said to me."

CAMPAIGN '92

"If you take away our livelihood, nobody's going to be left up here to vote."

— Dave Willey, a grader operator in the Northwest for 10 years

Candidates storm Northwest

Focus: Jobs vs. wildlife

By Linda Kanamine
and Judy Keen
USA TODAY

COLVILLE, Wash. — Presidential politics hit the timber-laden Northwest Monday. President Bush and Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton bared their differences in approach to environmental protection.

"It's time to make people more important than owls," Bush said, renewing attacks on the Endangered Species Act.

Clinton countered, saying it's possible to satisfy both. "I know that you can be pro-growth and pro-environment," he said in Portland, Ore.

A court-ordered plan to save the endangered spotted owl could cost thousands of Northwest logging jobs. The plan is required under the Endangered Species Act.

The region also faces a related environmental issue with severe economic overtones: protection of the endangered Pacific salmon.

"If you take away our livelihood, nobody's going to be left up here to vote," said Dave Willey, a lumber mill worker.

Standing in front of fresh-cut logs at the Vaagen Bros. lumber mill, Bush said the law fails to adequately consider the economic effects of endangered-species protection.

The current law is up for renewal this year.

"I will not sign an extension of the Endangered Species Act unless it gives greater consideration to jobs, and to families and communities, too," the president told loggers.

Bush's deregulation message, though aimed at a re-battered by about 27,000 jobs in three years, may



By Scott Applewhite, AP

JOBS FIRST: President Bush renewed his attack on the Endangered Species Act, telling workers at a mill in Colville, Wash., that it's time to make people more important than owls.

been targeted at audiences far beyond the Pacific Northwest.

"It'll play well throughout the country, particularly in the West, where one species after another is being thrown up by environmental special-interest groups to stop one economic activity after another," said Kevin Brett, vice president of the American Forest Resource Alliance, an industry group based in Portland.

Arleen Hanson of Wapiti, Wyo., said she agrees.

Her ranchers' group, No Wolf Option Committee, is fighting a federal plan to reintroduce endangered gray wolves to the Yellowstone National Park area. Members say

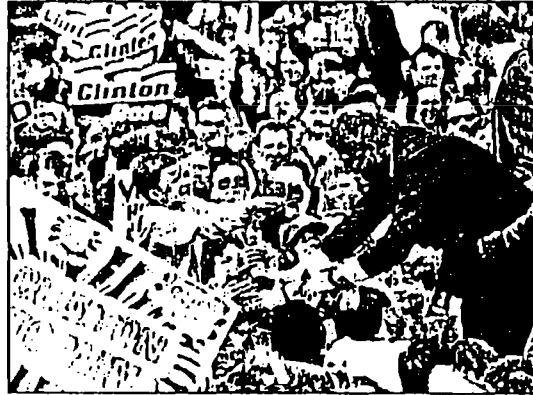
the predators will wipe out livestock — their livelihood.

"George Bush knows we have to get this economy moving and the Endangered Species Act will certainly not help that," Hanson said.

Even the top timber workers' unions, which endorsed Clinton last week, concede the jobs/environment showdown is a volatile one.

They blame Bush for the loss of thousands of timber jobs over the past four years because of foreign competition, the recession and automation.

"The belief that these states are up for grabs is correct," said Denny Scott of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters &



By Eric Risberg, AP

SEEKING A BALANCE: Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton told a rally in Portland, Ore., that it's possible to be pro-growth and pro-environment.

Joiners of America. "They're making a major pitch in the Northwest, where unemployment lines have extended."

California, Washington and Oregon control 72 of the needed 270 electoral votes.

Many union leaders have praised Clinton's approach, which calls for a spotted-owl summit of Northwest elected officials, industry heads, loggers and environmentalists.

Clinton, who leads in Oregon polls, brandished his Arkansas record of spurring economic growth, while maintaining environmental protection.

"It's amazing to me that after 804 days of denying that a recession exists, here, 50 days before the election, my opponent has discovered a plan for America's renewal," Clinton told a Portland audience.

Clinton also called for government-sponsored job retraining for displaced loggers.

The Endangered Species Act's protections put thousands of acres of public forest off limits to logging to protect the Northern spotted owl.

The administration estimates 32,100 jobs could be lost in Washington, Oregon and California under the logging

drive to protect dwindling salmon stocks, a fight that could further limit logging and put restrictions on agriculture, boating, water recreation and hydroelectric power plants.

But Bush's veto threat was largely an empty one; the legislation is automatically extended if a new bill is not passed when it expires.

"If President Bush is serious about re-thinking the Endangered Species Act, then it makes sense to go to the Northwest," said Fred Smith of the Competitive Enterprise Institute, a conservative public-interest group.

"The American people are aware that environmental issues are costly and also that they're not being implemented intelligently," Smith said.

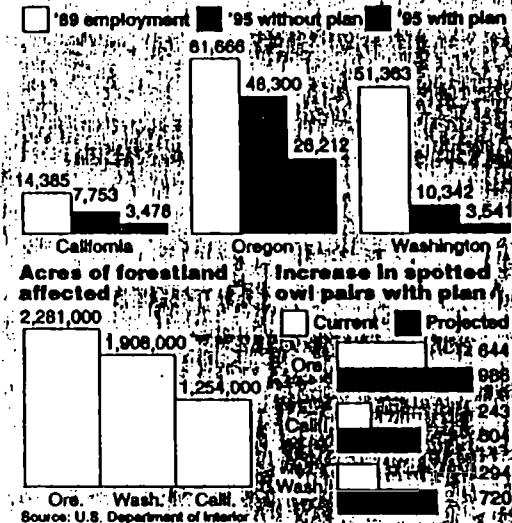
But environmentalists say voters in the Northwest, and elsewhere, are too savvy to buy the president's promises.

"George Bush is hoping there may be an environmental backlash he can play to," said Bill Arthur, Sierra Club regional director in Seattle. "But I don't believe (his message) will sell here, let alone in the rest of America."

► Today's debate, 12A

Effect of spotted owl plan

The number of people employed through logging in the proposed spotted owl recovery area is in decline, even without the plan. The number employed in logging in the area in 1989, number projected by 1995 if no plan were adopted, and in 1995 with the plan in effect:



USA TODAY

'Wise use' coalition vs. environmentalists

By Rae Tyson
USA TODAY

Opposition to the environmental protection movement is merging into a conservative "wise use" coalition that is gaining strength nationwide. "The support has been incredible," says Kathleen Marquardt of Putting People First, a group battling animal rights activists.

Among those courting wise-use groups: Vice President Quayle, who told a California audience that mainstream environmental groups are "radicals" who care more about endangered species than jobs.

The wise-use coalition, a mixture of business and private interests, is strongest in the West, where public land battles are common.

Among its goals: ► Cutting restrictions on wetlands development.

► Opening most trails in national wilderness areas to motor vehicles.

► Oil drilling in Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

► Gutting the Endangered Species Act.

► Wise-use groups are using tactics borrowed from environmentalists: rallies, education/campaigns, and lobbying.

Even the names sound similar: Desert Conservation Institute, Oregon Lands Coalition, National Wetlands Coalition.

More than 100 groups are known to be associated in the loose coalition, and its effects are being felt.

One wise-use group, the Blue Ribbon Coalition, successfully lobbied Congress to get about \$30 million a year for recreational trails.

"We can't ignore them; we have to take them seriously," says Kathy Kilmer of Denver's environmentalist Wilderness Society.



Bush Proposal

As the Endangered Species Act now stands, economic considerations can be used to override protections for species only in extreme circumstances employing a rare appeals process. Bush's plan called on Congress to permit the government routinely to take economic factors into account.

Siding squarely with lumber interests in a dispute over protection for the endangered spotted owl, Bush transformed a remote mill 45 miles from the Canadian border into a campaign stage.

In depicting his own approach as both balanced and prudent, Bush sought to portray Clinton and his running mate, Sen. Al Gore, as environmentalists run amok whose extreme agenda would do damage to the nation's economy. Bush strategists hope that approach will help him not only in the Northwest but particularly in the crucial battleground states of the Rust Belt, where the Administration has also pushed environmental concerns.

In the case of the spotted owl, the Administration has already

tried and failed to persuade Congress to waive the strict provisions of the act, which would require restrictions on logging over 5.4 million acres of the Pacific Northwest in order to help the species recover.

The Administration contends that the plan would force the loss of about 32,000 jobs, and wants permission instead to implement a more modest preservation plan that would allow nearly twice as much logging and save far fewer owls, but would also preserve an estimated 17,000 jobs.

In choosing Monday to go beyond that proposal, Bush embarked on a far more confrontational election-year approach. Among the species that could be affected un-

der the Administration plan are the Pacific salmon, the Delta smelt, and the California gnatcatcher, a small songbird whose listing as an endangered species would be a barrier to Southern California development.

Environmental activists quickly denounced Bush's proposal.

Bush, however, insisted that the Endangered Species Act is "broken and it must be fixed."

Bush's threat to turn back efforts to renew the Endangered Species Act carries little weight, because Congress has not acted on the measure since 1988 and is not expected to do so this year.

But Administration officials said the White House would attempt to persuade Congress to endorse the changed approach to species protection in an Interior appropriations bill pending before a congressional conference committee.

Steven Goldstein, an Interior Department spokesman, held out the possibility that Bush might veto the appropriations measure unless Congress accedes to his request.

Only twice in the 19-year history of the endangered species act—in the cases of the snail darter and northern spotted owl—has the federal government convened its so-called God Squad to review whether proposed environmental protection might bring unacceptable economic harm.

Administration officials said Monday that that procedure is far too cumbersome to ensure the needed balance between the environment and jobs.

Bush also announced immediate good news for the state's timber industry, saying he would amend federal regulations to require that all logs harvested on Washington's public lands be milled within the state.

The change from the previous 75% home-milled requirement is designed to halt an exodus that has seen vast quantities of raw timber shipped direct to Japan for milling there at significant cost to Washington jobs.

Clinton's Response

Clinton insisted that the Administration was posing a "false choice" between jobs and the environment. "I know you can be pro-environment and pro-growth," he told his Portland audience.

Later, speaking to families in a house in a middle-class neighborhood here, Clinton called for a policy of "no net loss of jobs."

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Over the last 3 1/2 years, 46,000 timber industry jobs had been lost in the Northwest, he said. And the issue for the next four years is to "figure out what is the right thing to do for a long-term sustainable forest" that keeps people working "and preserve the necessary diversity" to protect the environment, Clinton said. In the meantime, he said, the government should seek to foster alternative ways to provide jobs for people displaced from the timber industry.

But Clinton made no specific proposals about how to accomplish those goals, saying that if he were elected he would hold a summit meeting with regional leaders and would defer final decisions until then.

Bush has denounced that type of approach as a "straddle" designed to avoid tough decisions.

Clinton in return has accused Bush of being cynical, saying he seeks to divide Americans in pursuit of political gain. The President's strategy is one of "denying our problems and dividing our people," he said.

Overall, however, Clinton's main strategy has been to avoid detailed discussions of divisive issues—whether they be the spotted owl here or abortion in the heavily Roman Catholic states of the Midwest—and to try to keep voters strictly focused on the economic malaise of the last three years.

Draft Issue

Bush aides hope the controversy over Clinton's draft record could become the one issue that turns those polls around.

For the last couple of weeks, Clinton and his aides have hoped the story over whether he has been forthright in his discussion of his record would die down if they refused to discuss it. Last week, in fact, the campaign turned down an invitation to appear at the National Guard convention, feeling that a speech in Utah—one of the few states in which Bush now holds a clear lead—would serve little purpose.

But Sunday, the White House announced that Bush would speak to the convention rather than Vice President Dan Quayle. Fearing that Bush would use the forum to make a high-profile assault on the draft issue, Clinton's aides scrambled to change their plans, rearranging several events he had been scheduled to conduct in the Bay Area today.

Clinton aides continued to insist their polls show the draft issue is not hurting his support.

Times staff writers James Gerstenfeld and Rudy Abramson, in Washing-

SEP 15 1992



Los Angeles Times

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Bush, Clinton Clash Over Jobs, Environment

By DAVID LAUTER
and DOUGLAS JEHL
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

COLVILLE, Wash. — President Bush vowed Monday to force major revisions in the Endangered Species Act as he and Democratic challenger Bill Clinton clashed over jobs and the environment in the Pacific Northwest.

Bush, posing in front of two flatbed trucks piled high with timber in this northern Washington town, said he would refuse to sign an extension of the 19-year-old law—one of the nation's key environmental statutes—unless Congress rewrote it to allow economic considerations to override the preservation of species.

"It's time to make people more important than owls," Bush said. "The time has come to talk sensi-

Please see CAMPAIGN, A22

Continued from A1

bly. When hundreds of mills have been shut down, thousands of timber workers thrown out of work, and revenues for schools and other services have been slashed, the balance has been lost."

Clinton aides said the Democratic candidate would oppose such moves. But the candidate himself, speaking in Portland, Ore., and later meeting in Eugene with a group of families who had lost jobs in the timber industry, made only scant references to Bush's proposal. Instead, he stressed his basic economic message, telling a large and enthusiastic noontime rally in Portland that "George Bush, trickle down, that's what is the problem."

The two sharply differing speeches illustrated the divergent strategies the Bush and Clinton campaigns have adopted. Bush pushes different issues in each region of the country as he seeks to find ways to divide Clinton's supporters while Clinton tries to stick to his central economic message, hoping to hold together a coalition that is potentially united over basic economic issues but in danger of cracking on others, such as environmental protection.

Even as Arkansas Gov. Clinton tries to stress his economic theme, however, he continues to face interference from nagging questions about his recollection of his actions during the Vietnam-era draft. Monday morning, he abruptly decided to change his schedule and fly from Oregon to Utah, where he will address the National Guard Assn. convention in Salt Lake City immediately after Bush does. Campaign aides expect Bush to use his speech there to raise questions about Clinton and the draft and plan for Clinton to use the forum in yet another attempt to put the issue to rest.

The back-to-back speeches could be the closest the two candidates get to a direct debate anytime soon as their campaigns appeared headed for a prolonged argument over the terms and conditions for formal debates.

Monday morning, Bush's campaign chairman Robert M. Teeter sent a letter to the Clinton campaign setting out the President's terms for debates but rejecting a bipartisan commission's plan for three debates starting next week in East Lansing, Mich.

Clinton's campaign, which has already accepted the commission's plan, rejected Teeter's proposal and accused Bush of "running and hiding."

"There's no counteroffer," said Clinton campaign chairman Mickey Kantor, adding that the two campaigns should discuss the schedule and ground rules for the debates with the commission. "The commission has spent six years studying this subject" of how best to stage debates, Kantor said, repeating the campaign's vow to be in East Lansing next week whether Bush shows up or not.

Bush: A push for balance in the forests

From Page 1 2 of 2

environment-minded suburbanites.

Bush had mixed success yesterday in this rural, Republican-leaning part of the state.

"If Clinton were elected, it wouldn't immediately affect my job, but what he really wants to do is to stop our industry," said John Michaelson, a millwright with Vaagen Brothers.

But Anna Partido, a Kettle Falls resident, noted: "Mills have been closing down for other reasons, even though people want to hear that they were closed because of the owl. Why, this area doesn't even have any owls."

Bush was careful not to go too far out on a limb while he defended loggers' rights to cut down trees. He depicted himself as an advocate of "balance" against un-named extremists.

"The basic purpose of the Endangered Species Act is good and noble, to save the rare and threatened species of this country," Bush said. "But today, the act and other laws are being used by people with extreme views, particularly here in Washington and Oregon, to achieve in the courts what no sane elected official would ever vote for — the complete lockup of the most productive forest in the entire United States."

Bush avoided saying what changes he wants to make in the act, declaring he will insist it give "greater consideration to jobs, families and communities."

The Endangered Species Act has been the law under which a federal judge has halted logging over vast tracts of federal lands. The injunction has come because the Forest Service has not adequately prepared a recovery plan for the spotted owl, which was declared a threatened species in 1980. Economic impacts are not allowed to be brought into play in the finding that a species is threatened or endangered.

Bush also announced yesterday that he would "make sure that 100 percent of the raw logs from Washington state on public lands are processed here." That would reverse a Commerce Department policy that had resisted a total ban on exports of logs from state lands. About 25 percent of such logs are now exported.

Bush also endorsed a controversial Interior Department plan that would restrict preservation of

mountains of northern California and southern Oregon. To save timber jobs, it would allow the birds to become extinct in such places as the North Cascades and the Olympic Peninsula.

"Congress has simply failed to act," said Bush, arguing the plan would save 17,000 jobs.

House Speaker Tom Foley, in whose district Bush spoke, said in Washington, D.C., that "the president has come somewhat late to this problem," warning that "political polarization" will make the Northwest timber crisis even more difficult to solve.

The president's overall leadership was much on the minds of those who came to greet him.

"I don't think the president should be blamed for all our problems," said Doug Smith, a Boise-Cascade worker.

But Mike Bickle, a small businessman from Kettle Falls, argued: "We need to turn this country around. Four more years of Bush will just put us deeper and deeper in the hole."

Ed and Glenna Forsmen, a young couple from Republic, are wondering who they will vote for in November. "Bush hasn't done much for us," said Glenna Forsmen. "Clinton, he doesn't seem to be a guy I trust."

Bush has taken to comparing himself to Harry Truman. And yesterday's visit marked the most out-of-the-way foray for a president since Truman whistle-stopped though the state in 1948.

It also was far away from the protesters who have greeted Bush in Seattle and Portland in the past. Bush was interrupted by shouts from an AIDS activist, but squelched the challenge by rattling off figures on the money his administration has spent fighting the disease.

"Like many of you, I love to camp and hunt and fish," Bush told the gathering. "And like you, I have learned through a lifetime of experience to appreciate and respect the wilderness. I know that you — you who have chosen to live in these woods — respect and revere these forests as others never can."

"And you resent the implication that earning your livelihood here — with sound management of the forest — makes you less of a conservationist than the city dweller or the suburbanite."

The president ran through a litany of social ills from the depressed Olympic Peninsula town of Forks, from a closed movie theater to the doubling of domestic violence complaints.

Gorton told lumber workers that Sen. Al Gore, the Democrat's environment-minded vice presidential nominee, loves critters more than workers. "If Al Gore has the opportunity to influence any choice between your families and owls, wolves, bears and salmon, you will lose," he said.

Bush and Gorton later joined wealthy Republican contributors at a \$5,000 a person fund-raiser in Spokane. Bush later repeated many of his themes at a stop in Medford, Ore.

Bush blames owl for lost jobs

P-I 9-15-92 SEP 15 1992
State campaign speech goes after the blue-collar voters

By Joel Connelly
P-I National Correspondent

(10 of 2)

COLVILLE — President Bush launched a long-anticipated courtship of blue-collar voters yesterday by decrying environmental "extremists" and saying he wants to change the Endangered Species Act.

The president picked a northeast Washington mill town, far from the old-growth forest habitat of the northern spotted owl, to blame the bird and its defenders for the employment crunch in the region's forests.

"It's time to make people more important than owls," Bush declared, speaking to about 5,000 people admitted with tickets to the Vaagen Brothers Lumber Co. here.

The president accused Democratic nominee Bill Clinton of "double speak" on the timber issue. He said the Arkansas governor had "pandered to the Sierra Club" while campaigning in Pennsylvania. In the Northwest, added Bush, Clinton "cynically held out false hope to timber families by promising, get this, a meeting."

Clinton has proposed a Northwest timber summit to work for a resolution of the ancient forest debate that has held up sales of federal timber in the region. He opposes weakening the Endangered Species Act.

By targeting the owl, but emphasizing his other environmental achievements, Bush was working from a political script written by Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash., who introduced the president yesterday.

Gorton and several other GOP strategists argue that the owl is a "wedge issue" that can detach timber workers from Democratic allegiances and broaden the Republican president's appeal to blue-collar voters.

The wedge is badly needed by Bush's uphill campaign to carry Washington and Oregon, and hold his own in northern California. The three states hold 72 electoral votes, more than a quarter of what is needed to win the White House.

The trick for Bush is not to alienate

See BUSH, Page A16



President Bush uses the flesh in Colville after delivering a speech at the Vaagen Brothers

MIKE URBAN/P-I

■ The candidate uses the visit to Oregon to discuss the Northwest forest debate. (2 of 2)

□ Governor hits Bush: Page 1A

By David Steves

The Statesman Journal

EUGENE — The scene in the backyard of Frank and Leona Groesbeck's ranch-style house was quite a departure from standard election-year fare.

Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton was sitting in a lawn chair, chatting with a handful of Oregonians about the Northwest's forest debate.

Of course, it wasn't a case of a presidential candidate just happening to be in the neighborhood.

The scene was orchestrated by Clinton's advance team. The half-dozen Oregonians whom he met with were hand-picked by Democratic Rep. Peter DeFazio and Oregon timber workers' unions.

No quick fix offered

And while Clinton and his conversation partners chatted amiably, the surrounding neighborhood crawled with Secret Service guards, reporters, photographers, political operatives and curious neighbors.

But even if this garden party was somewhat contrived, it gave the Democratic presidential nominee a chance to show skeptical Oregonians that he didn't intend for environmental policies to cast workers adrift.



Teresa Taylor (left), of Sweet Home, presidential candidate Bill Clinton, and Max Groesbeck, of Eugene, met in Groesbeck's backyard to discuss timber-related job problems Monday afternoon.

Bruce Thorson/Statesman Journal

"We can resolve this in a way that is predictable, but not with quick fixes," he said. "You are going to have to take care of the people who are going to be dislocated."

The Arkansas governor spent much of the time listening, jotting down notes on a legal pad, and nodding his head earnestly.

Sawmill worker Teresa Taylor of Sweet Home told Clinton:

"We're very, very scared of what's happening here in Oregon."

Promises summit on issue

The 45-minute session also allowed Clinton — who is known as a "policy wonk" because of his love of detail — to demonstrate his knowledge of such timber-related issues as raw-log exports, sustainable-yield forestry, and the need to retrain displaced

workers and retool mills.

Clinton repeated his pledge to convene a summit meeting that would bring various federal agencies, environmentalists and timber industry advocates together to work out a solution to the timber crisis.

"Unlike him, I haven't had 31/2 years to work on this, and I won't need 31/2 years to solve it," he said, criticizing President

Bush for failing to work harder to resolve the crisis.

He called for a level of timber-cutting that would meet scientific standards for protecting the spotted owl, which is listed as a threatened species. Clinton said that once such a sustainable logging level had been set, timber sales could be freed up from court-ordered injunctions.

Industry needs retooling

"What the Bush administration has never done, what this president has never done, is get all of the federal agencies on the same side to come up with a federal position to get the timber sales out of court," he said.

Clinton criticized a tax credit that gives private woodlot owners an incentive to export raw logs overseas. Clinton, quoting a recent General Accounting Office report, said the program provides \$100 million in tax breaks — money that would be better used retraining displaced timber workers and helping mill owners to retool their operations for smaller, second-growth logs.

Roseburg millworker Darryl Middleton, who took part in the conversation with Clinton, said afterwards that he disagreed with Clinton on several points. He said Clinton put too much blame for the loss of timber jobs on automation and the failure of mills to retool for smaller second-growth logs.

However, he praised Clinton for his sincerity. "You can judge people. You can look in their eyes and tell if they're sincere and he is sincere," Middleton said.

jobs, for families and for communities," Bush said.

He said Congress must pass laws that will enable the govern-

ment to offer for sale on Forest Service land last year, and levels near 5 billion board feet in

dying timber from federal land in the Northwest and in Northern California.

Although Bush got a warm response from audience members, many of whom waved U.S. flags

homosexual rights stand.

Bush left Medford for Salt Lake City soon after his speech.

Bush, Clinton visit Oregon

Statesman 9-15-92

Bill Clinton:

On the Endangered Species Act:

"This will once again give him an excuse for not solving this problem. They'll just put the Endangered Species Act, and that'll take care of it? That will not take care of it."

On timber crisis:

"The issue is how can we create a sustainable environment with a predictable level of economic activity. That is my commitment."

On Bush:

"Why aren't we doing better? George Bush. Trickle down. That's what the problem is."

More Inside

- Backyard conversation with Clinton
- Clinton leads latest poll

■ The Arkansas governor blasts Bush on timber and the failed Oregon Health Plan.

By David Steves (1 of 2)
The Statesman Journal

Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton told a Portland crowd Monday that he would work for a solution to the Northwest's timber crisis.

Then he sat down in the backyard of a Eugene couple's home and listened to Oregonians describe hardships brought on by the crisis.

Clinton's noontime speech to a Pioneer Courthouse Square crowd — estimated at 10,000 people — was a modified version of his standard speech.

He peppered it with references to the timber industry's problems, which are due in part to efforts to save the threatened spotted owl.

Clinton chastised the president for failing to help forge a solution that would save Northwest timber jobs. And he called for more federal aid to retrain displaced workers.

The Arkansas governor also blasted Bush for blocking the Oregon Health Plan.

"This administration in Washington would not let the people of Oregon try to do it on their own, which is amazing to me because they don't want to do it themselves," he said.

After the speech, Clinton told reporters that he opposed Measure 9, a statewide anti-gay rights ballot initiative. Although he opposes government promotion of the homosexual lifestyle, Clinton said the mea-



Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton speaks to a rally of



President Bush speaks to workers of the Eugene

■ Bush says timber jobs are more important than endangered species. (1 of 2)

By Scott McFaridge
The Statesman Journal

MEDFORD — President Bush vowed Monday not to sign an extension of the Endangered Species Act unless it is revised to better protect families and communities.

Bush, speaking at a Medford lumber mill, also promised that he would work to cut through court injunctions that have locked up nearly all federal timber sales in Oregon.

He called on Congress to allow the harvesting of more than 3 billion board feet of timber from federal land in the Pacific Northwest next year. That compares to 1 billion offered for sale last year, and about 5 billion a year in the 1980s.

"It is time to make people more important than owls," Bush told about 4,000 people who had gathered at the Eugene Burrill Lumber Co. "I will not sign an extension of the Endangered Species Act unless it gives greater consideration to jobs, families and communities."

"It is time we worried not just about endangered species but endangered jobs."

Bush's message was well received by audience members. Last week, 21 workers were laid off at Eugene Burrill because of the lack of logs, leaving about 150 employees.

Bush criticized Congress for opposing increased harvests. "The human factor is the most important factor in the

George Bush

On the Endangered Species Act:

"The law is broken, and it must be fixed."

On timber crisis:

"Environmental and economic protection must go hand in hand, and they cannot be divorced from each other. The balance has been lost."

On Clinton:

"His approach to this problem, to your jobs, ... is doublespeak."

More Inside

- Bush focuses on timber
- Bush outlines debate rules

Bush: He will be on frien

From Page 1

They ask where the president has been over the past four years as the Northwest's timber crisis has deepened.

"If he's going to jump on the bandwagon, I'd like to see him deliver," said Rep. Al Swift, D-Wash. "He hasn't been of any help dealing with federal agencies. And now, he's coming forward with promises that can't be kept until after the election. Read his lips."

Swift argues, for instance, that the Department of Commerce failed to use its authority to ban export of logs from state-owned lands. Such a move would increase timber supplies to hard-pressed mills.

"Members of both parties have tried to get the secretary to take this action," Swift said. "He has refused. A phone call from the president would have accomplished it."

Gayle McKellar, a Colville resident, argues that clearcutting on private timberlands has put pressure for more logging on the Colville National Forest. She argues that forest jobs have been lost to many other factors besides environmental restrictions.

"We've seen automation of mills and federal subsidies of log exports. A private company like Plum Creek can still bid for national forest timber here, while over on the coast they export logs from their lands," said McKellar, an activist in the Inland Empire Public Lands Council.

Bush will speak to a carefully picked audience of millworkers and Republican Party activists in Colville. He will be on friendly, conservative terrain.

"In 1988, Stevens County elected George Bush, even though the state of Washington did not," said Jean Bell, a Republican state committeewoman.

Controlled rural crowds will spare the president a repetition of his rougher moments in the urban Northwest.

In 1988, speaking at Seattle University, Bush was interrupted by shouts from a Jesuit priest protesting Central America policy.

He was heckled by Portland shipyard workers in 1988 and greeted by flag-burning demonstrators when he returned to the Rose City in 1990 and 1991.

"White House handlers have called Portland 'the Beirut of American politics' because of the protests that happen every time Bush comes here," said Brother Donald Stabrowski, dean of arts and sciences at the University of Portland.

In coming to Colville, Bush will be in the heart of Democratic House Speaker Tom Foley's congressional district. And he may use the controversial owl proposal to bash congressional Democrats.

The Interior Department plan would scrap logging restrictions on federal lands in the Olympic Peninsula, Western Washington lowlands, the North Cascades, Oregon and California coastal mountains and the California Cascades.

In order to enact it, however, Congress would have to pass an exemption to the Endangered Species Act.

Gorton has been laying the groundwork for an attack on Capitol Hill Democrats.

"Every element of the timber problem is rooted in laws passed by the Congress of the United States," he said in an interview. "This is a matter where the buck stops at Congress."

Swift begged to differ, and said the plan to limit owl protection stands no chance of enactment by Congress.

dly, conservative terrain

"It's election year grandstanding," Swift said. "It doesn't do anything for anybody. It tells people what they want to hear. It doesn't allow people in these timber communities to know what their future holds and get on with their lives."

Clinton has decried Bush for letting the timber crisis worsen and has promised to convene a Pacific Northwest Forest Summit to work out a legislative solution. He has pledged he will "help break the gridlock that has caused so much pain" in communities.

Lloyd Henry, 64, a farmer, logger and cattleman who lives in Colville, agrees that "extremist environmentalists" are tying up

the forests.

But the dyed-in-the-wood Democrat won't be going to see Bush today. "You can't count on anything Bush promises," said Henry. "The Democrats stand for the working people of the United States."

Gorton, a Dartmouth and Columbia-educated member of Massachusetts' "Gortons of Gloucester" fish products family, has succeeded in positioning himself as a loggers' champion. Gorton feels that Bush can do the same.

"The great defender of working people in my lifetime has been Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose influence causes George Bush to pale by comparison," Gorton said.

SEP 14 1992

Bush to play Paul Bunyan in state today

Seattle PI
9-14-92

(1 of 2)
He'll use campaign
stop in Colville to
back timber workers

By Joel Connelly
P-I National Correspondent



lie opinion
polls.

Urged on
by Gorton, R-
Wash., and
Sen. Bob
Packwood, R-
Ore., the Bush
campaign has
embraced a
bold strategy

of using jobs arguments to dis-
lodge blue-collar timber workers
from their Democratic moorings.

The risk, however, is that Bush
will alienate environment-minded
suburban voters he rigorously
courted during West Coast visits
four years ago.

Democratic nominee Michael
Dukakis won Washington and Ore-
gon in 1988 and piled up big
majorities in Northern California.

"It is an uphill struggle," said
Gorton. "There is no question
Clinton is the favorite in Washing-
ton and Oregon."

Today, Bush will champion
jobs at a 40-year-old, family-
owned Eastern Washington mill
complex that employs 475 people
and depends on national forest
timber for half its logs.

"A lot of our national forest
timber has been tied up in the
appeals process and the Endan-
gered Species Act. The Forest
Service has been hampered from
doing their job," said Duane Vaa-
gen, who runs the mill with his
cousin Wayne.

Vaagen hopes that Bush can
"clear up the log jam" and guar-
antee future supplies of timber to
his mills.

The Bush visit is being greeted
with skepticism by Democratic
lawmakers and environmentalists.

See BUSH, Page A4

George Bush evoked Theodore
Roosevelt when he came to the
Northwest in 1988, using a GOP
president of yesteryear to trumpet
his pledge to be the environmen-
tal president and proclaim he was
"proud of the leadership shown
by Republicans on the environ-
ment."

But Bush will be playing the
Paul Bunyan role in 1992 as he
visits Vaagen Bros. Lumber Co. in
Colville, Wash. The site has been
picked so the president can tell
timber workers, in the words of
Sen. Slade Gorton, that he is "on
their side" in battles against envi-
ronmentalists.

The president and his Demo-
cratic challenger, Bill Clinton,
will both be in the Northwest
today. Clinton is holding a Port-
land rally and may visit a dis-
placed timber family in Spring-
field, Ore.

Bush is expected to use
speeches at mills in Colville and
Medford, Ore., to embrace a con-
troversial Interior Department
plan to sharply reduce protection
of ancient forests on federal lands
and allow the threatened north-
ern spotted owl to die off over vast
tracts of Northwest timber coun-
try.

The White House kept its
distance from the controversial
plan when it was unveiled last
June. Since then, however, Bush
has fallen behind Clinton in pub-

Candidates will address timber issue in Oregon

By David Steves

The Statesman Journal

The presidential candidates make their first Oregon campaign appearances of the fall political season today.

Both George Bush and Bill Clinton will be packing economic messages tailored for the Northwest's forestry debate:

As many as 18 percent of Oregon voters may select a president based on the timber issue alone, according to data from Salem pollster and political consultant Mark Nelson.

In Portland and Eugene, Clinton is expected to reiterate his promise to end the stalemate between environmental and industrial interests that are fighting for the future of the forests.

In Medford, Bush is expected to use the timber issue to drive a wedge between Clinton and Oregonians leaning toward the Democrat.

Bush is toting some baggage that could make this region difficult for him in November, analysts say: his failure to jumpstart the economy and an eroding base of Republican support.

Campaign observers, both here and in Washington, D.C., say the Northwest is fertile territory for Clinton.

"Conventional wisdom is that Clinton will carry the Northwest, and conventional wisdom is absolutely right," said conservative political analyst Stu Rothenberg, who publishes a political newsletter in Washington, D.C.

Nelson's most recent survey, taken about three weeks ago, shows Oregon voters favoring Clinton by about 12 to 15 percent.



Clinton

10:30 a.m.: Arrives in Portland from Little Rock, Ark.

Noon: Speaks at Pioneer Courthouse Square, downtown Portland, then flies to Eugene.

4 p.m.: Arrives at a Eugene-Springfield-area residence to meet with several timber families.

7 p.m.: Leaves Eugene for San Jose, Calif.



Bush

4:55 p.m.: Arrives in Medford from Spokane, Wash., and attends a private fund-raiser.

5:40 p.m.: Arrives at the Eugene Sumit Lumber Co. in White City, where he speaks to millworkers and members of the public.

6:45 p.m.: Leaves Medford for Salt Lake City.

■ Northwest strategies: Page 3C



George Bush



Bill Clinton

More inside

■ Campaign
roundup

Page 3A

Bush, Clinton will face tough scrutiny from timber workers

By Carol Bradley

Statesman Journal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Bush and Democratic rival Bill Clinton should offer concrete solutions to the spotted owl crisis when they visit the Pacific Northwest next week, a timber industry spokesman said Friday.

Without some sort of game plan, the presidential nominees are likely to encounter a healthy dose of hostility from a region where timber workers by the thousands have lost their jobs, said Denny Scott, an economist with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"Timber workers are not a happy lot," said Scott, whose international chapter has endorsed Clinton. "I am sure there will be some ill will," especially toward Bush, from unemployed loggers and mill workers who have waited in vain for legislation aimed at saving jobs along with the threatened northern spotted owl.

Monday, Bush will visit a mill in Washington before traveling to Medford.

On the same day, Clinton will visit Portland and then Springfield to discuss the plight of timber workers.

Since 1990, when the owl was listed as a threatened species, timber harvesting has all but stopped in forests that are home to the owl. The result: 125 sawmills in Oregon, Washington and California have closed their doors, putting 128,000 people out of work, said Scott and Mark Rey, the executive director of the American Forest Resource Alliance.

Environmentalists argue that log exports and modernized mills, not the owl, are to blame for the loss of jobs.

The candidate who scores more points with Northwest voters will be the one who addresses the quandary head-on, Rey said.

"Both of these guys are going to have to be pretty specific in order to carry the day," he said.

Statesman 9-12-92

Bush, Clinton due in Oregon Monday

The president will be in Medford, and his challenger will be in Portland and Springfield

Oregonian 9-10-92
By JEFF MAPES
of The Oregonian staff

Live, from Oregon: It's the 1992 presidential race!

Well, for one day, anyway.

Democrat Bill Clinton's campaign announced Wednesday that the Arkansas governor will visit Portland and Springfield on Monday — the same day President Bush will be stumping for votes in Medford.

Figure on seeing lots of pictures of

trees and lumber mills and forlorn timber workers on the national news that night.

Bush is expected to visit a lumber mill near Medford and promote himself as the candidate who cares more about timber jobs than the spotted owl. The president also may make a campaign stop in Eastern Washington on Monday.

Meanwhile, Clinton will visit with timber families in the Springfield area, fulfilling a pledge he made to timber-

worker unions that have endorsed him. The Democratic presidential candidate is also planning a public event of some kind in Portland, said Amy Weiss-Tobe, the press secretary for Clinton's Oregon campaign.

The Clinton campaign's announcement came just one day after Bush rescheduled the Northwest trip he put off nearly two weeks ago in the wake of Hurricane Andrew.

Weiss-Tobe said the Democrat's visit has been in the works for several days

and that it was just coincidence that Bush and Clinton will be in Oregon at the same time.

"But we were happy by the coincidence, because we think it will show a real contrast between the two candidates," said Weiss-Tobe.

Jane Leo, who is managing the Bush campaign in Oregon, said she thought Clinton was worried about new signs

**Please turn to
RACE, Page B4**

Race: Timber issue key in area

■ Continued from Page B1
of slippage in the polls. "He's not going out to do his own show," said Leo. "He has to piggyback on ours."

Whatever the case, both sides have seen the timber issue as crucial to their Northwest strategies.

Republican officials say Bush may call for new changes in environmental laws in an attempt to reduce forest preserves for the spotted owl while also bashing Clinton and his running mate, Sen. Al Gore, as being too environmentalist.

Bush got a head start on appealing to the timber industry Wednesday by ordering federal agencies to speed the sale of dead or dying timber from federal land in the Northwest and California.

The Forest Service said that move would increase the timber harvest on those lands somewhere from 250 million to 450 million board-feet a year.

For his part, Clinton recently promised timber-worker unions that he would convene a "presidential summit on the timber issue to try to reach a compromise."

And Democratic strategists hope his visit with timber workers will show he also cares about keeping them employed.

The two campaign visits "will put a national focus on the issue," said Mike Draper of the Western Council of Industrial Workers.

"This will really bring it to a head, and that's what we need."

Andy Kerr, a well-known environmentalist active on the old-growth issue, said he also welcomed the national attention.

But Kerr said he hoped the two candidates would also focus on other values for the forest than just logging trees for jobs.

"As Air Force One is coming in," said Kerr, "I hope the president is looking at all those clear-cuts."

Dan Hortsch of The Oregonian staff contributed to this story.

AUG 30 1992

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, AUGUST 30, 1992

FORUM

P3

The Oregon issue, jobs vs. forests, joins the campaign

By JEFF MAPES

President Bush's decision to cancel his Monday visit to Oregon and Washington has put off — but not ended — Republican attempts to give the Northwest its very own "wedge issue" in the presidential race.

Having a wedge issue, of course, is hot stuff for political operatives. No self-respecting consultant would be without a couple in his briefcase.

A wedge issue, for the uninitiated, is any topic or stand a political candidate can use to separate voters from their natural constituency. For example, Bush four years ago used the wedge issues of patriotism and Willie Horton to persuade socially conservative working-class voters to abandon the Democratic ticket.

This year, the Republican talk about family values has the same goal of getting those voters — often referred to as Reagan Democrats — to splinter off from the constituency that's giving Bill Clinton a lead in the polls.

Historically, Bush hasn't had much luck

Jeff Mapes covers politics for *The Oregonian*.



OFFICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PRESIDENT

in Oregon and Washington. They were among only 10 states that went against him in 1988.

Bush had planned to visit lumber mills in Medford and Colville, Wash., to drive a wedge right into the timber issue and see if that would give him a fighting chance in the Northwest. He cancelled his trip to oversee hurricane-relief efforts, particularly in Florida where many residents complain that help is slow in coming.

For his aborted Northwest trip, Bush re-

portedly had been ready to come out strongly for preserving jobs in the wood-products industry while bashing the Clinton-Gore team for being environmental extremists. There were also reports that Bush was set to call for major changes in the Endangered Species Act to demonstrate his support for jobs.

The Republicans have a lot of survey data that leads them to believe this might work. For example, an April poll conducted for *The Oregonian* found that nearly two-thirds

of Oregon voters agreed strongly or mildly with the statement that "forest jobs must be protected, even if it means the loss of spotted owl habitat."

Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., has also taken this staunch pro-jobs position in his own reelection race and is clearly hoping it will produce electoral magic.

Bill Lunch, an Oregon State University political science professor, said Bush may be banking on the hope this line of attack would give him a big enough majority in rural Oregon to overwhelm the edge Clinton is expected to have in the urban areas.

The danger, Lunch added, is that Bush may wind up ceding too much ground in the middle of the electorate.

The Clinton campaign, in fact, is already trying to fill the vacuum. Clinton last week told timber-union leaders that, if elected, he would convene a presidential summit to try to end the stalemate over the forest issue.

Clinton's letter was vague enough — he talked approvingly about a "resolution that protects both jobs and the environment" — so that it was hailed by both environmentalists and the union leaders.

Critics were quick to question the value of a summit, and Clinton could have difficulty satisfying the diverse constituency behind him. For example, the timber-union leaders are adamant critics of Sen. Al Gore and his outspoken environmentalism — the best thing they could say about Gore at a press conference last week was that he would only be the vice president — while environmen-

talists say it is Gore who makes them feel most comfortable about the idea of Clinton as president.

Regardless of this, Clinton probably expresses the wishes of most voters in saying he wants to protect both jobs and environmental values, if possible.

In addition, Bush has been widely scored even by timber supporters for not bringing an end to the congressional and legal gridlock that has halted many forest sales while also preventing the establishment of a long-term plan for managing the forests and the spotted owls.

"We don't think there's been a coordinated strategy from the administration," said Ralph Saperstein of the Northwest Forestry Association, adding that the Bush years have been marked by "terrible in-fighting" among the various federal agencies.

In large part, this is probably because Bush has tried to have it both ways. His administration has tilted toward the timber industry, but Bush hasn't wanted to take on any high-profile attempts to weaken the nation's major environmental laws. That wouldn't fit well with his 1988 pledge to be the environmental president.

Oregon Republican Chairman Craig Berkman said he's confident Bush will rescind his Northwest trip. If so, we'll find out how far Bush is now willing to go on this issue. His success in driving in that wedge could well play a big role in determining whether he has a chance to win Oregon and Washington this fall.

P-I 8-28-92 Editorials

Forest summit a good proposal

Presidential candidate Bill Clinton has promised, if elected, to convene a Pacific Northwest forest summit early in his administration to resolve the crisis in the Northwest woods.

If there is anything of substance to this promise — a big if — it will be more applauded in these parts than President Bush's promise to come to this state and bad-mouth environmental extremists who, in his view, want to save an owl, but don't give a hoot about people.

This complex matter demands scientifically sound solutions, not more name-calling. When it comes to name-calling over owls and trees, we in the Pacific Northwest have heard it all, and most of us have had a bellyful of it. It has not escaped notice that all this emotionally satisfying venting has not advanced by even so much as an inch any solution to this mess.

Clinton, at least, rightly has

maintained that the "owl vs. people" debate is a false one. If the parties to the dispute insist on remaining trapped in this false conflict and refuse to address the real one — how to preserve healthy forests and protect water supplies, fish and wildlife while assuring a reasonable, predictable timber supply and a stable work force in perpetuity — there will be no solution.

The imagery of this false dilemma persists because politicians find it useful and because timber companies have been all too eager to use their laid-off workers to fight their battle for them on a ground different from where it should be fought: an examination of the harvesting regimes that brought us to this pass.

It looks better, after all, to frame the argument by posing a jobless logger against an owl than by posing an owl against the board of directors of a timber company.

Clinton vows NW forest summit; Bush eyes changes in species act

Oregonian 8-27-92
By JEFF MAPES

of The Oregonian staff

The Republican and Democratic presidential campaigns turned up the heat on the timber issue Wednesday as both sides looked toward President Bush's visit to the Northwest next week.

Democrat Bill Clinton pledged in a letter to timber-related union leaders that, if elected, he would hold a presidential summit to find an agreement to the long-running battle over the region's national forests.

Meanwhile, Republican officials said Bush was expected to use his Northwest trip to paint the Clinton-Gore ticket as environmentally extreme while promoting his own efforts to save jobs in the timber industry. A top campaign aide to the president was quoted as saying Bush may also call for major changes in the Endangered Species Act.

Bush is tentatively scheduled to visit Spokane and Medford on Monday, and labor leaders held a news conference in Portland to release the Clinton letter and attempt to preempt the president's visit.

"This crisis represents yet another example of a White House long on the politics of blame and short on leadership," Clinton said in his letter.

The Arkansas governor wrote, "Early in my administration I will convene a Pacific Northwest Forest Summit to work out a legislative solution. I will work with the Congress and all interested parties to help break the gridlock which has caused

so much pain in our Pacific Northwest communities."

Charles Black, a top strategist for the Bush-Quayle campaign, told The Register-Guard in Eugene that Bush might call for changes in the Endangered Species Act and other federal laws blamed for causing layoffs in the timber industry.

It's unclear, however, whether the president will propose anything new. His administration is already supporting legislation that would reduce protection for the northern spotted owl in an attempt to keep more forests in timber production. That bill would effectively override requirements of the Endangered Species Act.

Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., who plans to be with Bush in Medford, said he has been urging the president to support changing the law so local economies can be considered when a recovery plan for a species is first drafted.

"I would prefer that he opt for amending the Endangered Species Act so that people count. . . . That would be sufficient for the president to say," Packwood said.

Clinton, in contrast, supports the Endangered Species Act, and the Democratic platform calls for protecting old-growth forests.

But Northwest union leaders said Wednesday they were confident Clinton would also work to preserve jobs in the region, and they said they were upset the Bush administration had allowed the crisis to fester.

"I haven't heard the Bush administration say, 'The buck stops

here,' when it comes to issues like timber supply," said Wilson Hubbell, president of the International Woodworkers of America. "If I'm disappointed with the administration now, it's not with the actions they've taken, but the actions they haven't taken."

Clinton's letter also was hailed by such environmental groups as the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund and by Rep. Les AuCoin, Democratic nominee for Packwood's Senate seat.

Clinton "understands that the key to resolving this issue is balance," AuCoin said, "not playing politics by polarizing people."

Bush is expected to continue the harsh criticism he has lobbed at the Democratic ticket.

Craig Berkman, chairman of the Oregon Republican Party, said he had heard from several sources that Bush would strongly back saving jobs in the timber industry while criticizing Clinton and his running mate, Sen. Al Gore, D-Tenn.

"They've got some compelling survey information now that people are more concerned with jobs" than in protecting the spotted owl and old-growth forests, Berkman said.

In addition, Berkman said he expected Bush to zero in on the environmentalist proposals made by Gore in his book, "Earth in the Balance."

In the book, Gore defends protections for the spotted owl and the remaining old-growth forests and also calls for taxes aimed at discouraging the use of fossil fuels blamed for global warming.

Clinton wins over Oregon labor

P-I News Services

PORTLAND, Ore. — Bill Clinton has won the support of Oregon labor leaders with his promise of a summit to end the stalemate between loggers and environmentalists in Pacific Northwest forests.

"Early in my administration I will convene a Pacific Northwest

Forest Summit to work out a legislative solution," Clinton wrote in a letter released here yesterday at a news conference.

"I will work with the Congress and all interested parties to help break the gridlock that has caused so much pain in our Pacific Northwest communities."

Labor leaders said the letter from the Democratic nominee,

received Tuesday night, was the first indication that the regional crisis may get some attention at the presidential level.

"We've been rolling the same dice for four years and we've crapped out every time," said Wilson Hubbell, president of International Woodworkers of America.

President Bush is expected to

Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Thursday, August 27, 1992 A5

leaders with forest summit vow

use his first campaign visit to the Pacific Northwest next week to denounce the Democrats as environmental extremists and show his support for jobs over owls.

But the leaders of unions representing more than 125,000 workers in Oregon said they were excited by Clinton's pledge.

Court rulings requiring protection of the northern spotted owl,

which has been listed as a threatened species, have blocked virtually all logging on federal land in the timber-rich western portions of Oregon and Washington. The ban has devastated communities whose mills depend on federal timber.

Bush and administration members have voiced support for the timber industry's position in the

court actions brought by environmental groups, but they have not called for a summit to resolve the issue.

Gov. Booth Gardner, speaking at a Washington state labor meeting in Everett, said Clinton has confirmed that "his administration would make it a priority to get everyone to the table to solve this problem."

AUG 27 1992

Stetson man (Salin) 8/27/92

Clinton vows aid in Northwest log crisis

☐ Bush proposal: Page 1A

The Associated Press

PORTLAND — Bill Clinton has won the support of Oregon labor leaders with his promise of a summit to end the stalemate between loggers and environmentalists in the forests of the Pacific Northwest.

"Early in my administration I will convene a Pacific Northwest Forest Summit to work out a legislative solution," Clinton wrote in a letter released Wednesday at a news conference in Portland.

"I will work with the Congress and all interested parties to help break the gridlock that has caused so much pain in our Pacific Northwest communities."

Labor leaders said the letter from the Democratic nominee, received Tuesday night, was the first indication that the regional crisis may get some attention at the presidential level.

"We've been rolling the same dice for four years, and we've crapped out every time," said Wilson Hubbell, the president of the International Woodworkers of America.

"Gov. Clinton understands working people in a way George Bush does not," Oregon AFL-CIO President Irv Fletcher said. "The president has had almost four years, and he hasn't come up with any proposals."

The leaders of unions representing more than 125,000 workers in Oregon said they were excited by Clinton's pledge to work toward a solution.

Clinton also promised to visit a family dependent on the timber industry in the Northwest, which Fletcher said will ensure that timber workers' views are heard.

Rep. Les AuCoin, D-Ore., said he has watched the Bush administration's forest management follies from a ringside seat for four years and, with one letter, Clinton has shown more leadership.

AUG 27 1992

Timber unions send invitation to Clinton

By ROBERTA ULRICH
of The Oregonian staff

WASHINGTON — Northwest timber workers have invited Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton to spend an evening with a timber family to learn firsthand the effects of the Northwest forests dispute on ordinary people.

Representatives of union timber workers say they continue to hope that Congress will act this year to resolve the dispute that has sharply cut into the timber supply from federal forests.

They're hedging their bets, however, with overtures to the man they believe could well become the next president.

They asked Clinton to consider calling a summit, similar to the 1989 regional summit, to work out a solution if Congress has not approved

“We think he'd be willing to try it. He's a natural for that process.”

Michael Draper

legislation to resolve the issue.

The legislative solution offered by the current Bush administration deals only with protecting the threatened spotted owl, not with several larger issues involved in the conflict over management of old-growth forests.

In a letter to Clinton dated July 27 and released Wednesday, officials of three unions with members employed in the timber industry

said Clinton's call for a summit, which would include the governors of the states involved and their congressional delegations, “would provide the bipartisan spirit necessary to move the issue from deadlock.”

“He's a very practical guy,” said Michael Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers. “We think he'd be willing to try it. He's a natural for that process.”

Also signing the letter were Sigurd Lucassen, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; William Hubbell, president of the International Woodworkers of America; and Sherry Scott, financial secretary of the Western council's Local 2739.

The Clinton campaign had no immediate response, and a spokesman did not know if Clinton had received the letter.

Hatfield findings weighed

By ALAN K. OTA
of The Oregonian staff

WASHINGTON — The Senate Ethics Committee convened for more than two hours Wednesday to consider the findings of its 14-month inquiry into the \$9,265 in gifts made to Sen. Mark Hatfield by the former president of the University of South Carolina.

The panel held a private meeting in its committee office to discuss the Hatfield case. Members of the panel declined to discuss the reason for the session, but a source close to the committee confirmed that it was discussing the Hatfield case.

The long-running Hatfield probe is considered a preliminary investigation and the panel has not revealed any details.

The source said a vote by the panel is expected soon to decide whether to proceed from its preliminary inquiry into a more formal investigation that could lead to disciplinary action.

Hatfield has acknowledged that he failed to report the four gifts of artwork and crystal and porcelain items from his friend James Holderman, the university president, in the 1980s.

Reporting of gifts worth \$100 or more is required by Senate rules. Holderman also provided air travel and honoraria for the senator and a scholarship for his son.

The school was given a \$16.3 million grant by Congress to construct an engineering building in 1986, while Hatfield was chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

JUL 30 1992

TAB X

PRESS CLIPPINGS

The following are selected press clippings, primarily from newspapers in the Pacific Northwest, regarding the old-growth/spotted owl issue, plans to convene a forest summit, and the transition effort to gather information to aid in identifying options for convening the summit.

Late appointments hold up forest summit

By ROBERTA ULRICH
and ALAN K. OTA 31 JAN 95
of The Oregonian staff

WASHINGTON — Don't expect President Clinton's promised forest summit any time soon.

A summit transition team has been gathering information about the dispute over management of federal forests in the Northwest, but Capitol Hill sources say major decisions about the summit will not be made until some key officials have been appointed in the Agriculture Department and Interior Department.

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt told department employees last week that he expects to have people in the director-level jobs by March 1, but Babbitt joked that he would say April 1 if anyone was writing down a firm date.

That would indicate a summit couldn't be held before May. The transition team, led by veteran Agriculture Committee staff members of the House and Senate, will distill the information and outline options for consideration at the summit.

The administration officials will decide soon when and where the

POTOMAC NOTEBOOK

summit will be held, who will participate and the scope of the session.

Rep Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., has written Clinton asking that the summit be held in his district in southwestern Oregon.

Among the issues the transition team is outlining are whether discussions should cover state and private lands as well as federal forests, whether forests east of the Cascades should be included and whether the summit should involve interest groups and/or public officials.

Five Interior Department officials retain jobs, for now

At least five top Interior Department officials will stay on temporarily in the Clinton administration, at Babbitt's request. They are Director John Turner of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Eddie Brown, the assistant secretary for Indian affairs; Dennis Underwood, director of the Bureau of Reclamation; Dallas Peck, director of the Geological Survey; and Donald R. Knowles, associate deputy undersecretary who was

coordinator for the spotted owl recovery team.

Knowles appears slated for a permanent post in the department, although his title and duties have not been specified. Jim Lyons, a professional staff member for the House Agriculture Committee and one of the transition team leaders for the summit, is on every rumor list for the assistant agriculture secretary post. Also on that short list is Jim Cubie, chief counsel for the Senate Agriculture Committee.

THE OREGONIAN, TUESDAY

1-26-93

Tips asked on summit for forests

By KATHIE DURBIN

of The Oregonian staff

President Clinton's forest summit team is getting advice aplenty on how to organize a meeting to solve the Northwest forest impasse.

The team has blanketed Oregon, Washington and Northern California with 1,500 letters requesting advice on summit logistics. Clinton promised during his campaign to hold such a summit and repeated the promise after his election.

Letters went out Jan. 9 from the Office of the Presidential Transition to state officials, legislators, county commissioners, environmental groups, university officials, labor unions, forest products companies, Indian tribes and fish protection groups, among others. Responses were due by Friday, but a team spokesman said some responses still were being received Monday.

"We tried to hit the broadest range," said Roger Goldblatt, a member of the forest summit team. "We're getting a good response."

Goldblatt said the team sought advice on process only and did not ask for recommendations on how to solve the region's timber conflict.

Timber industry support groups are urging Clinton to move quickly on setting a summit date, to hold it in the Northwest, and to take a direct role in the proceedings.

The Forest Values Task Force, a newly formed five-state coalition of more than 60 resource extraction groups, called for a summit to be held in the Pacific Northwest "in March or April at the very latest."

The task force said quick action was needed to prevent more job losses in timber communities.

Conservation groups, on the other hand, are calling for extensive information-gathering at the front end of the process to assure that any solution "is based on sound science and not on political expediency."

Pro-timber groups want a broad-based public process with presentations from labor, industry, community leaders and social service providers, with a final decision fashioned in a closed session by President Clinton, the Northwest congressional delegations, governors from affected states and key members of the administration.

The Wilderness Society, on the other hand, has proposed that a special commission gather information on both the science and economics of the timber issue throughout the spring, develop recommendations and refer them to a Cabinet-level committee headed by Vice President Al Gore.

Members of the Northwest delegation have agreed to hold off on introducing new forest protection legislation until after the summit, and all sides say they have high hopes for a resolution of the debate over old-growth forests, northern spotted owls and timber jobs.

"I truly believe there's a tremendous opportunity if everybody moves to the middle in this debate," said Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers.

Clinton team nears rivals in timber fight

Seattle P.I. 1-8-92

By Joel Connelly
P-I National Correspondent

Bill Clinton's transition team is quietly laying groundwork for the president-elect's highest-profile promise to the Pacific Northwest, a timber summit aimed at solving the six-year stalemate over logging in the region's old-growth forests.

A formal summit is not likely before March, but environmental groups, industry representatives and timber unions already have been asked for recommendations

about planning, preliminaries and who should be at the table.

Clinton is stepping into a political logjam over how many old trees to cut. But the prolonged, inconclusive fight over Northwest national forests may give the president room to play broker without getting shot at by both sides. Lumbermen and environmentalists are saying it's time to give peace a chance.

"Our people are hurting," said R. Denny Scott of the United

See **TIMBER**, Page A13

Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Friday, January 8, 1993 **A13**

Timber: Team working on a report

From Page 1

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. "The volume of timber under contract, stuff that can be cut and moved into mills, will be completely exhausted within a couple of months. We need some solution to resolve the gridlock."

Environmentalists also seem ready for a comprehensive solution. "It's in the air that this is going to be settled," said Brock Evans, vice president of the National Audubon Society.

Two transition officials are preparing a report on the old growth/spotted owl controversy that will be ready when Clinton takes office.

"They're in the midst of listening to everyone," said Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Wash., who talked yesterday with the transition team. Dicks' district includes timber towns.

The timber summit isn't just a promise to one region of the country. Dicks calls it "an important early test of the Democratic Party's ability to govern."

Clinton's administration will face a tricky task of satisfying two Democratic constituencies with competing interests.

Environmentalists want to preserve remaining old-growth trees in Northwest national forests. Timber unions have depended on the trees to sustain thousands of jobs. Both groups backed Clinton in the 1992 election.

"It's pretty high-stakes stuff," said Gus Kuehne, president of Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers. "They have a lot to lose. I hope they don't take us lightly."

Timber employment in Washington has dropped by 6,500 jobs since 1989; more will be lost as existing timber sales are exhausted. Federal injunctions have blocked the U.S. Forest Service from selling timber in areas occupied by the northern spotted owl,

a threatened species that makes its home in old-growth forests.

According to an American Forestry Association study, owl protection could cost between 20,000 and 34,000 jobs this decade in Washington, Oregon and northern California.

At this point, "we're not into policy decisions so much as getting ideas from people," said Stephanie Solien, a leader in Clinton's intergovernmental relations task force.

One early question for the Clinton administration is: What role will Vice President-elect Al Gore play in the summit?

He is an outspoken environmentalist. In his best-selling 1992 book, "Earth in the Balance," Gore wrote about the Northwest timber battle: "The issue has been billed as a conflict between jobs and the environment. But if the remaining 10 percent of old-growth forest is logged out, as the timber industry prefers, the jobs will be lost anyway."

The idea of Gore as a conveyor of the summit gives lumbermen nightmares. "It would be like Ronald Reagan sending James Watt to deal with the environmentalists," Kuehne said.

Several upcoming Clinton appointments, notably assistant secretaries in the Agriculture and Interior departments, will influence the forestry summit.

Transition sources identify James Cubie, chief counsel to the Senate Agriculture Committee, as a leading candidate for assistant agriculture secretary overseeing the Forest Service.

A pair of Democratic congressmen defeated in November's election — Jim Jontz of Indiana and Peter Kostmayer of Pennsylvania — are seeking environmental jobs in the administration. Both have proposed designating millions of acres of federal land off-limits to loggers.

Industry and union officials

view Jontz and Kostmayer as "polarizers," said Scott of the carpenters union. Several Northwest lawmakers have privately voiced similar views to the Clinton transition team.

The forest fight is one that the Bush administration and the Northwest's congressional delegation have failed to resolve.

It has been a tradition that Northwest lawmakers go behind closed doors to solve regional controversies, but it hasn't worked on this issue.

"They've spent five years in the closet and haven't found any clothes," said Bill Arthur, the Sierra Club's Northwest field representative.

Lawmakers, lumbermen and environmentalists say Clinton must break the logjam. "My gut instinct is that the administration will have to listen to everyone, and then come up with its own solution," Dicks said.

Any administration plan must, however, pass muster not only in the Northwest but across the country. Environmental groups have made the timber battle a national issue. They boast such powerful allies as Sen. Patrick Leahy, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and Rep. George Miller, chairman of the Natural Resources Committee.

"We decided that the best way to reach the Northwest on this issue was to march across the country," Evans said. "All parties must be involved in solving it, not just the Northwest."

The new administration must also steel itself against protests from more-radical environmentalists if it allows even some logging of the Northwest's oldest trees.

"The environmental movement may turn the term 'sellout' on its own leadership," said Rep. Al Swift, D-Wash. "It's a dangerous word, one that tends to make the art of the possible impossible."

Clinton is determined, Feds will speak with one voice

ABERDEEN, Grays Harbor County — President-elect Clinton aims to keep a campaign promise of exceptional impact on the Northwest. It's one he made at a "just folks" meeting with timber workers in Eugene, Ore., in September, now reaffirmed by his actions.

Tom Tuckman and Jim Lyons, congressional staffers, were named by Clinton to organize a Northwest "timber summit," a presidential effort to break the impasse over logging in our national forests. The time, probably late Spring, and place, are yet to be set.

I can't think of anything comparable since President-elect Eisenhower said "I will go to Korea," and did. But that was far. This is a regional rats' nest of intractable legal, ideological, and economic problems with a lead-end result, social distress.

If we lift our eyes to problems across the Cascades, and beyond, it's plain to see this is not the only problem confronting the new president. To others in this country, it may pale compared with troops in Somalia, potential chaos in Russia, a crisis in health care. It is, in fact, one part



Shelby Scates

Analysis

of a larger domestic problem, the economy.

Yet, he's committed. I asked a source close to the transition why. Clinton would not be the first politician to renege on a campaign promise.

"He looked at this situation and saw five different agencies giving six solutions to the timber tangle," said the source. "He was determined to do something, to have his administration speak with one voice."

The summit could be as critical to the future of our region as anything since the federal government decided to build the Grand Coulee Dam. The operative word in this paragraph of optimism is "could."

It could also be a fiasco, high hopes dashed by the reality of irreconcilable differences between those who would cut the forests and those who would drastically limit or halt the cuts.

The Northwest has come to abound with powerful, even passionate, lobbies on both sides of the timber issue; make that all sides, since there are controversies within conflicts. The upshot is, deadlock.

A few numbers: Not very long ago the timber cut from Washington's public lands ran up to 400 million board feet (mbf) a year. For timber processed in this

country, instead of being shipped raw overseas, that meant the creation of 8,000 jobs, boom-time for the Northwest.

Last year the cut was 25 mbf, a result of the impasse, court orders to preserve the spotted owl and the marlet, conflicts between forest management bureaucracies, or wildcat lawsuits to stop specific timber sales. In this county unemployment runs about 22 percent. In the past four years 4,000 timber jobs have vanished.

Mike Draper and members of his union, Lumber Production and Industrial Workers, brought this

attention of Clinton during the candidate's stop in Eugene. He made firm an earlier campaign promise of a summit.

"There were some interesting negotiations with Clinton's staff afterwards," Draper said. "But he agreed to create a vehicle to break the gridlock and get this thing out of the courts."

As it has shaped up subsequently, these issues seem destined for the summit negotiations:

- Whether to cut or leave standing old growth timber in the federal forests; whether to cut any trees from the public land and, if so, by how much.

- Reforestation and how to do it; enhancement of fish runs by improving the forest habitat.

- Economic diversification of rural timber communities such as Grays Harbor; job training for unemployed timber workers.

A survey of interested parties in the wake of Clinton's summit decision makes apparent there will always be a Northwest timber industry, but it will never return to its peak of the mid-1980s. Draper figures there'll be a net loss of timber jobs even given the best results of the summit.

What's sought from the summit is stability, an end to the conflicts. To move this emotional conflict out of the courts means congressional legislation of the sort, so far, incapable of attracting a majority of votes.

"The best hope from the summit," says Jack De Yonge of Gov.-elect Mike Lowry's transition team, "is that all of the major players sign on to an agreement, or at least resign themselves to it. Otherwise we're in for a very hard, maybe futile, fight in Congress."

REP. JIM MCDERMOTT, D-Seattle, thinks a consensus at the summit would, indeed, pave the way for legislation. He's especially pleased at Clinton's selection of Tuckman and Lyons, timber experts, to organize the conference.

"Predictability of the timber cut is critical," said Leroy Tipton of the Grays Harbor Chamber of Commerce. "Banks and businesses can't plan without knowing what the cut will be. Lack of predictability is as much of a problem now as lack of (timber) supply."

De Yonge, a former Post Intelligencer columnist, Lowry, Clinton, Vice President-elect Gore, the state land commissioner and five freshmen Northwest members of Congress, are new players in this aging conflict, a prime reason for summit optimism.

They bring a new dimension to the arguments, the once (and sometimes still) dreaded thought of economic life after timber. There is a psychological as well as institutional barrier to breaking the deadlock.

The mind set is best expressed by Werner Mayr, a wonderful logger-manufacturer, whose firm, Mayr

Brothers, went bankrupt in the early 1980s, bounced back to pay its debts, resume business and now employs 200 workers — thanks, he says, to the ban on raw log exports from public lands.

Diversify the Grays Harbor economy? Attract new industries with its clean air, marvelous recreation sites and low real estate prices? Mayr thinks not:

"Would you build a computer factory here? I don't think so. The climate is too harsh and we're at the end of the line in transportation. No, we have a timber economy or else our people go on welfare or go someplace else to live — but there are only so many jobs in Seattle."

Mayr has no time for those who would refuse to cut trees in order to make room for further forest growth. He's equally quick to rebuke the export of raw logs and the recent "speed-up" of timber cuts.

"The speeded up cut (in Washington's national forests) jumped up about one-third more than it should have been," he said. "That stirred the pot. It got people, not just environmentalists stirred up ..."

I could finish his sentence. Lawsuits followed public outrage at the sight of vast forest clear-cuts, to be trailed shortly by the current impasse.

"I don't agree with Werner," says Leroy Tipton, an obvious admirer, the local Chamber's industrial development director. "We can diversify this economy. The climate is wet, but not harsh. We have a rail line and a four-lane highway connecting us with the interior and the only deep draft port on the state's coast."

There is, alas, a surplus labor force. What's lacking here is a good coastal highway to lure tourists and existing plant structures to lure new manufacturers. Old sawmills won't fill the bill.

Mike Draper reports Bill Clinton regards the \$100 million tax break given big-time raw log exporters as "absurd," and that the new president is interested in reverting this money back into timber communities for job re-training, reforestation and industry-luring tax incentives.

They'd welcome the shift in our national economic policy down. Such a recommendation to the Congress is a good bet to emerge from timber summit.

"People here have never seen any employment options," said Tipton. "They've only seen employment in timber or leave for the city — timber mind set would change, given other opportunities."

Any notion that consensus will come easily this extraordinary conference is as credible as the sky. I mean they haven't even decided on the shape of the conference table, or the names, ranks of participants. Some would have only officials at the table. No way, says Jean Dur the Wilderness Society.

Given the stalemate of which our elected are a part, surely the summit must open up players.

Any resemblance between this proposed conference and Cold War summitry is strictly real. Getting a resolution on the use of our forests and the wherewithal to pay for economic change is akin to U.S.-Soviet negotiations on arms reductions.

Accordingly, the meeting probably won't place until late Spring, time to allow expert advocates to prepare conditional agreements on conflicts.

IF IT WORKS, the summit will present with enabling legislation. Its passage would process initiated by Clinton in Eugene to the economic future of our region.

If it doesn't work we have the status quo economic malaise and social misery. Bill Clinton may wish he had broken this campaign promise.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

P-I Focus

A HEARST NEWSPAPER

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TIMBER SUMMIT



the planning team announced by the president-elect, paving the way for an early summit solution.

"We remain hopeful that the Clinton administration's summit will not only be a major accomplishment during the president's first 100 days, but that it will also once and for all end the legal nightmare in the region."

#



TO: KATHLEEN MCGINTY
 FROM: MARK REY 2 PAGES
 American Forest Resource Alliance

NEWS RELEASE

December 18, 1992

RELEASE: Immediate
 Contact: Kevin Brett
 503-222-7456
 Barry Polsky
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The following statement was issued by Mark Rey, AFRA executive director, in response to President-elect Bill Clinton's recommitment to holding a forestry summit to find a legislative solution to the forest crisis of the Pacific Northwest and Northern California:

"President-elect Bill Clinton's recommitment to holding an early summit transforms the high-level meeting from a mere campaign pledge to a key initiative for the Clinton Administration.

"We applaud this development because it makes the resolution of the Pacific Northwest-Northern California forest crisis, a high administration priority.

"The upcoming summit is 100 percent consistent with other administration efforts to remedy the structural deficiencies, plaguing the overall national economy.

"The crippling injunctions against the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management forest management programs in California, Oregon and Washington are direct contributors to the recessionary climate in these states.

"To many in the region, the upcoming summit is seen as the equivalent of Operation Restore Hope II, since it potentially could provide a road map out the legal quagmire that bedevils forest families, rural communities, schools and counties.

"We pledge to make a good faith and sincere effort to assist

"Representatives from the WCIW; the International Woodworkers of America, U.S.; the United Paperworkers International Union; the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers; and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union recently met in Albany, Oregon and agreed upon the following suggestions:

- 1) The northwest congressional delegation should support the proposed summit as a bipartisan means of resolving the ongoing forest management crisis;
- 2) The summit should be held as soon as possible once the new administration takes office;
- 3) The outcome of the summit should include principles that will maintain the economy of the region; maintain community stability; provide for a sustainable and reasonable supply of timber for production; and maintain a reasonable level of jobs while still providing adequate protection for forest ecosystems;
- 4) All parties, including the pacific northwest congressional delegation, should support and be bound by the outcome of the summit;
- 5) The northwest congressional delegation, and other interested members of Congress, should refrain from introducing legislation concerning federal forest management pending the outcome of the summit -- the summit should serve to develop legislation.
- 6) All interested parties should be given an opportunity to provide input to the timber summit participants who should include representatives from the new administration, the pacific northwest congressional delegation and the governors of the affected states;
- 7) The state legislatures of Oregon and Washington should express their support for the suggestions listed above.

"By recommitting to the forest summit, President-elect Clinton has provided a framework to resolve the forest management crisis. We present these suggestions today in a good faith effort to begin to put some walls on that frame and bring us a few steps closer to constructing a full house that we hope will contain a balanced solution to this crisis.

"Organized labor, as represented by the unions participating in the Albany meeting, stands ready to assist with the development of the summit. But we strongly believe all interested parties, including labor, should be prepared to offer their ideas to summit representatives and then allow our elected officials to develop a balanced resolution to the forest management crisis."

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WESTERN COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 18, 1992

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST LABOR LEADER PRAISES CLINTON'S MOVE TO CONVENE FOREST SUMMIT

**Invites Vice President-elect Gore To Visit Timber Community,
Meet With Timber Workers**

(Portland, OR) -- Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers (WCIW), today released the following statement regarding President-elect Bill Clinton's announcement restating his commitment to convene a Pacific Northwest Forest Summit to resolve the region's ongoing forest management crisis:

"On behalf of the 30,000 members of the WCIW and forest products workers throughout the region, we thank President-elect Clinton for giving thousands of forest products workers, our families and our communities something we might otherwise forego this holiday season -- hope.

"Today's statement shows that Governor Clinton's pledge to convene the summit has now become a high policy priority of President-elect Clinton's administration.

"If Vice President-elect Gore is going to oversee the transition regarding the forest summit -- as indicated by Mr. Stephanopoulos -- we invite him to visit a timber community in our region and meet with our members and their families. We believe this visit would provide essential insight for the Vice President-elect to deal even handedly with the summit and show him a side of the federal forest management debate he has never seen. Governor Clinton accepted a similar invitation we extended during the campaign and enjoyed an informative exchange with several forest products workers.

"We challenge the Vice President-elect to accept our invitation. During the campaign, he promised to put 'people first.' We hope he will make good on this promise and give us an opportunity to show him the human side of the federal forest management debate.

"We also encourage President-elect Clinton, Vice President-elect Gore and the congressional delegations of Oregon, Washington and Northern California to consider and support a set of recommendations regarding the summit developed by the leaders of five Pacific Northwest labor unions.

-- more --

Oregonian 12-8-92
Toward a timber summit

*All interests needed to produce a forest bill
that can pass and be credible*

One of the items on President-elect Clinton's agenda is his promise of a Northwest timber summit to break the gridlock on how the federal forests in Oregon and Washington ought to be managed.

Some interested parties have even suggested he should hold it before his inauguration. That's not only improbable, it's silly. Unraveling years of controversy over old-growth timber and spotted-owl protection, timber-sale levels and forest-health problems will take considerable preparation on the part of the new administration. And a summit needs the officials charged with making any identified approach work: the secretaries of the interior and agriculture and their subordinates, who haven't even been named yet.

But choosing to wait until he and his administration are in office is Clinton's easiest decision on the summit. The real controversy will begin with issues such as how to structure it and whom to invite.

One notion is to limit participation to the folks responsible for securing legislation that would flow from a successful summit — elected officials. Get them in a room, perhaps after hearing the varying views of interest groups, and force them to hammer out a compromise bill.

Washington Gov.-elect Mike Lowry, a former congressman, had a succinct response to that idea when he met with The Oregonian's editorial board the other day: It won't work. If it were that easy to resolve the manifest issues, he said, Congress already would have done it.

Lowry believes the summit could work if Clinton invites participation by all the constituencies of the federal forests. He didn't list them, but they obviously include the timber

industry and labor, environmental groups, recreation interests, local governments and, of course, state officials. And the summit needs informed and accurate scientific input to assure that it's dealing with facts, not impressions.

That's a less tidy approach than locking legislators in a room, but a forced bill in which none of the interests feels invested may be doomed at the outset. And even if it passed, it likely would continue to be a lightning rod for controversy.

Could all these interest groups even reach some agreement among themselves? Certainly not all of them and probably not many of them on every issue. But perhaps enough people could agree on enough points to set the direction for a policy that could gain the sufficient support to be enacted and implemented.

High administration interest in forging a compromise will help. So, too, will the recognition by participants that this process can actually achieve something. Careful preparation would mean a lot; in diplomacy, the most useful summits are those where the biggest sticking points have been worked out in advance.

Also boosting a summit's prospects is that a lot of the groundwork has been done by the professionals in the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in preparing recent management plans and plan amendments. Really, when all the posturing is done, boundaries of credible forest policy are pretty apparent.

It will be a while before Clinton gets to this regional issue, important as it is. It will be worth waiting a while longer if the new administration invests the time and thought necessary to make the summit pay off. But not too long, either.

In addition to the publisher, editor and editorial page editor, members of The Oregonian Editorial Board are Associate Editors Larry Hilderbrand, Wayne Thompson, Phil Cogswell, David Sarasohn, David Reinhard, Lora Cuykendall, Dick Thomas and Nanine Alexander. The editorial cartoonist is Jack Ohman.

Gore should run timber summit

Among the myriad promises Bill Clinton scattered along the campaign trail was the promise to conduct a "forest summit" on the wood-products and environmental issues in the Pacific Northwest. The new president can confirm his commitment to resolving those issues by sending the best person to lead the summit: Vice President-elect Al Gore.

Gore's high position in the new administration and his outspoken record on the environment make him uniquely qualified to be the administration's point man on the summit — if the administration is really interested in resolving the conflicts here.

Loggers, timber companies, environmentalists, fisheries, exporters, mills — we all face an uncertain future for the forests that have so long sustained the region. Change — broad and deep — is inevitable. The past two Republican administrations have responded by trying to delay the inevitable. One would hope that the new administration will display not only concern for the environment and the economy but compassion for displaced workers, their families and the communities in which they have long formed the bedrock.

The problems besieging the timber and forest-products industries are complicated and, in turn, have bred divisions that are wide and

passionate. Little if any progress toward resolution has been made. But missing has been strong leadership from the nation's president, not to mention the vision to see the long-term issues and the determination to search for innovative solutions. The prospects for that leadership and vision emerging from the Clinton White House are excellent, especially under the personal imprimatur of Al Gore.

Democratic Rep. Norm Dicks cut to the heart of the matter. "The most important thing," he said, "is to structure this so it's not just a lot of rhetoric. It's got to be set up so something actually gets done."

One thing that must get done is a clear-cut plan for a federal program to support, retrain and re-employ timber workers displaced because of timber policy decisions arrived at through the summit process.

Key to that will be the sincere willingness to cooperate and compromise by all parties involved. That may perhaps be the most difficult for the environmental community, often of late rent by ideological fissures.

Stalemate and stonewalling are not — and never were — the answer to the region's timber issues. We trust the incoming Clinton-Gore administration will have the vision and conviction to compel the quest for other answers.

Timber summit expected to be held in February

Seattle P.I. 11-30-92

President-elect Bill Clinton's promised timber summit to seek a solution to the northern spotted owl crisis will not be held before he is inaugurated and most likely will convene in February, says a congressional timber expert who has been in touch with Clinton transition team members.

The meeting is expected to include representatives from the timber industry, labor, environmental groups and the Pacific Northwest congressional delegation.

Where the meeting will be held is still up in the air. But if it takes place in the Northwest, it is likely to be in Washington state, rather than Oregon, the timber expert said.

The reason: Oregon's two Republican senators have lost considerable clout. They no longer can claim to speak for a Republican administration, and each has been tainted with scandal — Mark Hatfield for financial improprieties and Bob Packwood for alleged sexual harassment of office staff.

"We're in the driver's seat," said the timber expert, a Democrat, who spoke on condition he not be identified.

— Christopher Hanson

POTOMAC WATCH

Our weekly review
of people & issues
in Washington, D.C.

Anacortes mill destroyed

Seattle P.I. 11-30-92

Fire destroyed an Anacortes lumber mill yesterday morning that had recently shut down, authorities said.

The fire broke out shortly after 2 a.m. at Custom Plywood at 35th Street and V Avenue, officials said.

No one was injured. The cause of the fire is under investigation, officials added.

"The mill is a total loss," Anacortes fire Capt. Iver Johnson said. He said the blaze spread

rapidly and threw embers into the air.

Authorities evacuated people from homes near the mill, but no other buildings caught fire, Johnson said.

Electrical power to Anacortes and most of the San Juan Islands was shut down temporarily when the blaze threatened power lines.

The blaze was declared under control at 6:30 a.m., but Johnson said that spot fires could continue to burn for days.

Seattle P.I. Briefs

11-30-92

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Packwood probe may be expedited

Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole said yesterday an Ethics Committee investigation of Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., should begin quickly, perhaps this year before the next Congress convenes.

Sen. Warren Rudman, R-N.H., a member of the Senate Ethics Committee, also wouldn't rule out an investigation before the next Congress meets.

Packwood, who won re-election Nov. 3, is entering a clinic for treatment of alcohol-related problems, according to two of the senator's friends quoted by the Sunday Oregonian newspaper. Packwood on Friday requested an ethics probe.

Ten women have accused the senator of uninvited and unwanted sexual advances.

Anger and questions over layoffs

P-I 11-17-92

By Neil Modie
P-I Reporter

HOQUIAM — The economic fears and anger of the people of Grays Harbor spilled out through the mouths of their young people yesterday at an unusual meeting with five prominent politicians.

Gov. Booth Gardner and Gov.-elect Mike Lowry led the delegation of elected officials to Hoquiam and Aberdeen to express their concern about last week's permanent closure of a 628-employee pulp and paper complex at Hoquiam. It was operated by ITT Rayonier and International Paper Co.

It was 13 days after the general election, but it was a display of combined political horsepower rarely seen in a small community after the end of politi-

Hoquiam students quiz state politicians after closure of mill

cal campaign season.

At an assembly at Hoquiam High School, students lobbed volleys of frequently pointed, sometimes hostile questions and comments at the five Democrats — Gardner, Lowry, U.S. Sen.-elect Patty Murray and the region's two members of Congress, Norm Dicks and Jolene Unsoeld — when the young people were invited to give their views of what their hard-pressed community needed.

Don't raise taxes, a couple of students implored Lowry, who in his campaign had refused to rule out the possibility of tax increases to deal with the state's enormous projected budget deficit.

"I don't know anybody who likes

taxes," Lowry replied. But he reiterated that if they're needed to maintain quality education in Grays Harbor, then he won't shy away from them.

"How can you make (Grays Harbor) more appealing so that our parents don't want to move away from here?" asked a youth who said his father is a newly laid-off millworker.

"This is one of the most beautiful areas of the state," replied Murray vaguely, adding that tourism can help to diversify the area's heavily timber-dependent economy.

"Why did it take so long for us to get this kind of attention?" demanded another male student. State officials, Gardner

replied, have been working for a long time on solutions to the economic woes of timber communities.

Another youth observed that Grays Harbor County and city officials are "in a budget crunch right now," facing the prospect of laying off police officers and making other cuts. He asked what the visiting elected officials might do to help. Gardner said he and the others asked ITT Rayonier representatives at a meeting in the governor's office earlier yesterday to devise ways to cushion the revenue loss for local governments.

Gardner said afterward that he was impressed by both the thoughtfulness and the toughness of the students' questions.

"It reflects the mood in the communi-

See **HOQUIAM**, Page B2

Hoquiam: Applause for pledge from Clinton on spotted owl

From Page B1

ty, and the concerns," he said.

The visiting political figures told the students of a variety of efforts they'll pursue to alleviate the community's economic malaise. They said those will include state and federal money to boost tourism and fisheries programs, completing the dredging of Grays Harbor for shipping, other public works programs and retraining of displaced millworkers.

The biggest applause line came from Dicks when he said, "Gov. Clinton has pledged to our delegation that he will hold a summit right here in the North-

west to try to end the spotted owl problem and the marbled murrelet problem" and the logging restrictions imposed to protect the habitat of those imperiled birds.

Conspicuously absent from the all-Democratic delegation was the state's most prominent Republican, Sen. Slade Gorton. Most of the visiting Democratic officials differ sharply with Gorton over his efforts to amend and weaken the Endangered Species Act as a way of alleviating logging curbs. Gorton persuaded President Bush to adopt that stance during a Northwest campaign swing, but Clinton carried Washington — and Grays Harbor County — in the

Nov. 3 election.

Gardner's press secretary, Sheryl Hutchison, said Gorton wasn't deliberately left out of the Grays Harbor trip. She said Gardner proposed the trip and invited Lowry to provide "political continuity," and Unsoeld and Dicks because their districts share Grays Harbor. Hutchison said Murray then asked to go.

"Patty Murray asked to go and Sen. Gorton didn't," Hutchison said.

Besides the student assembly, the group also attended a "unity potluck" supper with community leaders and displaced millworkers. And they made a more

upbeat visit to the Port of Grays Harbor, where officials told them of a variety of new businesses and economic development efforts in the works.

The port's executive director, Clifford Muller, said the projects — which include a cruise-ship passenger terminal, an airport expansion, a marina expansion and several start-up companies — could provide "400-plus" new jobs, or about two-thirds of those lost at the closed pulp and paper plant.

But about half of those prospective new jobs hinge on federal and state appropriations, he said.

Foresters urge Clinton to call a timber summit

■ **Mills running low:** Clinton promised the meeting during a September campaign stop as one means of breaking the logging logjam.

By Carol Bradley
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — President-elect Bill Clinton should convene a forest summit as soon as possible to undo the gridlock over timber harvesting in national forests, spokesmen for industry and labor and a Northwest member of Congress said Thursday.

In a letter to Clinton, Rep. Mike Kopetski, D-Ore., urged the Arkansas governor to expedite a summit before he takes the oath of office Jan. 20.

"Our timber pipeline is perilously close to running dry, putting timber communities and families at risk," Kopetski wrote.

Clinton promised a summit during a September campaign stop in Oregon as one means of breaking

the logjam that has blocked logging in national forests in Oregon, Washington and northern California.

Federal judges have shut down the logging on grounds that the federal government over-harvested the land, violating environmental guidelines.

Since 1989, the Northwest congressional delegation has tried but failed to unite behind legislation aimed at maintaining a sustainable logging program while at the same time protecting the threatened northern spotted owl and other fragile species. But special interest groups were too polarized, lawmakers have said, and the Bush administration refused to take the lead.

The president-elect's commitment to resolving the crisis is likely to be the catalyst for success, spokesmen for the special interests said.

In the Bush administration, "There was tremendous pressure on the agencies to violate their own mandates in order to continue commodity production," said Larry

Tuttle, Oregon regional director for The Wilderness Society.

Summiteers won't have to delay matters gathering the facts, Tuttle said. Maps have been drawn, scientifically based alternatives have been laid out and forest inventories have been completed.

Sigurd Lucassen, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, called on Clinton Thursday to launch the summit within the first 100 days of his administration. At the very least, Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers, is hoping a format can be agreed to before Clinton's term begins.

Mark Rey, executive director of the American Forest Resource Alliance, said he doesn't expect to like the outcome of a summit. But at this point, any solution is better than none, he said.

"I'm enough of a risk-taker, I'd like to see the momentum generated, knowing there's going to be several iterations of (a proposal) as it goes through the process," Rey said.

THE SEATTLE TIMES SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1992

Taxol from test tubes promising Scientists can grow costly anti-cancer drug

by Richard Cole
Associated Press

MIAMI — The anti-cancer chemical taxol, extracted from the bark of scarce Pacific yew trees, apparently can be produced economically from yew-bark cells grown in a test tube, a scientist said yesterday.

Taxol has been used successfully to fight ovarian and breast cancer and shows promise in fighting lung cancer and melanoma.

But it takes more than 60 pounds of bark from the slow-growing Pacific yew tree to treat a single patient for a year, and many of the trees are found in old-growth forests protected by environmental restrictions.

"The hope is that with a culture system,

you could produce taxol like penicillin," said Michael Shuler, a chemical-engineering professor at Cornell University. "And it's not dependent on the weather, the growing season or the time of the year."

Shuler told the American Institute of Chemical Engineers meeting in Miami Beach his project at Cornell is growing yew cells in various ways. The most successful appears to be a chemical broth.

"We have at least one cell line that we work with that will excrete taxol," he said after presenting his findings.

The production levels are still not economical, but researchers have several promising paths they believe will grow more taxol.

"We're talking years," he cautioned.

"Probably a three- to five-year period for the possibility of commercial field production."

He said that of all the public studies aimed at mass-producing taxol, Cornell's is the most advanced.

The research is funded by the National Cancer Institute in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and several companies, said Shuler. The institute has called taxol the best anti-cancer agent in the last 15 years.

No one has been able to synthesize taxol. Officials of Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., producer of taxol, said in June they had contracted with an Italian company to derive taxol from needles and twigs of some more plentiful yew species in Europe and Asia.

Both sides of forest war seek truce from Clinton

□ Election roundup: Page 1A

The Associated Press

PORTLAND — Environmentalists and timber interests are looking forward to getting out of the courtroom and into the conference room to find peace in the Northwest's timber wars, now that Bill Clinton has been elected president.

The Oregon Lands Coalition, a grassroots timber support group that backed President Bush, expressed hope that Clinton would deliver promptly on his promise for a timber summit to set a dependable log supply.

"We need a consensus builder to break the gridlock that has thrown so many lives into chaos," said coalition chairman Charlie Janz, a timber broker from Springfield.

Mark Rey of the American Forest Resource Alliance said that organized labor and the timber industry were warily committed to working out a solution with Clinton.

"Tens of thousands of residents of timber-dependent communities remain fearful of the extreme philosophy already being articulated by environmental groups, who myopically claim that Tuesday's vote represents a referendum favoring their political objectives regardless of the human costs," Rey said.

Environmentalists predicted that the Clinton administration would take a more reasoned approach to forest management and stop pushing federal agencies to violate environmental laws.

"The result of this year's presidential election marks the end of 12 years of government-sanctioned hostility to environmental protection and wise stewardship of America's public lands," said George Frampton Jr., the president of The Wilderness Society.

Andy Kerr, the conservation director for the Oregon Natural Resources Council, said, "George Bush, for geopolitical reasons, didn't want to sell any less timber, and as a result, they are not going to cut any timber for a while. The Clinton-Gore administration is more likely to obey the laws of the land."

Federal court injunctions have stopped the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management

from logging in spotted owl habitat until they come up with plans to protect the threatened species. The resulting log shortage has threatened the jobs of thousands of loggers and mill workers.

Bush supported the timber industry in advocating weaker environmental laws, saying the nation would be "up to its neck in spotted owls" and short on jobs under Clinton.

Under Bush, legislative proposals to break the Northwest timber gridlock went nowhere the past two years. Attempts by Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., to weaken the Endangered Species Act failed.

Clinton proposed a timber summit to find a solution that was good for both the economy and the environment, suggesting education and training to help timber workers whose mills closed. Clinton's running mate, Tennessee Sen. Al Gore, is an unabashed environmentalist.



Peter DeFazio

Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., said Clinton had assured him he would be personally involved in a summit that would produce a legislative package considering old-growth protection, forest management practices, alternate logging techniques and a sustainable level of harvest.

DeFazio said he didn't know whether Clinton might replace Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson, but the BLM director and the assistant secretary of agriculture over the Forest Service were certain to change.

Having allies instead of enemies in those positions should help reach a solution, DeFazio said.

Jim Geisinger, the president of the Northwest Forestry Association in Portland, Ore., said he hoped that Clinton and a Democrat-controlled Congress would work together on the timber issue.

"President-elect Clinton has always had a good working relationship with the forest products industry in Arkansas, and we look forward to continuing that relationship," he said.

Andy Stahl, a forester for the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, said timber interests would have to accept two things: no limitations on people's rights to sue the government, and discussion of enlarging economic opportunities.

Forest opponents hope new administration can end conflict

■ Timber
Interests and
environmen-
talists believe a
Democratic
president and
Congress might
break the
gridlock

Oregonian 11-5-92
From staff and wire reports

Timber interests and environmentalists seldom see eye to eye on anything.

But Wednesday they agreed that Bill Clinton in the White House should help to break through gridlock over federal forest management.

"With a Democratic administration and a Democratic Congress, the finger-pointing and assessment of blame will stop," said Jim Gelsinger, president of Northwest Forestry Association, which represents timber companies. "We hope Congress and the

administration will work together, instead of against one another, in crafting a legislative solution to the debate over Northwest forest management."

The Oregon Lands Coalition, a grass-roots timber support group, reminded Clinton of his pledge for a summit meeting to build a consensus for dependable log supplies.

Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers, a timber union, said a preliminary meeting to set rules for the summit may be held in December.

Labor and industry want legis-

lation by next summer to restore some federal timber sales. Federal court injunctions have stopped the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management from selling timber in spotted owl habitat until they finish plans to protect the bird, a threatened species. Thousands of timber jobs also are at stake.

Andy Kerr, conservation director for Oregon Natural Resources Council, said Clinton understands "it's not a choice between timber jobs and the environment, but that we can have both." Also, Kerr noted, a Clinton administration is more likely to obey

environmental laws and avoid the court battles.

Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., said Clinton wants a summit that produces a legislative package including old-growth protection, forest management practices, various logging techniques, and a sustainable harvest.

DeFazio said he didn't know whether Clinton will oust F. Dale Robertson as Forest Service chief, but the BLM national director and the assistant secretary of agriculture over the Forest Service will be replaced. Forest Service chiefs usually have been retained by new administrations.

Timber interests seek Clinton's help

By KATHIE DURBIN
of The Oregonian staff

ANALYSIS

Bill Clinton's victory wasn't 20 hours old before protagonists in the Northwest forest conflict began wooing the president-elect.

On Wednesday, the pro-timber Oregon Lands Coalition asked Clinton to make the Northwest's old-growth forest conflict a top priority by deciding before Christmas on a time, a place and a list of players for a forest summit.

Clinton had promised Northwest timber workers during his campaign that he would hold such a summit within the first 100 days of his administration.

"We're asking Mr. Clinton to give the forest families a sign that he will work for consensus and balance by quickly prioritizing his forest summit," said coalition chairman Charlie Janz.

But environmentalists say they're more concerned about getting a wide-ranging discussion of the Northwest's economic transition than a quickly arranged meeting.

"I think they should give Clinton more than a day to get his feet on the ground and decide who his political appointees are going to be, who the key policy-makers for our federal forests will be," said Rick Brown of the National Wildlife Federation.

"We first have to have a president, then we have to have an assistant secretary of agriculture, someone who is going to play point on forest issues," agreed Andy Stahl, forester for the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund in Seattle.

"Because two federal departments (Interior and Agriculture) are involved, it almost argues for a forest 'czar,' someone to speak directly for the president so you don't get mixed signals and you aren't speaking for the agencies," Stahl added. "It's the agencies that have been creating all these problems over the past 10 years."

Earlier this year most members of the Northwest congressional delegation wrote to Bush with a similar request but got no direct response.

Stahl said the discussion must move beyond "who gets to cut the last tree or save the last tree" to issues of forest rehabilitation and sustainable logging on private and second-growth public land.

Andy Kerr, conservation director for the Oregon Natural Resources Council, said fishing and recreation interests as well as the timber industry should be at the table.

"Timber supply is one of the issues, but it isn't the only issue," Kerr said. "We want a summit that's comprehensive, that brings in all

“
I think they should give Clinton more than a day to get his feet on the ground and decide who his political appointees are going to be, who the key policy-makers for our federal forests will be.
”

Rick Brown,
National Wildlife Federation

the players, all the issues."

Kerr said environmentalists don't need a quick resolution of the forest conflict as much as the timber industry does because they've prevailed in the courts to block most old-growth timber sales.

Nevertheless, he said he'd like to see a resolution before the Endangered Species Act comes up for reauthorization next year. "I think it will help with the Endangered Species Act if this particularly troublesome issue in the Northwest is resolved," Kerr said.

Clinton will give a hoot about owl dispute

Seattle Post-Int. 10-26-92

Mindy Cameron
Times editorial page editor

ON the same day that Bill Clinton visited Seattle, the U.S. Forest Service announced it was about to release its latest attempt at a spotted owl recovery plan. Maybe this one will pass muster with a persnickety federal judge.



So far the Forest Service has failed to persuade District Court Judge William Dwyer that the government has met the requirements of the Endangered Species Act. The act calls for a science-based plan to aid the recovery of a species threatened with extinction. The spotted owl was determined to be such a species more than two years ago.

The announcement, coming just two weeks before the presidential election, was an odd reminder that government keeps churning, even as political rhetoric swirls around the very activities in which the bureaucracy is engaged.

That obscure notice raises a far more interesting question than "will this plan finally get the job done?" Now that it seems increasingly likely Bill Clinton will be elected president, the more intriguing question is how would a President Clinton change course on the spotted owl vs. timber jobs issue and would it work?

Clinton said on an earlier visit to the Northwest one of the first things he would do as president would be to convene a regional timber summit.

Big deal, say the skeptics. It's just another meeting, not a solution.

Bruce Babbitt is not a skeptic. It can work, he said. The Northwest timber dispute "is made for Bill Clinton."

Bruce Babbitt was elected governor of Arizona the same year Clinton became governor of Arkansas. He remembers being impressed by the charisma of Clinton even back in 1978, when he was the youngest governor in the country.

Babbitt is the flip side of charisma. Four

years ago, he entered the Democratic presidential primary. He was the Paul Tsongas of 1988, long on wit and common sense, but short on that intangible personal quality called charisma. Today he is an environmental lawyer in Phoenix and president of the League of Conservation Voters.

It was the latter job that brought him to Seattle on behalf of Congressional candidates backed by the League.

The League of Conservation Voters describes itself as the nonpartisan arm of the environmental movement. It is best known for its scorecard of legislators' votes on environmental issues.

At first the League had no intention of getting involved in the presidential campaign. That changed this spring when "Bush marched away from the environment and Clinton moved toward it," Babbitt said.

Although no one, including Clinton, touts his environmental record in Arkansas (he emphasized job creation over environmental protection), Babbitt believes Clinton's commitment to national environmental issues is genuine and realistic.

That commitment, coupled with what Babbitt called Clinton's "endless appetite for resolving disputes through negotiation," makes the controversy over Northwest forests an ideal challenge for a Clinton administration.

"It's a negotiator's paradise," said Babbitt. And, he added, Clinton ought to waste no time getting started. "A new president has one year to do things that really matter," he said.

Babbitt's list of "things that really matter" includes a North American Free Trade Agreement that addresses environmental concerns, U.S. leadership in global environmental issues, including signing the biodiversity treaty; energy goals that reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

Add the Northwest timber summit to that list.

Here's Babbitt's formula for success. Bring together the new secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, which oversees the Forest Service, and the head of the Environmental Protection Agency. Let all voices be heard in a wide-open process. Stop using science as a sword. Instead embark on a search for scientific consensus. The new president should maintain a visible leadership role in the process. Set a deadline and commit to reaching a conclusion.

It's not power politics as usual. It might even require members of Northwest Congressional delegation to follow the inelegant advice President Bush gave to another noisy, disruptive chorus: Sit down and shut up.

But it just might work. Clinton's promise of change demands that it work. A Northwest timber summit ought to serve as an example of how to govern in the '90s: less talking and more listening, greater attention to solving problems, less to shoring up political

A Northwest timber summit
ought to serve
as an example of how
to govern in the '90s:
less talking and more listening,
greater attention to solving
problems, less to shoring up
political power bases.

power bases.

It's radical stuff for politicians accustomed to the huffing and puffing of political games and bureaucrats accustomed to the endless churning and shuffling that is the work of government. It's also unsettling to the clever special-interest groups well-practiced in public relations strategies and intricate legal tactics.

The great lesson of this campaign season is that citizens are fed up with all of that. If Clinton means what he says about giving government back to the people he could start right here in the Northwest by letting us talk about our forests while he listens.

■ Mindy Cameron's column appears Sunday on editorial pages of The Times.

Gore 'phony choice' of jobs, logs 10-5-92 J. Regier

Speech at UW keys on the economy, an appeal to youth

By Scott Sunde
P-I Reporter

Democratic vice presidential nominee Al Gore pilloried President Bush's environmental record yesterday, saying he has given the nation "a phony choice" between jobs or the environment and has preserved neither.

Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle "stand for inaction to preserve nothing but the status quo. And the status quo means the destruction of jobs and the environment," Gore told three Washington newspaper reporters after addressing a crowd of nearly 10,000 at the University of Washington.



The Bush administration will give a rebuttal today, when Quayle spends five hours in Tacoma raising campaign money and talking to timber workers. He is expected to criticize the "extreme environmentalism" of the Democratic ticket.

The charge of extremism is frequently lobbed at Gore, who felt so strongly about environmental issues that he wrote a book on the subject. But the man who seems to want to be the environmental vice president offered little new for Washington state on timber issues yesterday.

He followed the party line set down in Eugene, Ore., two weeks ago by Bill Clinton, his presidential running mate. Gore called for an end to tax subsidies that encourage log exports and presidential involvement to bring a compromise to the warring timber and environmental camps.

See GORE, Page A4

■ 'Hurting': Bush now acknowledges 'there's a hell of a lot of people hurting.' Page A4



In a Husky sweatshirt, Sen. Al Gore reaches out to press the flesh after his speech yesterday on the Quadrangle at the University of Washington.

Gore: Standard stump speech

From Page 1

Gore's UW rally ended a two-day swing for the Tennessee senator in a state that seems overwhelmingly in the Clinton column as the Nov. 3 general election approaches. A recent Democratic poll shows the ticket 21 percentage points ahead in the state, with or without Ross Perot in the race.

"We're not taking a state as important as Washington state for granted," Gore said.

There was little discussion of regional issues in either Gore's speech at the sun-dappled Quadrangle at the UW or on Saturday when he spoke on the gray campus of Columbia Basin Community College in Pasco. He stuck to a standard stump speech that pins the recession on the president.

Gore also had more immediate financial concerns: He raised about \$130,000 Saturday night at \$500- and \$2,000-per-person events in Seattle.

In both campus rallies, Gore called again and again for change, new ideas and a new generation of leadership.

Gore used many of the same lines to bludgeon Bush in both the Tri-Cities and Seattle.

"If George Bush went down to Hollywood to make a movie, he would have to call it 'Honey, I Shrunk the Economy.' And if he made a sequel, he would have to call it 'Honey, I Blew Up the Deficit,'" Gore said at both campus rallies.

He also recited a litany of economic statistics of lost jobs and lost wages.

"Everything that should be up is down, and everything that should down is up. They've got it upside down, and we're going to turn it right-side up," Gore said.

At both college campuses he promoted Clinton's plans to provide qualified students with loans that could be paid back through a payroll deduction after graduation or through national service in a sort of domestic Peace Corps.

Gore did not single out Quayle for any special criticism, but Washington state Democrats, mindful that the vice president would soon be in the state, did.

Jay Pearson, who is running the Clinton campaign in Washington, accused Quayle of hiding from the state's voters by not having

any public events in Tacoma.

"They don't want any person who might question them to show up," Pearson said in an interview.

Gore's campaign aides yesterday circulated news releases that blamed the Bush administration for the loss of shellfish beds and declining salmon runs in Washington state.

Gore continued the criticism when he spoke with reporters after the rally. He castigated Bush for seeming to offer America an alternative between protecting their jobs or the environment.

"The phony choice that Bush keeps pushing doesn't work. It just doesn't work," he said. "Look at what's been happening."

Gore also contended the Bush administration's "hands-off approach" has cost thousands of timber jobs as forests continue to deteriorate. Gore promoted the idea of a timber summit, which Clinton says he will hold if he is elected, to bring together all sides on the timber question.

In his book "Earth in the Balance," Gore writes of his displeasure with logging in old-growth forests. But he was not willing to predict yesterday whether a Clinton administration would allow old-growth logging.

Gore did, however, say he is unhappy with massive timber harvests that "literally destroy the jobs that would be preserved with a balanced approach."

"It's just a question of perspective. Is the object to get as much money in as short a period of time as possible without any concern for where the jobs are going to be 10 years from now or where the environment is going to be 10 years from now? If that's the question, then the Bush-Quayle approach is the answer."

Gore said he opposes log exports and added that an export ban on timber cut from private land is "a sweeping proposal" that must be studied carefully. What he does support is eliminating tax subsidies that encourage logs to be exported instead of being kept in the United States to provide jobs at domestic mills, he said.

In Pasco Saturday, Gore said a Clinton administration was committed to cleaning up the Hanford nuclear reservation and suggested that the facility could become a centerpiece for developing new technologies for cleaning up the environment.

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Bush and Clinton Among the Owls

George Bush and Bill Clinton went toe to toe this week in the Northwest woods over something real — loggers' jobs and spotted owls. We're happy to go into the woods to find out how these two men actually think about a flesh-and-blood issue. What we take away from this encounter is that President Bush's instincts, fitfully, are with the market, and Bill Clinton's strongest instincts run toward a paternalistic government.

The Northwest, of course, is the site of the great battle between loggers' jobs and the effort to protect the spotted owl under the authority of the Endangered Species Act. Judges, environmental groups and various parts of the federal wilderness bureaucracy have decided that the future, and the woods, belong to the owls. It may well be that economics will make the work in the woods disappear someday, but the idea here is that the loggers and their families should depart the animals' "habitat." Call it eco-cleansing.

President Bush said some sensible things about weighing costs and benefits in deciding on species protection. "The balance has simply been lost," he said, and it has. This sounds sensible unless biology is not merely your work but your religion and you regard the premature death of any sub-human life as a moral offense. (Sometimes that isn't even good biology.)

The environmental zealots who subscribe to that religion were quick to respond to the President's idea, saying it would gut the species act and is unthinkable. In most areas of public discussion, this kind of absolutism would be regarded as fringe rhetoric and relegated to the obligatory one paragraph in a news story. But when it comes to The Environment, fundamentalism is now part of the media and political culture.

That is why there has been no reform of the species act, even as federal judges have written biological theory into dictum and cost thousands of people their jobs and many more an opportunity to buy or use property. Mr. Bush used the opportunity of a visit to the economically damaged Northwest to make that point.

Bill Clinton, in the same neck of the woods, wasn't there to talk about species absolutism. Instead Mr. Clinton replayed what has become a core theme of his candidacy, no matter if

the subject is manufacturing, free trade or the environment. What we need, he said, are retraining programs (that somebody is going to have to pay for), and a "summit" of government officials, labor representatives and business to forge a solution to the problems of the Northwest.

We realize there are still people, often found in the business community, who still think these government-business partnerships can solve various problems — from education to health care to logging in the Northwest. Our strong sense, though, is that the number of believers has dwindled the past 25 years as more managers discovered that the turnaround time on decisions by government is just too long. By the time the "summit" acts, the problem has changed. Or the summit's recommendations are so hedged that no real progress is possible.

But Bill Clinton still believes in this stuff. He brings it up constantly. He talks on and on about what "we" are going to do, meaning "we" in government and "you" outside government. Our reading of the current political mood, across a wide spectrum, is that most people don't want a lot of input from "we" in government. They mainly want an economy that creates jobs, just like the economy they had seven or eight years ago.

That said, we'll concede that the Bush administration's record on resource regulation has been something of a puzzle. The President tolerates an EPA administrator who seems to operate contrary to the general bent of policy, even though that appointee's equivocations have appeased virtually no one among his fellow enviros. In that community, about the only vote William Reilly has saved for George Bush is William Reilly's, and we wonder about that. Problems such as the loggers' jobs or nonsensical wetlands enforcement had to boil over before the White House acted.

At least the cost-benefit concept got an airing from the chief executive. It would be reassuring to hear the words "balancing costs and benefits" emerge from Governor Clinton's verbiage, but we're not reassured. The private-sector bent of the Democratic Leadership Council was an early, hopeful sign, but as the campaign wears on, what seems to be emerging is a Democratic candidate whose real love is "we" the government.

Oregonian 9-16-92

Viewing the forests

Bush and Clinton offer different approaches to the Northwest timber issue, but ignore ultimate question

The two views Oregonians got Monday of presidential candidates' wrestling with the federal forest controversy lost focus before either President Bush or Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton got to the clincher: just how much logging and how much owl protection they would accept.

Even so, clear differences emerged in their approaches.

Bush's attack on the Endangered Species Act and call to "make people more important than owls" will appeal to those who see the issue in simple terms of jobs vs. owls. But even they might usefully wonder where the president has been for 3½ years.

Leadership by veto threat seven weeks before the election is a weak substitute for the high-level coordination that has been lacking as various federal agencies have attempted to address problems raised by the spotted owl's listing as a threatened species. As House Speaker Tom Foley noted, the White House has turned aside bipartisan requests by the Northwest congressional delegation for a single administration point-person on the forest issue.

Clinton, meanwhile, nodded to the issue's complexity and repeated his pledge to call a summit of interests to force a compromise. That idea appeals to labor and even had been mentioned within the ranks of industry lobbyists. But it, too, leaves hanging just where the line would be drawn between timber sales and forest preservation.

Between the two approaches, Clin-

ton's is the more embracing even if presidential campaigns are unrealistic places to look for ultimate answers. He recognized the need to get the issue out of court, and he drew a sharp distinction between his support for retraining displaced timber workers and the president's long opposition to any such special attention to them.

Moreover, the Endangered Species Act, which Clinton supports as it stands, is more of a symptom of the federal forest problem in the Northwest than the single cause. The spotted owl's status reflects broader ecological concerns — the fragmentation of forest ecosystems, for instance — and is only one of many arguments for reducing timber harvests from their historic levels.

Indeed, even as Bush rides against this law, the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are heading toward management policies and harvest reductions that address those problems.

Weakening the Endangered Species Act well might lose its luster in the Northwest when attention shifts from owls to much more popular salmon, which also fall under the act's protective umbrella. The act may be the tool that gives protecting salmon added clout in relation to economic activity that has contributed to the jeopardy of various runs. Economic concerns, after all, are the main factor that puts species — whether birds or fish — at risk.

And they're why achieving a proper balance requires high-level attention.

Owls and jobs: Not that simple

Seattle P.I. 9-16-92

The campaign visit by President George Bush to Colville Monday offered overly simplistic solutions to a complex timber supply problem in the Northwest woods.

Bush tried to cast the issue as one of "jobs vs. owls." But this portrayal ignores what really has been happening to jobs and trees.

The facts are that too many trees — and thus too many jobs — have been exported, bypassing local mills. The facts are that too many mills were unable to adapt to modern demands and thus they closed. The facts are that many mills successfully modernized — employing new automated equipment — which meant they employed fewer workers.

The facts are that when the Endangered Species Act finally — and properly — was invoked to end overcutting, there were too many mills caught by surprise, forced to compete for too few logs.

The facts are that for too long, too many trees were cut too fast and with too careless a disregard of the effect on streambeds, water, fish and wildlife. That is what threw the forests — and the economy — out of the healthy "balance" that Bush now says he wants to restore.

The facts are that the reason loggers are not in federal woods cutting what trees might yet be harvestable is that the Forest

Service has yet to comply with a court order to devise a harvest regime that follows the law.

None of this is to suggest that enforcement of the Endangered Species Act will not cause fewer trees to be harvested and fewer jobs in mill towns. And none of it is to suggest that presidential candidates should not bestir themselves to address the painful concerns of people who are out of work. Too little has been done to respond to the needs of the timber towns affected by this controversy.

But we submit that there will be no resolution of the timber crisis in the Pacific Northwest unless everyone involved is willing to accept the economic and ecological facts of the situation as they are and to make a good faith effort to negotiate a solution based on a rational comprehension of these facts.

The people of the Northwest do not want their economic misery used against them as a "wedge issue" to divide them for political purposes. They do want an ecologically sound solution, forest stewardship based on science, not demagoguery.

Certainly, the people of the Pacific Northwest want timber jobs. But they want these jobs — like the trees they depend on — to last forever, not to be here today and gone tomorrow.

Clinton urges federal policy to guarantee Northwest jobs

By Scott Sunde *Seattle P-I 9-15-92*
 P-I Reporter

EUGENE, Ore. — In the backyard of a retired lumber worker, Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton yesterday proposed a unified federal timber policy that would guarantee no net loss of jobs in the Pacific Northwest.

"If national policy puts you out of work, national policy ought to put you back into a job," Clinton told six people whose lives have been tied to the timber industry for years. "We've got to have a no net job loss policy."

Clinton's remarks came at the close of a half-day of campaigning in Oregon and shadowing President Bush on the timber issue. He tried to keep the heat on the president, portraying him as a Johnny-come-lately to the crisis in timber towns.

A Clinton campaign statement accused the president of trying to "deceive the workers of America."

"The biggest threats to American jobs aren't trees and owls — they're Bushes and

Quayles," the statement charged.

Clinton left Oregon last night to again take on Bush on common turf. He will speak to the National Guard Association convention in Salt Lake City today immediately after the president.

Clinton made the last-minute change in his schedule that will let him confront Bush's expected criticism of his draft record. Questions about Clinton's draft record and the Vietnam War continue to dog his campaign.

One sign at his noontime rally in Portland read: "Clinton can spell draft dodger, but he can't spell truth."

But it was timber issues that brought the Arkansas governor to Oregon — his second trip to the Pacific Northwest since he won his party's nomination in July.

The meeting with timber workers was the result of a promise Clinton made in Seattle last July.

Those he talked to yesterday expressed fear and even a sense of surrender.

See CLINTON, Page A17

From Page 1

"We're very, very scared about what's happening in the Pacific Northwest," said Teresa Taylor, a saw operator at a Lebanite, Ore., plant who was laid off three times in 1991.

"I personally want to change fields," said Ed Steciniski, a mill worker who has one more week of work before he loses his job.

It was a friendly group for Clinton — all apparent supporters of the local Democratic congressman, Rep. Peter DeFazio.

After the meeting, Clinton shook hands with neighbors who milled around in the street.

Talking to the timber workers, and earlier at a rally in Portland, Clinton focused on the \$100 million in tax subsidies given to log exporters. He said that money could be better spent on preserving jobs at home.

"Consider this: We spend \$100 million of tax dollars a year subsidizing the exports of raw logs, but this administration has opposed spending \$100 million to give people incentives to modify the mills to use second-growth timber, to provide value-added industries, to use the logs here in America, to provide retraining for workers in the Pacific Northwest," Clinton said in Portland.

Speaking to more than 10,000 people at Pioneer Courthouse Square, he said, "They've been against investing in our people and our future."

Clinton did not promise no net loss of jobs in the timber industry. In fact, he said jobs will be continued to be lost.

"I can't promise to make things the way they were," he said.

Nor did he propose banning log exports from private lands. He said he opposes that.

But he did say he would bring the different sides of the timber issue together in a summit meeting if he is elected.

He said a summit should decide how much land will be set aside for old-growth preserves and for logging. He offered no specifics on what numbers he would favor.

Bush derided the summit idea as "false hope." "No more studies, let's change the law," Bush said, referring to the Endangered Species Act. Clinton opposes weakening that law.

Clinton also said yesterday he would end federal government inaction and disagreements on timber and the threatened northern spotted owl. The inaction, he said, has given timber communities "the worst of all possible worlds" and cost 45,000 jobs in the last four years.

"The national government ought to have a position. You're entitled to know there is a consistent, coherent policy," he said.

As he ended his discussion, he told them, "This is not just an election-year deal. I couldn't

Taylor said Clinton had convinced her, and that she had nothing but spite for Bush's visit to timber country.

"I think it's too little, too late. We needed him (Bush) here a long time ago," she said.

Darryl Middleton, another timber worker who talked with Clinton, said he still wasn't sold on the Democrat.

He gave Clinton high marks for sincerity but low marks for specificity.

"I don't think you need to figure out how much is set aside. There's already too much. I was inclined to want to hear him say how much should be set aside," said Middleton, head sawyer at a plant in Dillard, Ore.

Mike Draper, executive counsel of the Western Council of Industrial Workers, praised Clinton, saying he "hit the nail on the head with his talking about no net job loss."

Draper's union represents sawmill workers in 11 states. Clinton has been endorsed by major unions representing 125,000 timber workers, including Draper's.

Earlier in Portland, Clinton stuck mostly to general economic themes, striking out at Bush for not paying attention to the recession until recently.

"Why aren't we doing better? George Bush. Trickle down," Clinton said.

"These people on the other side are extremely cynical. They got 3½ years without an economic plan, and suddenly they're on television saying they have a plan for the nation's revival," he said.

"The message (from Bush) is it could be worse. My message is it could be a whole lot better."

Clinton did not mention Oregon's ballot Measure 9, which would declare homosexuality abnormal and prohibit government from promoting or facilitating it. Many people in the crowd in Portland carried pink "No on 9" signs.

But Clinton later told reporters that he opposes the measure on the state ballot Nov. 3. "This is a very broad and vague measure," he said. "We have no idea how this might be interpreted in the courts or used to divide people."

Clinton: Jobs policy needed in Northwest

From Page 1

(20 of 2)

"We're very, very scared about what's happening in the Pacific Northwest," said Teresa Taylor, a saw operator at a Lebanite, Ore., plant who was laid off three times in 1991.

"I personally want to change fields," said Ed Sieciniski, a mill worker who has one more week of work before he loses his job.

It was a friendly group for Clinton — all apparent supporters of the local Democratic congressman, Rep. Peter DeFazio.

After the meeting, Clinton shook hands with neighbors who milled around in the street.

Talking to the timber workers, and earlier at a rally in Portland, Clinton focused on the \$100 million in tax subsidies given to log exporters. He said that money could be better spent on preserving jobs at home.

"Consider this: We spend \$100 billion of tax dollars a year subsidizing the exports of raw logs, but this administration has opposed spending \$100 million to give people incentives to modify the mills to use second-growth timber, to provide value-added industries, to use the logs here in America, to provide retraining for workers in the Pacific Northwest," Clinton said in Portland.

Speaking to more than 10,000 people at Pioneer Courthouse Square, he said, "They've been against investing in our people and our future."

Clinton did not promise no net loss of jobs in the timber industry. In fact, he said jobs will be continued to be lost.

"I can't promise to make things the way they were," he said.

Nor did he propose banning log exports from private lands. He said he opposes that.

But he did say he would bring the different sides of the timber issue together in a summit meeting if he is elected.

He said a summit should decide how much land will be set aside for old-growth preserves and for logging. He offered no specifics on what numbers he would favor.

Bush derided the summit idea as "false hope." "No more studies, let's change the law," Bush said, referring to the Endangered Species Act. Clinton opposes weakening that law.

Clinton also said yesterday he would end federal government inaction and disagreements on timber and the threatened northern spotted owl. The inaction, he said, has given timber communities "the worst of all possible worlds" and cost 45,000 jobs in the last four years.

"The national government ought to have a position. You're entitled to know there is a consistent, coherent policy," he said.

As he ended his discussion, he told them, "This is not just an election-year deal. . . . I couldn't let anything fester this long."

Taylor said Clinton had convinced her, and that she had nothing but spite for Bush's visit to timber country.

"I think it's too little, too late. We needed him (Bush) here a long time ago," she said.

Darryl Middleton, another timber worker who talked with Clinton, said he still wasn't sold on the Democrat.

He gave Clinton high marks for sincerity but low marks for specificity.

"I don't think you need to figure out how much is set aside. There's already too much. I was inclined to want to hear him say how much should be set aside," said Middleton, head sawyer at a plant in Dillard, Ore.

Mike Draper, executive counsel of the Western Council of Industrial Workers, praised Clinton, saying he "hit the nail on the head with his talking about no net job loss."

Draper's union represents sawmill workers in 11 states. Clinton has been endorsed by major unions representing 125,000 timber workers, including Draper's.

Earlier in Portland, Clinton stuck mostly to general economic themes, striking out at Bush for not paying attention to the recession until recently.

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"These people on the other side are extremely cynical. They got 3½ years without an economic plan, and suddenly they're on television saying they have a plan for the nation's revival," he said.

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Clinton urges federal policy to guarantee Northwest jobs

By Scott Sunde
P-I Reporter

P-I 9-15-92

EUGENE, Ore. — In the backyard of a retired lumber worker, Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton yesterday proposed a unified federal timber policy that would guarantee no net loss of jobs in the Pacific Northwest.

"If national policy puts you out of work, national policy ought to put you back into a job," Clinton told six people whose lives have been tied to the timber industry for years. "We've got to have a no net job loss policy."

Clinton's remarks came at the close of a half-day of campaigning in Oregon and shadowing President Bush on the timber issue. He tried to keep the heat on the president, portraying him as a Johnny-come-lately to the crisis in timber towns.

A Clinton campaign statement accused the president of trying to "deceive the workers of America."

"The biggest threats to American jobs aren't trees and owls — they're Bushes and

Quayles," the statement charged.

Clinton left Oregon last night to again take on Bush on common turf. He will speak to the National Guard Association convention in Salt Lake City today immediately after the president.

Clinton made the last-minute change in his schedule that will let him confront Bush's expected criticism of his draft record. Questions about Clinton's draft record and the Vietnam War continue to dog his campaign.

One sign at his noontime rally in Portland read: "Clinton can spell draft dodger, but he can't spell truth."

But it was timber issues that brought the Arkansas governor to Oregon — his second trip to the Pacific Northwest since he won his party's nomination in July.

The meeting with timber workers was the result of a promise Clinton made in Seattle last July.

Those he talked to yesterday expressed fear and even a sense of surrender.

See CLINTON, Page A17



The Associated Press
Gov. Bill Clinton is showered with roses after his noontime address to a crowd of nearly 10,000 people at Pioneer Courthouse Square in Portland, Ore., yesterday.

Oregonian
ESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1992

Bush: Bill to pay for Interior (2 of 2) at stake

■ Continued from Page One
ist."

During his visit here and to a mill in Colville, Wash., the president made his strongest statements so far on the Endangered Species Act as he worked to outmaneuver Clinton, who also campaigned in Oregon on Monday.

Bush charged that the Endangered Species Act and other environmental laws have produced a "complete lock-up of the most productive forests in the United States" and "created an unnecessarily tragic situation here in the Northwest."

Bush said he would veto legislation to continue funding for the act unless it was changed to give greater weight to the economic impact of protecting a species.

The president also said he wouldn't sign an extension until Congress had agreed to mandate a large timber cut in the Northwest.

Congressional leaders have decided not to try to reauthorize funding for the Endangered Species Act for the next five years.

Instead, one-year funding to continue the act is contained in the Interior appropriations bill, which is nearing final passage. Vetoing this bill could threaten to halt a plethora of activities affecting national forests, parks and other activities.

Steve Goldstein, the spokesman for Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr., wouldn't say whether Bush's new statement meant that the Interior appropriations bill faced a veto.

"We'll just have to see," said Goldstein. "That's surely a possibility."

Critics of the president contend that changing the Endangered Species Act won't change court injunctions preventing logging in federal forests throughout the Northwest because those suits are based on other environmental laws.

But the president also endorsed a plan devised by Lujan and later introduced in Congress by Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash., that would curtail efforts to try to increase the population of spotted owls and would instead emphasize continued timber harvests. Supporters say it would cut Northwest job losses due to the owl to 17,000, instead of the 32,000 estimated from a more comprehensive protection plan.

Critics, however, say the Lujan plan would eventually lead to the extinction of the owl and liquidation of almost all of the remaining old-growth forest.

But Bush campaign officials believe the president's daylong assault on the Endangered Species Act can produce political dividends, both in the Northwest and in the rest of the country.

"It's a very important issue for the entire country," said Bush campaign spokeswoman Torie Clarke.

And Bush's message was well-received by workers in White City and at the Vaagen Bros. mill in Colville.

"At least he gave us the feeling that we are being heard," said Bob Heater, mill vice president.

Bush referred to Clinton as "Governor Doublespeak" for trying to appeal to both environmentalists and timber workers.

Bush noted that Clinton had supported preserving old-growth forests but had met with timber families and "cynically held out false hope" by promising a presidential summit meeting to try to resolve the timber issue.

The president also took on Clinton's running mate, Sen. Al Gore of Tennessee, for fighting against efforts in Congress to overturn protections for the spotted owl.

Bush cited this along with a line from Gore's book on the environment — "Earth in the Balance" — that the "jobs will be lost anyway."

"I challenge Governor Clinton," Bush said. "Do you agree with your running mate? ... It is time we worried not only about endangered species but about endangered jobs."

However, the president didn't quote Gore in context. In his book, Gore contended that the jobs would be lost when the old-growth forests were all cut — not because of the spotted owl.

Also, Wendall Wood of the Oregon Natural Resources Council disputed Bush's contention that two-thirds of the Northwest's forests are already protected from logging.

"Bush is taking timber-industry propaganda and saying it's true," argued Wood, saying that much less of the old-growth forest is protected.

But Bush's support for the timber industry resonated with many of the worried millworkers who turned out to hear him speak.

Jerry Taylor, who works in the boiler room at Burrill Lumber, said he had been skeptical before Bush's visit that the president would do anything to preserve timber industry jobs.

Now, Taylor said, he will probably vote for the president's re-election. "I hope he's going to do something," said Taylor. "He's got to. All these people are out of jobs."

Bill Graves of The Oregonian staff and correspondent Roy Scarbrough also contributed to this story.

“The biggest threats to American jobs aren't trees and owls; they're Bushes and Quayles.”

Gov. Bill Clinton

“It is time to make people more important than owls. It's time to put the mills back to work.”

President Bush

Oregonian
SEP 15 1992

(1 of 2)

Bush and Clinton duel in Oregon

Challenger uses logging is issue

The Democrat blames the GOP administration for allowing timber sales to be tied up in the courts

FOSTER CHURCH
The Oregonian staff

Oregon's troubled timber economy Monday became Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton's lash to help President Bush's leadership on the nation's economy.

In a massive rally at Portland's Pioneer Courthouse Square and later in a meeting with timber industry families in Eugene, Clinton attacked Bush for creating a legal logjam that has tied sales of federal timber in the courts. And in a news release issued in Portland, he said, "The biggest threats to American jobs aren't trees and owls; they're Bushes and Quayles."

At a noon rally in Portland, Clinton lashed out on the economy, criticizing Bush's response.

"After 804 days of denying that the recession exists, here 50 days before the election my opponent has discovered a plan for renewal," he said.

He added that the performance of the economy during the Reagan and Bush administrations was proof that the trickle-down theory of economics doesn't work.

The troubled national economy is universally considered to be Bush's weak point, and Clinton during the last weeks of the campaign is expected to hammer him on it constantly.

But in Oregon, Clinton cast the economic debate in regional terms, saying that Bush had blocked federal policies to retrain workers and had allowed federal agencies to squabble over timber



Above: Gov. Bill Clinton shakes hands with well-wishers Monday in Portland's Pioneer Courthouse Square. Right: President Bush greets the crowd at Burrill Lumber Co. in White City.

INSIDE THE CAMPAIGN

■ ON BUSH: Southern Oregonians liked what they heard from President Bush on the Northwest forest debate. Page A12

■ ON CLINTON: Gov. Bill Clinton listened Monday as five Oregon timber families described their plight. Page A12

■ ACT AND REACT: President Bush's stand on the Endangered Species Act divided environmentalists.



President takes up cry on owls

■ Bush says he won't let the Endangered Species Act be extended without provision for jobs

By JEFF MAPES
of The Oregonian staff

WHITE CITY — President Bush sharpened his position on the Endangered Species Act on Monday, saying he would veto an extension of the law unless it was changed to help protect jobs.

Bush attacked what he said were extremist protections for the spotted owl and the environmental stance of his opponent, Democrat Bill Clinton, during a campaign swing through Oregon and Washington.

"It is time to make people more important than owls," Bush told some 4,000 workers and supporters at the Burrill Lumber Co. here.

The president's move to turn the spotted owl into a campaign issue was quickly derided by environmentalists, who said the problems with the timber industry were more complex and deeply rooted than portrayed by Bush.

"It's kind of a disappointing rehash of the administration's lack of effort to find a real solution," said Todd True of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund.

But industry officials hoped the president's statements would bring new force to their efforts to continue major timber harvests in the region's old-growth forests.

Michael Burrill, president of the family-owned mill that Bush visited, said he hoped the president's remarks would "embarrass Congress into finding a solution."

"If we don't find a solution," he said, "companies like ours will cease to exist."

Loggers grind ax as Clinton listens

Oregonian 9-15-92

Five families verbalize their howls about owls and the industry's decline as the candidate vows to remember

By GAIL KINSEY HILL

of The Oregonian staff

EUGENE — Five families whose fortunes have fallen as the timber industry in the Northwest has fallen met with Bill Clinton on Monday afternoon in Eugene.

Sitting on fold-out chairs in the fenced backyard of retired millworker Max Groesbeck, they told the Democratic presidential candidate of the changes the industry's decline has thrust upon their lives.

"We're very, very scared about what's happening out here," said Teresa Taylor, a Sweet Home resident who has weathered several temporary layoffs from Georgia-Pacific Corp., where she has worked since 1970.

Taylor, a sawmill operator and single mother of two grown children, spoke harshly of environmental groups and their efforts to block logging to protect old-growth forests and the northern spotted owl.

"Our children and our communities are being cheated by people who are trying to stop logging at all costs," she said.

Taylor said she had witnessed

eight mill closures in her area in recent years.

Darryl Middleton, head sawyer at Roseburg Forest Products in Dillard, also still has his job. But, said the 32-year timber worker, "I don't know from day to day" whether it will continue.

"Our people are losing their homes, our people are losing their cars, our people are losing everything they've worked for," he said.

Middleton, former head of Trees, a grass-roots pro-timber industry group, said he was convinced more trees could be harvested without harming the environment.

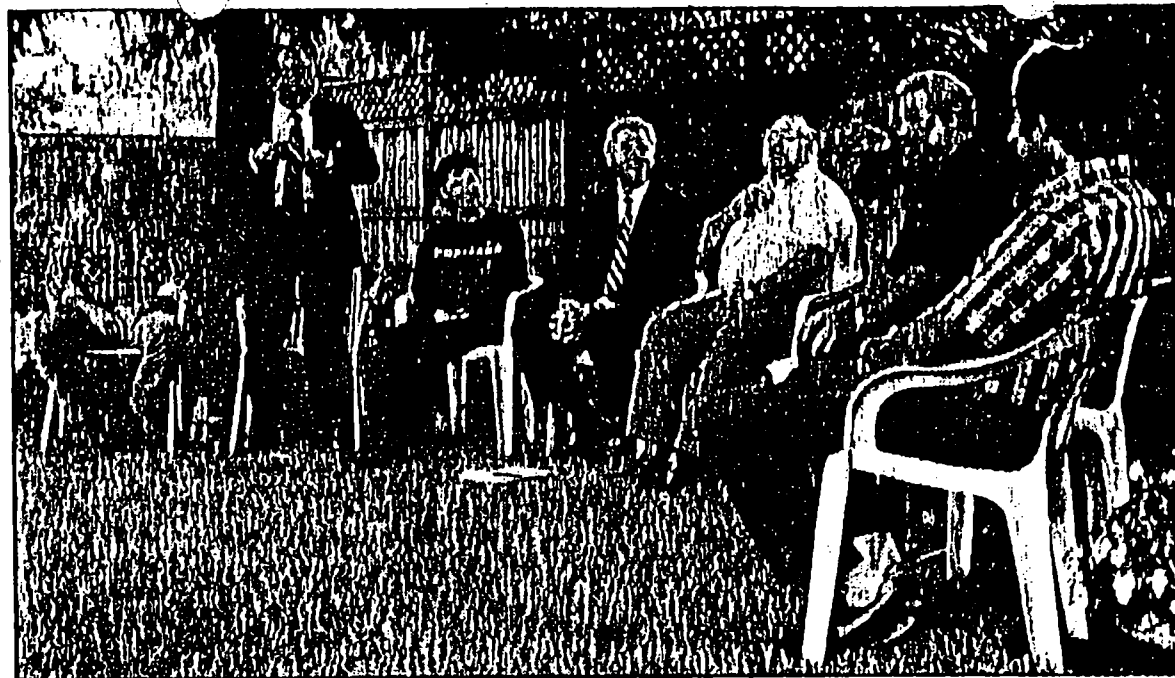
"Multiple use is what we have to strive for," Middleton said.

Ed Slecinski was laid off from his job at a Willamette Industries plant in Coburg two months ago after working in the industry for 20 years. The company called him back for one week beginning Monday. But, said Slecinski, he and several others have "been told we won't have a job."

Slecinski, 38, told Clinton he has signed up for a retraining program and plans to start a new career.

"I don't have any faith in it anymore," he said of federal efforts to reach a solution on harvest levels and environmental protection. "There's too much politics in it. ... I give up."

Frank Henderson already has



ROBERT KAISER

Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton (center) meets Monday in Eugene with members of five families impacted by the Northwest timber crisis. From left are Darryl Middleton, Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., Teresa Taylor, Clinton, Max Groesbeck, Frank Henderson and Ed Slecinski.

made the switch. After losing his job with Willamette Industries in Springfield, Henderson entered a retraining program at Lane Community College and started a business as a plastics welder.

The job is new and business uneven, but, said Henderson, "things are looking pretty good. ... It isn't as easy as people think, but I'm doing the best I can."

His wife, Glenna, went back to work when Henderson was laid off and unemployment benefits ran out.

She called the situation "desperate."

"I'm thrilled he's out of the mills," she said. "Maybe it's a blessing in disguise. ... We've started a new life."

Now, however, their financial future is looking more secure, and she's happy her husband has found safer, more secure employment.

Clinton, who earlier in his campaign had promised to meet with timber workers in the state, said he had come primarily to listen. He also took advantage of the campaign

stop to blast the Bush administration and federal agencies for a bureaucratic quagmire that has prevented solution to the excessive lock-up of federal timberlands.

"Right now, you've got the worst of all worlds," he said of inaction by the administration, bickering among federal agencies and the court action that has prevented timber sales.

"What we desperately need is a resolution," he said. "I can assure you I'll remember what you have said to me."

CAMPAIGN '92

"If you take away our livelihood, nobody's going to be left up here to vote."

— Dave Willey, a grader operator in the Northwest for 10 years

Candidates storm Northwest

Focus: Jobs vs. wildlife

By Linda Kanamine
and Judy Keen
USA TODAY

COLVILLE, Wash. — Presidential politics hit the timber-laden Northwest Monday. President Bush and Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton bared their differences in approach to environmental protection.

"It's time to make people more important than owls," Bush said, renewing attacks on the Endangered Species Act.

Clinton countered, saying it's possible to satisfy both. "I know that you can be pro-growth and pro-environment," he said in Portland, Ore.

A court-ordered plan to save the endangered spotted owl could cost thousands of Northwest logging jobs. The plan is required under the Endangered Species Act.

The region also faces a related environmental issue with severe economic overtones: protection of the endangered Pacific salmon.

"If you take away our livelihood, nobody's going to be left up here to vote," said Dave Willey, a lumber mill worker.

Standing in front of fresh-cut logs at the Vaagen Bros. lumber mill, Bush said the law fails to adequately consider the economic effects of endangered-species protection.

The current law is up for renewal this year.

"I will not sign an extension of the Endangered Species Act unless it gives greater consideration to jobs, and to families and communities, too," the president told loggers.

Bush's deregulation message, though aimed at a re-battered by about 27,000 jobs in three years, may



JOBS FIRST: President Bush renewed his attack on the Endangered Species Act, telling workers at a mill in Colville, Wash., that it's time to make people more important than owls.

been targeted at audiences far beyond the Pacific Northwest.

"It'll play well throughout the country, particularly in the West, where one species after another is being thrown up by environmental special-interest groups to stop one economic activity after another," said Kevin Brett, vice president of the American Forest Resource Alliance, an industry group based in Portland.

Arlene Hanson of Wapiti, Wyo., said she agrees.

Her ranchers' group, No Wolf Option Committee, is fighting a federal plan to reintroduce endangered gray wolves to the Yellowstone National Park area. Members say

the predators will wipe out livestock — their livelihood.

"George Bush knows we have to get this economy moving and the Endangered Species Act will certainly not help that," Hanson said.

Even the top timber workers' unions, which endorsed Clinton last week, concede the jobs/environment showdown is a volatile one.

They blame Bush for the loss of thousands of timber jobs over the past four years because of foreign competition, the recession and automation.

"The belief that these states are up for grabs is correct," said Denny Scott of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters &



SEEKING A BALANCE: Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton told a rally in Portland, Ore., that it's possible to be pro-growth and pro-environment.

Joiners of America. "They're making a major pitch in the Northwest, where unemployment lines have extended."

California, Washington and Oregon control 72 of the needed 270 electoral votes.

Many union leaders have praised Clinton's approach, which calls for a spotted-owl summit of Northwest elected officials, industry heads, loggers and environmentalists.

Clinton, who leads in Oregon polls, brandished his Arkansas record of spurring economic growth, while maintaining environmental protection.

"It's amazing to me that after 804 days of denying that a recession exists, here, 30 days before the election, my opponent has discovered a plan for America's renewal," Clinton told a Portland audience.

Clinton also called for government-sponsored job retraining for displaced loggers.

The Endangered Species Act's protections put thousands of acres of public forest off-limits to logging to protect the Northern spotted owl.

The administration estimates 32,100 jobs could be lost in Washington, Oregon and California under the logging

drive to protect dwindling salmon stocks, a fight that could further limit logging and put restrictions on agriculture, boating, water recreation and hydroelectric power plants.

But Bush's veto threat was largely an empty one; the legislation is automatically extended if a new bill is not passed when it expires.

"If President Bush is serious about re-thinking the Endangered Species Act, then it makes sense to go to the Northwest," said Fred Smith of the Competitive Enterprise Institute, a conservative public-interest group.

"The American people are aware that environmental issues are costly and also that they're not being implemented intelligently," Smith said.

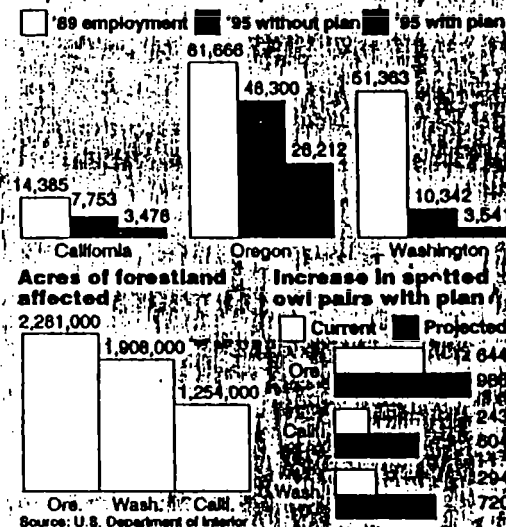
But environmentalists say voters in the Northwest, and elsewhere, are too savvy to buy the president's promises.

"George Bush is hoping there may be an environmental backlash he can play to," said Bill Arthur, Sierra Club regional director in Seattle. "But I don't believe (his message) will sell here, let alone in the rest of America."

Today's debate, 12A

Effect of spotted owl plan

The number of people employed through logging in the proposed spotted owl recovery area is in decline, even without the plan. The number employed in logging in the area in 1989, number projected by 1995 if no plan were adopted, and in 1995 with the plan in effect:



USA TODAY

'Wise use' coalition vs. environmentalists

By Rae Tyson
USA TODAY

Opposition to the environmental protection movement is merging into a conservative "wise use" coalition that is gaining strength nationwide. The support has been incredible," says Kathleen Marquardt of Putting People First, a group battling animal rights activists.

Among those courting wise-use groups: Vice President Quayle, who told a California audience that mainstream environmental groups are "radicals" who care more about endangered species than jobs.

The wise-use coalition, a mixture of business and private interests, is strongest in the West, where public land battles are common.

Among its goals:

► Opening most trails in national wilderness areas to motor vehicles.

► Oil drilling in Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

► Outfitting the Endangered Species Act.

► Wise-use groups are using tactics borrowed from environmentalists: rallies, education campaigns and lobbying. Even the named

bound similar: Desert Conservation Institute, Oregon Lands Coalition, National Wetlands Coalition.

More than 100 groups are known to be associated in the loose coalition, and its effects are being felt.

One wise-use group, the BlueRibbon Coalition, successfully lobbied Congress to get about \$30 million a year for recreational trails.

"We can't ignore them; we have to take them seriously," says Kathy Kilmer, of Denver's environmental

ist Wilderness Society.

► Cutting restrictions on wetlands development.

► Cutting restrictions on wetlands development.



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Bush Proposal

As the Endangered Species Act now stands, economic considerations can be used to override protections for species only in extreme circumstances employing a rare appeals process. Bush's plan called on Congress to permit the government routinely to take economic factors into account.

Siding squarely with lumber interests in a dispute over protection for the endangered spotted owl, Bush transformed a remote mill 45 miles from the Canadian border into a campaign stage.

In depicting his own approach as both balanced and prudent, Bush sought to portray Clinton and his running mate, Sen. Al Gore, as environmentalists run amok whose extreme agenda would do damage to the nation's economy. Bush strategists hope that approach will help him not only in the Northwest but particularly in the crucial battleground states of the Rust Belt, where the Administration has also pushed environmental concerns.

In the case of the spotted owl, the Administration has already

tried and failed to persuade Congress to waive the strict provisions of the act, which would require restrictions on logging over 5.4 million acres of the Pacific Northwest in order to help the species recover.

The Administration contends that the plan would force the loss of about 32,000 jobs, and wants permission instead to implement a more modest preservation plan that would allow nearly twice as much logging and save far fewer owls, but would also preserve an estimated 17,000 jobs.

In choosing Monday to go beyond that proposal, Bush embarked on a far more confrontational election-year approach. Among the species that could be affected un-

der the Administration plan are the Pacific salmon, the Delta smelt, and the California gnatcatcher, a small songbird whose listing as an endangered species would be a barrier to Southern California development.

Environmental activists quickly denounced Bush's proposal.

Bush, however, insisted that the Endangered Species Act is "broken and it must be fixed."

Bush's threat to turn back efforts to renew the Endangered Species Act carries little weight, because Congress has not acted on the measure since 1988 and is not expected to do so this year.

But Administration officials said the White House would attempt to persuade Congress to endorse the changed approach to species protection in an Interior appropriations bill pending before a congressional conference committee.

Steven Goldstein, an Interior Department spokesman, held out the possibility that Bush might veto the appropriations measure unless Congress accedes to his request.

Only twice in the 19-year history of the endangered species act—in the cases of the snail darter and northern spotted owl—has the federal government convened its so-called God Squad to review whether proposed environmental protection might bring unacceptable economic harm.

Administration officials said Monday that that procedure is far too cumbersome to ensure the needed balance between the environment and jobs.

Bush also announced immediate good news for the state's timber industry, saying he would amend federal regulations to require that all logs harvested on Washington's public lands be milled within the state.

The change from the previous 75% home-milled requirement is designed to halt an exodus that has seen vast quantities of raw timber shipped direct to Japan for milling there at significant cost to Washington jobs.

Clinton's Response

Clinton insisted that the Administration was posing a "false choice" between jobs and the environment. "I know you can be pro-environment and pro-growth," he told his Portland audience.

Later, speaking to families in a house in a middle-class neighborhood here, Clinton called for a policy of "no net loss of jobs."

Sep 15, 92 23:41 No. 002 P. 03

Over the last 3 1/2 years, 46,000 timber industry jobs had been lost in the Northwest, he said. And the issue for the next four years is to "figure out what is the right thing to do for a long-term sustainable forest" that keeps people working "and preserve the necessary diversity" to protect the environment, Clinton said. In the meantime, he said, the government should seek to foster alternative ways to provide jobs for people displaced from the timber industry.

But Clinton made no specific proposals about how to accomplish those goals, saying that if he were elected he would hold a summit meeting with regional leaders and would defer final decisions until then.

Bush has denounced that type of approach as a "straddle" designed to avoid tough decisions.

Clinton in return has accused Bush of being cynical, saying he seeks to divide Americans in pursuit of political gain. The President's strategy is one of "denying our problems and dividing our people," he said.

Overall, however, Clinton's main strategy has been to avoid detailed discussions of divisive issues—whether they be the spotted owl here or abortion in the heavily Roman Catholic states of the Midwest—and to try to keep voters strictly focused on the economic malaise of the last three years.

Draft Issue

Bush aides hope the controversy over Clinton's draft record could become the one issue that turns those polls around.

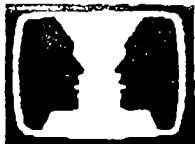
For the last couple of weeks, Clinton and his aides have hoped the story over whether he has been forthright in his discussion of his record would die down if they refused to discuss it. Last week, in fact, the campaign turned down an invitation to appear at the National Guard convention, feeling that a speech in Utah—one of the few states in which Bush now holds a clear lead—would serve little purpose.

But Sunday, the White House announced that Bush would speak to the convention rather than Vice President Dan Quayle. Fearing that Bush would use the forum to make a high-profile assault on the draft issue, Clinton's aides scrambled to change their plans, rearranging several events he had been scheduled to conduct in the Bay Area today.

Clinton aides continued to insist their polls show the draft issue is not hurting his support.

Times staff writers James Gersten and Rudy Abramson, in Washing-

SEP 15 1992



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Los Angeles Times

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1992

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Bush, Clinton Clash Over Jobs, Environment

By DAVID LAUTER
and DOUGLAS JEHL
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

COLVILLE, Wash.—President Bush vowed Monday to force major revisions in the Endangered Species Act as he and Democratic challenger Bill Clinton clashed over jobs and the environment in the Pacific Northwest.

Bush, posing in front of two flatbed trucks piled high with timber in this northern Washington town, said he would refuse to sign an extension of the 19-year-old law—one of the nation's key environmental statutes—unless Congress rewrote it to allow economic considerations to override the preservation of species.

"It's time to make people more important than owls," Bush said. "The time has come to talk sensibly."

Please see CAMPAIGN, A23

Continued from A1

bly. When hundreds of mills have been shut down, thousands of timber workers thrown out of work, and revenues for schools and other services have been slashed, the balance has been lost."

Clinton aides said the Democratic candidate would oppose such moves. But the candidate himself, speaking in Portland, Ore., and later meeting in Eugene with a group of families who had lost jobs in the timber industry, made only scant references to Bush's proposal. Instead, he stressed his basic economic message, telling a large and enthusiastic noontime rally in Portland that "George Bush, trickle down, that's what is the problem."

The two sharply differing speeches illustrated the divergent strategies the Bush and Clinton campaigns have adopted. Bush pushes different issues in each region of the country as he seeks to find ways to divide Clinton's supporters while Clinton tries to stick to his central economic message, hoping to hold together a coalition that is potentially united over basic economic issues but in danger of cracking on others, such as environmental protection.

Even as Arkansas Gov. Clinton tries to stress his economic theme, however, he continues to face interference from nagging questions about his recollection of his actions during the Vietnam-era draft. Monday morning, he abruptly decided to change his schedule and fly from Oregon to Utah, where he will address the National Guard Assn. convention in Salt Lake City immediately after Bush does. Campaign aides expect Bush to use his speech there to raise questions about Clinton and the draft and push for Clinton to use the forum in yet another attempt to put the issue to rest.

The back-to-back speeches could be the closest the two candidates get to a direct debate anytime soon as their campaigns appeared headed for a prolonged argument over the terms and conditions for formal debates.

Monday morning, Bush's campaign chairman Robert M. Teeter sent a letter to the Clinton campaign setting out the President's terms for debates but rejecting a bipartisan commission's plan for three debates starting next week in East Lansing, Mich.

Clinton's campaign, which has already accepted the commission's plan, rejected Teeter's proposal and accused Bush of "running and hiding."

"There's no counteroffer," said Clinton campaign chairman Mickey Kantor, adding that the two campaigns should discuss the schedule and ground rules for the debates with the commission. "The commission has spent six years studying this subject" of how best to stage debates, Kantor said, repeating the campaign's vow to be in East Lansing next week whether Bush shows up or not.

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SEP 15 1992

Bush: A push for balance in the forests

From Page 1 2 of 2

environment-minded suburbanites.

Bush had mixed success yesterday in this rural, Republican-leaning part of the state.

"If Clinton were elected, it wouldn't immediately affect my job, but what he really wants to do is to stop our industry," said John Michaelson, a millwright with Vaagen Brothers.

But Anna Partido, a Kettle Falls resident, noted: "Mills have been closing down for other reasons, even though people want to hear that they were closed because of the owl. Why, this area doesn't even have any owls."

Bush was careful not to go too far out on a limb while he defended loggers' rights to cut down trees. He depicted himself as an advocate of "balance" against unbalanced extremists.

"The basic purpose of the Endangered Species Act is good and noble, to save the rare and threatened species of this country," Bush said. "But today, the act and other laws are being used by people with extreme views, particularly here in Washington and Oregon, to achieve in the courts what no sane elected official would ever vote for — the complete lockup of the most productive forest in the entire United States."

Bush avoided saying what changes he wants to make in the act, declaring he will insist it give "greater consideration to jobs, families and communities."

The Endangered Species Act has been the law under which a federal judge has halted logging over vast tracts of federal lands. The injunction has come because the Forest Service has not adequately prepared a recovery plan for the spotted owl, which was declared a threatened species in 1990. Economic impacts are not allowed to be brought into play in the finding that a species is threatened or endangered.

Bush also announced yesterday that he would "make sure that 100 percent of the raw logs from Washington state on public lands are processed here." That would reverse a Commerce Department policy that had resisted a total ban on exports of logs from state lands. About 25 percent of such logs are now exported.

Bush also endorsed a controversial Interior Department plan that would restrict preservation of

mountains of northern California and southern Oregon. To save timber jobs, it would allow the birds to become extinct in such places as the North Cascades and the Olympic Peninsula.

"Congress has simply failed to act," said Bush, arguing the plan would save 17,000 jobs.

House Speaker Tom Foley, in whose district Bush spoke, said in Washington, D.C., that "the president has come somewhat late to this problem," warning that "political polarization" will make the Northwest timber crisis even more difficult to solve.

The president's overall leadership was much on the minds of those who came to greet him.

"I don't think the president should be blamed for all our problems," said Doug Smith, a Boise-Cascade worker.

But Mike Bickle, a small businessman from Kettle Falls, argued: "We need to turn this country around. Four more years of Bush will just put us deeper and deeper in the hole."

Ed and Glenna Forsmen, a young couple from Republic, are wondering who they will vote for in November. "Bush hasn't done much for us," said Glenna Forsmen. "Clinton, he doesn't seem to be a guy I trust."

Bush has taken to comparing himself to Harry Truman. And yesterday's visit marked the most out-of-the-way foray for a president since Truman whistle-stopped though the state in 1948.

It also was far away from the protesters who have greeted Bush in Seattle and Portland in the past. Bush was interrupted by shouts from an AIDS activist, but squelched the challenge by rattling off figures on the money his administration has spent fighting the disease.

"Like many of you, I love to camp and hunt and fish," Bush told the gathering. "And like you, I have learned through a lifetime of experience to appreciate and respect the wilderness. I know that you — you who have chosen to live in these woods — respect and revere these forests as others never can."

"And you resent the implication that earning your livelihood here — with sound management of the forest — makes you less of a conservationist than the city dweller or the suburbanite."

The president ran through a litany of social ills from the depressed Olympic Peninsula town of Forks, from a closed movie theater to the doubling of domestic violence complaints.

Gorton told lumber workers that Sen. Al Gore, the Democrat's environment-minded vice presidential nominee, loves critters more than workers. "If Al Gore has the opportunity to influence any choice between your families and owls, wolves, bears and salmon, you will lose," he said.

Bush and Gorton later joined wealthy Republican contributors at a \$5,000 a person fund-raiser in Spokane. Bush later repeated many of his themes at a stop in Medford, Ore.

Bush blames owl for lost jobs

P-I 9-15-92 SEP 15 1992
State campaign speech goes after the blue-collar voters

By Joel Connelly
P-I National Correspondent

(10 of 2)

COLVILLE — President Bush launched a long-anticipated courtship of blue-collar voters yesterday by decrying environmental "extremists" and saying he wants to change the Endangered Species Act.

The president picked a northeast Washington mill town, far from the old-growth forest habitat of the northern spotted owl, to blame the bird and its defenders for the employment crunch in the region's forests.

"It's time to make people more important than owls," Bush declared, speaking to about 5,000 people admitted with tickets to the Vaagen Brothers Lumber Co. here.

The president accused Democratic nominee Bill Clinton of "double speak" on the timber issue. He said the Arkansas governor had "pandered to the Sierra Club" while campaigning in Pennsylvania. In the Northwest, added Bush, Clinton "cynically held out false hope to timber families by promising, get this, a meeting."

Clinton has proposed a Northwest timber summit to work for a resolution of the ancient forest debate that has held up sales of federal timber in the region. He opposes weakening the Endangered Species Act.

By targeting the owl, but emphasizing his other environmental achievements, Bush was working from a political script written by Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash., who introduced the president yesterday.

Gorton and several other GOP strategists argue that the owl is a "wedge issue" that can detach timber workers from Democratic allegiances and broaden the Republican president's appeal to blue-collar voters.

The wedge is badly needed by Bush's uphill campaign to carry Washington and Oregon, and hold his own in northern California. The three states hold 72 electoral votes, more than a quarter of what is needed to win the White House.

The trick for Bush is not to alienate

See BUSH, Page A16



MIKE URBAN/P-I

President Bush uses the flesh in Colville after delivering a speech at the Vaagen Brothers

■ The candidate uses the visit to Oregon to discuss the Northwest forest debate. (2 of 2)

□ Governor hits Bush: Page 1A

By David Steves

The Statesman Journal

EUGENE — The scene in the backyard of Frank and Leona Groesbeck's ranch-style house was quite a departure from standard election-year fare.

Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton was sitting in a lawn chair, chatting with a handful of Oregonians about the Northwest's forest debate.

Of course, it wasn't a case of a presidential candidate just happening to be in the neighborhood.

The scene was orchestrated by Clinton's advance team. The half-dozen Oregonians whom he met with were hand-picked by Democratic Rep. Peter DeFazio and Oregon timber workers' unions.

No quick fix offered

And while Clinton and his conversation partners chatted amiably, the surrounding neighborhood crawled with Secret Service guards, reporters, photographers, political operatives and curious neighbors.

But even if this garden party was somewhat contrived, it gave the Democratic presidential nominee a chance to show skeptical Oregonians that he didn't intend for environmental policies to cast workers adrift.



Teresa Taylor (left), of Sweet Home, presidential candidate Bill Clinton, and Max Groesbeck, of Eugene, met in Groesbeck's backyard to discuss timber-related job problems Monday afternoon.

"We can resolve this in a way that is predictable, but not with quick fixes," he said. "You are going to have to take care of the people who are going to be dislocated."

The Arkansas governor spent much of the time listening, jotting down notes on a legal pad, and nodding his head earnestly.

Sawmill worker Teresa Taylor of Sweet Home told Clinton:

"We're very, very scared of what's happening here in Oregon."

Promises summit on issue

The 45-minute session also allowed Clinton — who is known as a "policy wonk" because of his love of detail — to demonstrate his knowledge of such timber-related issues as raw-log exports, sustainable-yield forestry, and the need to retrain displaced

workers and retool mills.

Clinton repeated his pledge to convene a summit meeting that would bring various federal agencies, environmentalists and timber industry advocates together to work out a solution to the timber crisis.

"Unlike him, I haven't had 3 1/2 years to work on this, and I won't need 3 1/2 years to solve it," he said, criticizing President

Bush for failing to work harder to resolve the crisis.

He called for a level of timber-cutting that would meet scientific standards for protecting the spotted owl, which is listed as a threatened species. Clinton said that once such a sustainable logging level had been set, timber sales could be freed up from court-ordered injunctions.

Industry needs retooling

"What the Bush administration has never done, what this president has never done, is get all of the federal agencies on the same side to come up with a federal position to get the timber sales out of court," he said.

Clinton criticized a tax credit that gives private woodlot owners an incentive to export raw logs overseas. Clinton, quoting a recent General Accounting Office report, said the program provides \$100 million in tax breaks — money that would be better used retraining displaced timber workers and helping mill owners to retool their operations for smaller, second-growth logs.

Roseburg millworker Darryl Middleton, who took part in the conversation with Clinton, said afterwards that he disagreed with Clinton on several points. He said Clinton put too much blame for the loss of timber jobs on automation and the failure of mills to retool for smaller second-growth logs.

However, he praised Clinton for his sincerity. "You can judge people. You can look in their eyes and tell if they're sincere and he is sincere," Middleton said.

jobs, for families and for communities," Bush said.

He said Congress must pass laws that will enable the govern-

ment to offer for sale on Forest Service land last year, and levels near 5 billion board feet in

board feet offered for sale on Forest Service land last year, and levels near 5 billion board feet in

Although Bush got a warm response from audience members, many of whom waved U.S. flags

homosexual rights stand.

Bush left Medford for Salt Lake City soon after his speech.

Bush, Clinton visit Oregon

Statesman 9-15-92

Bill Clinton:

On the Endangered Species Act:

"This will once again give him an excuse for not solving this problem. They'll just gut the Endangered Species Act, and that'll take care of it? That will not take care of it."

On timber crisis:

"The issue is how can we create a sustainable environment with a predictable level of economic activity. That is my commitment."

On Bush:

"Why aren't we doing better? George Bush. Trickle down. That's what the problem is."

More Inside

- Backyard conversation with Clinton
- Clinton leads interest poll

Page 2A

■ The Arkansas governor blasts Bush on timber and the failed Oregon Health Plan.

By David Steves (1 of 2)
The Statesman Journal

Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton told a Portland crowd Monday that he would work for a solution to the Northwest's timber crisis.

Then he sat down in the backyard of a Eugene couple's home and listened to Oregonians describe hardships brought on by the crisis.

Clinton's noontime speech to a Pioneer Courthouse Square crowd — estimated at 10,000 people — was a modified version of his standard speech.

He peppered it with references to the timber industry's problems, which are due in part to efforts to save the threatened spotted owl.

Clinton chastised the president for failing to help forge a solution that would save Northwest timber jobs. And he called for more federal aid to retrain displaced workers.

The Arkansas governor also blasted Bush for blocking the Oregon Health Plan.

"This administration in Washington would not let the people of Oregon try to do it on their own, which is amazing to me because they don't want to do it themselves," he said.

After the speech, Clinton told reporters that he opposed Measure 9, a statewide antigay rights ballot initiative. Although he opposes government promotion of the homosexual lifestyle, Clinton said the mea-



Max Gutierrez/Statesman Journal
Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton speaks to a rally of



The Associated Press
President Bush speaks to workers of the Eugene

■ Bush says timber jobs are more important than endangered species. (1 of 2)

By Scott McFartridge
The Statesman Journal

MEDFORD — President Bush vowed Monday not to sign an extension of the Endangered Species Act unless it is revised to better protect families and communities.

Bush, speaking at a Medford lumber mill, also promised that he would work to cut through court injunctions that have locked up nearly all federal timber sales in Oregon.

He called on Congress to allow the harvesting of more than 3 billion board feet of timber from federal land in the Pacific Northwest next year. That compares to 1 billion offered for sale last year, and about 5 billion a year in the 1980s.

"It is time to make people more important than owls," Bush told about 4,000 people who had gathered at the Eugene Burrill Lumber Co. "I will not sign an extension of the Endangered Species Act unless it gives greater consideration to jobs, families and communities."

"It is time we worried not just about endangered species but endangered jobs."

Bush's message was well received by audience members. Last week, 21 workers were laid off at Eugene Burrill because of the lack of logs, leaving about 150 employees.

Bush criticized Congress for opposing increased harvests.

"The human factor is the most important factor in the

George Bush

On the Endangered Species Act:

"The law is broken, and it must be fixed."

On timber crisis:

"Environmental and economic protection must go hand in hand, and they cannot be divorced from each other. The balance has been lost."

On Clinton:

"His approach to this problem, to your jobs, ... is doublespeak."

More Inside

- Bush focuses on timber
- Bush outlines debate rules

Page 2A

Bush: He will be on friend

2 of 2

From Page 1

They ask where the president has been over the past four years as the Northwest's timber crisis has deepened.

"If he's going to jump on the bandwagon, I'd like to see him deliver," said Rep. Al Swift, D-Wash. "He hasn't been of any help dealing with federal agencies. And now, he's coming forward with promises that can't be kept until after the election. Read his lips."

Swift argues, for instance, that the Department of Commerce failed to use its authority to ban export of logs from state-owned lands. Such a move would increase timber supplies to hard-pressed mills.

"Members of both parties have tried to get the secretary to take this action," Swift said. "He has refused. A phone call from the president would have accomplished it."

Gayle McKellar, a Colville resident, argues that clearcutting on private timberlands has put pressure for more logging on the Colville National Forest. She argues that forest jobs have been lost to many other factors besides environmental restrictions.

"We've seen automation of mills and federal subsidies of log exports. A private company like Plum Creek can still bid for national forest timber here, while over on the coast they export logs from their lands," said McKellar, an activist in the Inland Empire Public Lands Council.

Bush will speak to a carefully picked audience of millworkers and Republican Party activists in Colville. He will be on friendly, conservative terrain.

"In 1988, Stevens County elected George Bush, even though the state of Washington did not," said Jean Bell, a Republican state committeewoman.

Controlled rural crowds will spare the president a repetition of his rougher moments in the urban Northwest.

In 1988, speaking at Seattle University, Bush was interrupted by shouts from a Jesuit priest protesting Central America policy.

He was heckled by Portland shipyard workers in 1988 and greeted by flag-burning demonstrators when he returned to the Rose City in 1990 and 1991.

"White House handlers have called Portland 'the Beirut of American politics' because of the protests that happen every time Bush comes here," said Brother Donald Stabrowski, dean of arts and sciences at the University of Portland.

In coming to Colville, Bush will be in the heart of Democratic House Speaker Tom Foley's congressional district. And he may use the controversial owl proposal to bash congressional Democrats.

The Interior Department plan would scrap logging restrictions on federal lands in the Olympic Peninsula, Western Washington lowlands, the North Cascades, Oregon and California coastal mountains and the California Cascades.

In order to enact it, however, Congress would have to pass an exemption to the Endangered Species Act.

Gorton has been laying the groundwork for an attack on Capitol Hill Democrats.

"Every element of the timber problem is rooted in laws passed by the Congress of the United States," he said in an interview. "This is a matter where the buck stops at Congress."

Swift begged to differ, and said the plan to limit owl protection stands no chance of enactment by Congress.

dly, conservative terrain

"It's election year grandstanding," Swift said. "It doesn't do anything for anybody. It tells people what they want to hear. It doesn't allow people in these timber communities to know what their future holds and get on with their lives."

Clinton has decried Bush for letting the timber crisis worsen and has promised to convene a Pacific Northwest Forest Summit to work out a legislative solution. He has pledged he will "help break the gridlock that has caused so much pain" in communities.

Lloyd Henry, 64, a farmer, logger and cattleman who lives in Colville, agrees that "extremist environmentalists" are tying up

the forests.

But the dyed-in-the-wood Democrat won't be going to see Bush today. "You can't count on anything Bush promises," said Henry. "The Democrats stand for the working people of the United States."

Gorton, a Dartmouth and Columbia-educated member of Massachusetts' "Gortons of Gloucester" fish products family, has succeeded in positioning himself as a loggers' champion. Gorton feels that Bush can do the same.

"The great defender of working people in my lifetime has been Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose influence causes George Bush to pale by comparison," Gorton said.

SEP 14 1992

Bush to play Paul Bunyan in state today

Seattle PI
9-14-92

(16FZ)
He'll use campaign
stop in Colville to
back timber workers

By Joel Connelly
P-I National Correspondent



lic opinion
polls.

Urged on
by Gorton, R-
Wash., and
Sen. Bob
Packwood, R-
Ore., the Bush
campaign has
embraced a
bold strategy

of using jobs arguments to dis-
lodge blue-collar timber workers
from their Democratic moorings.

The risk, however, is that Bush
will alienate environment-minded
suburban voters he rigorously
courted during West Coast visits
four years ago.

Democratic nominee Michael
Dukakis won Washington and Ore-
gon in 1988 and piled up big
majorities in Northern California.

"It is an uphill struggle," said
Gorton. "There is no question
Clinton is the favorite in Washing-
ton and Oregon."

Today, Bush will champion
jobs at a 40-year-old, family-
owned Eastern Washington mill
complex that employs 475 people
and depends on national forest
timber for half its logs.

"A lot of our national forest
timber has been tied up in the
appeals process and the Endan-
gered Species Act. The Forest
Service has been hampered from
doing their job," said Duane Vaa-
gen, who runs the mill with his
cousin Wayne.

Vaagen hopes that Bush can
"clear up the log jam" and guar-
antee future supplies of timber to
his mills.

The Bush visit is being greeted
with skepticism by Democratic
lawmakers and environmentalists.

See BUSH, Page A4

George Bush evoked Theodore
Roosevelt when he came to the
Northwest in 1988, using a GOP
president of yesteryear to trumpet
his pledge to be the environmen-
tal president and proclaim he was
"proud of the leadership shown
by Republicans on the environ-
ment."

But Bush will be playing the
Paul Bunyan role in 1992 as he
visits Vaagen Bros. Lumber Co. in
Colville, Wash. The site has been
picked so the president can tell
timber workers, in the words of
Sen. Slade Gorton, that he is "on
their side" in battles against envi-
ronmentalists.

The president and his Demo-
cratic challenger, Bill Clinton,
will both be in the Northwest
today. Clinton is holding a Port-
land rally and may visit a dis-
placed timber family in Spring-
field, Ore.

Bush is expected to use
speeches at mills in Colville and
Medford, Ore., to embrace a con-
troversial Interior Department
plan to sharply reduce protection
of ancient forests on federal lands
and allow the threatened north-
ern spotted owl to die off over vast
tracts of Northwest timber coun-
try.

The White House kept its
distance from the controversial
plan when it was unveiled last
June. Since then, however, Bush
has fallen behind Clinton in pub-

Candidates will address timber issue in Oregon

By David Steves

The Statesman Journal

The presidential candidates make their first Oregon campaign appearances of the fall political season today.

Both George Bush and Bill Clinton will be packing economic messages tailored for the Northwest's forestry debate:

As many as 18 percent of Oregon voters may select a president based on the timber issue alone, according to data from Salem pollster and political consultant Mark Nelson.

In Portland and Eugene, Clinton is expected to reiterate his promise to end the stalemate between environmental and industrial interests that are fighting for the future of the forests.

In Medford, Bush is expected to use the timber issue to drive a wedge between Clinton and Oregonians leaning toward the Democrat.

Bush is toting some baggage that could make this region difficult for him in November, analysts say: his failure to jumpstart the economy and an eroding base of Republican support.

Campaign observers, both here and in Washington, D.C., say the Northwest is fertile territory for Clinton.

"Conventional wisdom is that Clinton will carry the Northwest, and conventional wisdom is absolutely right," said conservative political analyst Stu Rothenberg, who publishes a political newsletter in Washington, D.C.

Nelson's most recent survey, taken about three weeks ago, shows Oregon voters favoring Clinton by about 12 to 15 percent.



Clinton

10:30 a.m.: Arrives in Portland from Little Rock, Ark.

Noon: Speaks at Pioneer Courthouse Square, downtown Portland, then flies to Eugene.

4 p.m.: Arrives at a Eugene-Springfield-area residence to meet with several timber families.

7 p.m.: Leaves Eugene for San Jose, Calif.



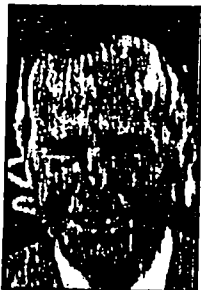
Bush

4:55 p.m.: Arrives in Medford from Spokane, Wash., and attends a private fund-raiser.

5:40 p.m.: Arrives at the Eugene Burnil Lumber Co. in White City, where he speaks to millworkers and members of the public.

6:45 p.m.: Leaves Medford for Salt Lake City.

■ Northwest strategies: Page 3C



George Bush



Bill Clinton

More Inside

■ Campaign
roundup

Page 3A

Bush, Clinton will face tough scrutiny from timber workers

By Carol Bradley

Statesman Journal Washington Bureau

Statesman 9-12-92

WASHINGTON — President Bush and Democratic rival Bill Clinton should offer concrete solutions to the spotted owl crisis when they visit the Pacific Northwest next week, a timber industry spokesman said Friday.

Without some sort of game plan, the presidential nominees are likely to encounter a healthy dose of hostility from a region where timber workers by the thousands have lost their jobs, said Denny Scott, an economist with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"Timber workers are not a happy lot," said Scott, whose international chapter has endorsed Clinton. "I am sure there will be some ill will," especially toward Bush, from unemployed loggers and mill workers who have waited in vain for legislation aimed at saving jobs along with the threatened northern spotted owl.

Monday, Bush will visit a mill in Washington before traveling to Medford.

On the same day, Clinton will visit Portland and then Springfield to discuss the plight of timber workers.

Since 1990, when the owl was listed as a threatened species, timber harvesting has all but stopped in forests that are home to the owl. The result: 125 sawmills in Oregon, Washington and California have closed their doors, putting 128,000 people out of work, said Scott and Mark Rey, the executive director of the American Forest Resource Alliance.

Environmentalists argue that log exports and modernized mills, not the owl, are to blame for the loss of jobs.

The candidate who scores more points with Northwest voters will be the one who addresses the quandary head-on, Rey said.

"Both of these guys are going to have to be pretty specific in order to carry the day," he said.

Bush, Clinton due in Oregon Monday

■ The president will be in Medford, and his challenger will be in Portland and Springfield

By JEFF MAPES

of The Oregonian staff

Live, from Oregon: It's the 1992 presidential race!

Well, for one day, anyway.

Democrat Bill Clinton's campaign announced Wednesday that the Arkansas governor will visit Portland and Springfield on Monday — the same day President Bush will be stumping for votes in Medford.

Figure on seeing lots of pictures of

trees and lumber mills and forlorn timber workers on the national news that night.

Bush is expected to visit a lumber mill near Medford and promote himself as the candidate who cares more about timber jobs than the spotted owl. The president also may make a campaign stop in Eastern Washington on Monday.

Meanwhile, Clinton will visit with timber families in the Springfield area, fulfilling a pledge he made to timber-

worker unions that have endorsed him. The Democratic presidential candidate is also planning a public event of some kind in Portland, said Amy Weiss-Tobe, the press secretary for Clinton's Oregon campaign.

The Clinton campaign's announcement came just one day after Bush rescheduled the Northwest trip he put off nearly two weeks ago in the wake of Hurricane Andrew.

Weiss-Tobe said the Democrat's visit has been in the works for several days

and that it was just coincidence that Bush and Clinton will be in Oregon at the same time.

"But we were happy by the coincidence, because we think it will show a real contrast between the two candidates," said Weiss-Tobe.

Jane Leo, who is managing the Bush campaign in Oregon, said she thought Clinton was worried about new signs

**Please turn to
RACE, Page B4**

Race: Timber issue key in area

■ Continued from Page B1
of slippage in the polls. "He's not going out to do his own show," said Leo. "He has to piggyback on ours."

Whatever the case, both sides have seen the timber issue as crucial to their Northwest strategies.

Republican officials say Bush may call for new changes in environmental laws in an attempt to reduce forest preserves for the spotted owl while also bashing Clinton and his running mate, Sen. Al Gore, as being too environmentalist.

Bush got a head start on appealing to the timber industry Wednesday by ordering federal agencies to speed the sale of dead or dying timber from federal land in the Northwest and California.

The Forest Service said that move would increase the timber harvest on those lands somewhere from 250 million to 450 million board-feet a year.

For his part, Clinton recently promised timber-worker unions that he would convene a presidential summit on the timber issue to try to reach a compromise.

And Democratic strategists hope his visit with timber workers will show he also cares about keeping them employed.

The two campaign visits "will put a national focus on the issue," said Mike Draper of the Western Council of Industrial Workers.

"This will really bring it to a head, and that's what we need."

Andy Kerr, a well-known environmentalist active on the old-growth issue, said he also welcomed the national attention.

But Kerr said he hoped the two candidates would also focus on other values for the forest than just logging trees for jobs.

"As Air Force One is coming in," said Kerr, "I hope the president is looking at all those clear-cuts."

Dan Horisch of The Oregonian staff contributed to this story.

AUG 30 1992

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, AUGUST 30, 1992

FORUM

P3

The Oregon issue, jobs vs. forests, joins the campaign

By JEFF MAPES

President Bush's decision to cancel his Monday visit to Oregon and Washington has put off — but not ended — Republican attempts to give the Northwest its very own "wedge issue" in the presidential race.

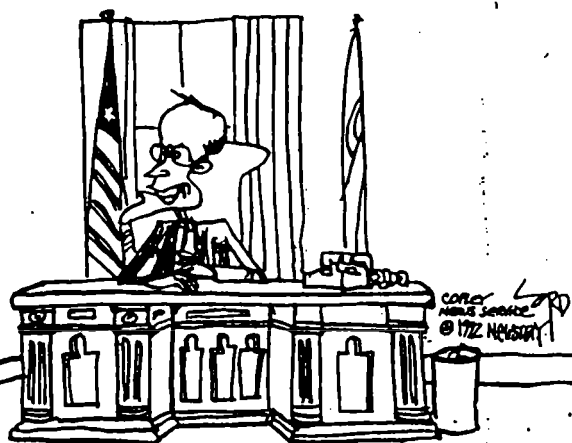
Having a wedge issue, of course, is hot stuff for political operatives. No self-respecting consultant would be without a couple in his briefcase.

A wedge issue, for the uninitiated, is any topic or stand a political candidate can use to separate voters from their natural constituency. For example, Bush four years ago used the wedge issues of patriotism and Willie Horton to persuade socially conservative working-class voters to abandon the Democratic ticket.

This year, the Republican talk about family values has the same goal of getting those voters — often referred to as Reagan Democrats — to splinter off from the constituency that's giving Bill Clinton a lead in the polls.

Historically, Bush hasn't had much luck

Jeff Mapes covers politics for *The Oregonian*.



OFFICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PRESIDENT

in Oregon and Washington. They were among only 10 states that went against him in 1988.

Bush had planned to visit lumber mills in Medford and Colville, Wash., to drive a wedge right into the timber issue and see if that would give him a fighting chance in the Northwest. He canceled his trip to oversee hurricane-relief efforts, particularly in Florida where many residents complain that help is slow in coming.

For his aborted Northwest trip, Bush re-

portedly had been ready to come out strongly for preserving jobs in the wood-products industry while bashing the Clinton-Gore team for being environmental extremists. There were also reports that Bush was set to call for major changes in the Endangered Species Act to demonstrate his support for jobs.

The Republicans have a lot of survey data that leads them to believe this might work. For example, an April poll conducted for *The Oregonian* found that nearly two-thirds

of Oregon voters agreed strongly or mildly with the statement that "forest jobs must be protected, even if it means the loss of spotted owl habitat."

Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., has also taken this staunch pro-jobs position in his own reelection race and is clearly hoping it will produce electoral magic.

Bill Lunch, an Oregon State University political science professor, said Bush may be banking on the hope this line of attack would give him a big enough majority in rural Oregon to overwhelm the edge Clinton is expected to have in the urban areas.

The danger, Lunch added, is that Bush may wind up ceding too much ground in the middle of the electorate.

The Clinton campaign, in fact, is already trying to fill the vacuum. Clinton last week told timber-union leaders that, if elected, he would convene a presidential summit to try to end the stalemate over the forest issue.

Clinton's letter was vague enough — he talked approvingly about a "resolution that protects both jobs and the environment" — so that it was hailed by both environmentalists and the union leaders.

Critics were quick to question the value of a summit, and Clinton could have difficulty satisfying the diverse constituency behind him. For example, the timber-union leaders are adamant critics of Sen. Al Gore and his outspoken environmentalism — the best thing they could say about Gore at a press conference last week was that he would only be the vice president — while environmen-

talists say it is Gore who makes them feel most comfortable about the idea of Clinton as president.

Regardless of this, Clinton probably expresses the wishes of most voters in saying he wants to protect both jobs and environmental values, if possible.

In addition, Bush has been widely scored even by timber supporters for not bringing an end to the congressional and legal gridlock that has halted many forest sales while also preventing the establishment of a long-term plan for managing the forests and the spotted owls.

"We don't think there's been a coordinated strategy from the administration," said Ralph Saperstein of the Northwest Forestry Association, adding that the Bush years have been marked by "terrible infighting" among the various federal agencies.

In large part, this is probably because Bush has tried to have it both ways. His administration has tilted toward the timber industry, but Bush hasn't wanted to take on any high-profile attempts to weaken the nation's major environmental laws. That wouldn't fit well with his 1988 pledge to be the environmental president.

Oregon Republican Chairman Craig Berkman said he's confident Bush will reschedule his Northwest trip. If so, we'll find out how far Bush is now willing to go on this issue. His success in driving in that wedge could well play a big role in determining whether he has a chance to win Oregon and Washington this fall.

P-I 8-28-92 Editorials

Forest summit a good proposal

Presidential candidate Bill Clinton has promised, if elected, to convene a Pacific Northwest forest summit early in his administration to resolve the crisis in the Northwest woods.

If there is anything of substance to this promise — a big if — it will be more applauded in these parts than President Bush's promise to come to this state and bad-mouth environmental extremists who, in his view, want to save an owl, but don't give a hoot about people.

This complex matter demands scientifically sound solutions, not more name-calling. When it comes to name-calling over owls and trees, we in the Pacific Northwest have heard it all, and most of us have had a bellyful of it. It has not escaped notice that all this emotionally satisfying venting has not advanced by even so much as an inch any solution to this mess.

Clinton, at least, rightly has

maintained that the "owl vs. people" debate is a false one. If the parties to the dispute insist on remaining trapped in this false conflict and refuse to address the real one — how to preserve healthy forests and protect water supplies, fish and wildlife while assuring a reasonable, predictable timber supply and a stable work force in perpetuity — there will be no solution.

The imagery of this false dilemma persists because politicians find it useful and because timber companies have been all too eager to use their laid-off workers to fight their battle for them on a ground different from where it should be fought: an examination of the harvesting regimes that brought us to this pass.

It looks better, after all, to frame the argument by posing a jobless logger against an owl than by posing an owl against the board of directors of a timber company.

Clinton vows NW forest summit; Bush eyes changes in species act

Oregonian 8-27-92
By JEFF MAPES

of The Oregonian staff

The Republican and Democratic presidential campaigns turned up the heat on the timber issue Wednesday as both sides looked toward President Bush's visit to the Northwest next week.

Democrat Bill Clinton pledged in a letter to timber-related union leaders that, if elected, he would hold a presidential summit to find an agreement to the long-running battle over the region's national forests.

Meanwhile, Republican officials said Bush was expected to use his Northwest trip to paint the Clinton-Gore ticket as environmentally extreme while promoting his own efforts to save jobs in the timber industry. A top campaign aide to the president was quoted as saying Bush may also call for major changes in the Endangered Species Act.

Bush is tentatively scheduled to visit Spokane and Medford on Monday, and labor leaders held a news conference in Portland to release the Clinton letter and attempt to preempt the president's visit.

"This crisis represents yet another example of a White House long on the politics of blame and short on leadership," Clinton said in his letter.

The Arkansas governor wrote, "Early in my administration I will convene a Pacific Northwest Forest Summit to work out a legislative solution. I will work with the Congress and all interested parties to help break the gridlock which has caused

so much pain in our Pacific Northwest communities."

Charles Black, a top strategist for the Bush-Quayle campaign, told The Register-Guard in Eugene that Bush might call for changes in the Endangered Species Act and other federal laws blamed for causing layoffs in the timber industry.

It's unclear, however, whether the president will propose anything new. His administration is already supporting legislation that would reduce protection for the northern spotted owl in an attempt to keep more forests in timber production. That bill would effectively override requirements of the Endangered Species Act.

Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., who plans to be with Bush in Medford, said he has been urging the president to support changing the law so local economies can be considered when a recovery plan for a species is first drafted.

"I would prefer that he opt for amending the Endangered Species Act so that people count. . . . That would be sufficient for the president to say," Packwood said.

Clinton, in contrast, supports the Endangered Species Act, and the Democratic platform calls for protecting old-growth forests.

But Northwest union leaders said Wednesday they were confident Clinton would also work to preserve jobs in the region, and they said they were upset the Bush administration had allowed the crisis to fester.

"I haven't heard the Bush administration say, 'The buck stops

here,' when it comes to issues like timber supply," said Wilson Hubbell, president of the International Woodworkers of America. "If I'm disappointed with the administration now, it's not with the actions they've taken, but the actions they haven't taken."

Clinton's letter also was hailed by such environmental groups as the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund and by Rep. Les AuCoin, Democratic nominee for Packwood's Senate seat.

Clinton "understands that the key to resolving this issue is balance," AuCoin said, "not playing politics by polarizing people."

Bush is expected to continue the harsh criticism he has lobbed at the Democratic ticket.

Craig Berkman, chairman of the Oregon Republican Party, said he had heard from several sources that Bush would strongly back saving jobs in the timber industry while criticizing Clinton and his running mate, Sen. Al Gore, D-Tenn.

"They've got some compelling survey information now that people are more concerned with jobs" than in protecting the spotted owl and old-growth forests, Berkman said.

In addition, Berkman said he expected Bush to zero in on the environmentalist proposals made by Gore in his book, "Earth in the Balance."

In the book, Gore defends protections for the spotted owl and the remaining old-growth forests and also calls for taxes aimed at discouraging the use of fossil fuels blamed for global warming.

Clinton wins over Oregon labor

P-I News Services

PORTLAND, Ore. — Bill Clinton has won the support of Oregon labor leaders with his promise of a summit to end the stalemate between loggers and environmentalists in Pacific Northwest forests.

"Early in my administration I will convene a Pacific Northwest

Forest Summit to work out a legislative solution," Clinton wrote in a letter released here yesterday at a news conference.

"I will work with the Congress and all interested parties to help break the gridlock that has caused so much pain in our Pacific Northwest communities."

Labor leaders said the letter from the Democratic nominee,

received Tuesday night, was the first indication that the regional crisis may get some attention at the presidential level.

"We've been rolling the same dice for four years and we've crapped out every time," said Wilson Hubbell, president of International Woodworkers of America.

President Bush is expected to

Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Thursday, August 27, 1992 A5

leaders with forest summit vow

use his first campaign visit to the Pacific Northwest next week to denounce the Democrats as environmental extremists and show his support for jobs over owls.

But the leaders of unions representing more than 125,000 workers in Oregon said they were excited by Clinton's pledge.

Court rulings requiring protection of the northern spotted owl,

which has been listed as a threatened species, have blocked virtually all logging on federal land in the timber-rich western portions of Oregon and Washington. The ban has devastated communities whose mills depend on federal timber.

Bush and administration members have voiced support for the timber industry's position in the

court actions brought by environmental groups, but they have not called for a summit to resolve the issue.

Gov. Booth Gardner, speaking at a Washington state labor meeting in Everett, said Clinton has confirmed that "his administration would make it a priority to get everyone to the table to solve this problem."

AUG 27 1992

Sketeman (Salmon) 8/27/92

Clinton vows aid in Northwest log crisis

☐ Bush proposal: Page 1A

The Associated Press.

PORTLAND — Bill Clinton has won the support of Oregon labor leaders with his promise of a summit to end the stalemate between loggers and environmentalists in the forests of the Pacific Northwest.

"Early in my administration I will convene a Pacific Northwest Forest Summit to work out a legislative solution," Clinton wrote in a letter released Wednesday at a news conference in Portland.

"I will work with the Congress and all interested parties to help break the gridlock that has caused so much pain in our Pacific Northwest communities."

Labor leaders said the letter from the Democratic nominee, received Tuesday night, was the first indication that the regional crisis may get some attention at the presidential level.

"We've been rolling the same dice for four years, and we've crapped out every time," said Wilson Hubbell, the president of the International Woodworkers of America.

"Gov. Clinton understands working people in a way George Bush does not," Oregon AFL-CIO President Irv Fletcher said. "The president has had almost four years, and he hasn't come up with any proposals."

The leaders of unions representing more than 125,000 workers in Oregon said they were excited by Clinton's pledge to work toward a solution.

Clinton also promised to visit a family dependent on the timber industry in the Northwest, which Fletcher said will ensure that timber workers' views are heard.

Rep. Les AuCoin, D-Ore., said he has watched the Bush administration's forest management follies from a ringside seat for four years and, with one letter, Clinton has shown more leadership.

AUG 27 1992

Timber unions send invitation to Clinton

By ROBERTA ULRICH
of The Oregonian staff

WASHINGTON — Northwest timber workers have invited Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton to spend an evening with a timber family to learn firsthand the effects of the Northwest forests dispute on ordinary people.

Representatives of union timber workers say they continue to hope that Congress will act this year to resolve the dispute that has sharply cut into the timber supply from federal forests.

They're hedging their bets, however, with overtures to the man they believe could well become the next president.

They asked Clinton to consider calling a summit, similar to the 1989 regional summit, to work out a solution if Congress has not approved

We think he'd be willing to try it. He's a natural for that process.

Michael Draper

legislation to resolve the issue.

The legislative solution offered by the current Bush administration deals only with protecting the threatened spotted owl, not with several larger issues involved in the conflict over management of old-growth forests.

In a letter to Clinton dated July 27 and released Wednesday, officials of three unions with members employed in the timber industry

said Clinton's call for a summit, which would include the governors of the states involved and their congressional delegations, "would provide the bipartisan spirit necessary to move the issue from deadlock."

"He's a very practical guy," said Michael Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers. "We think he'd be willing to try it. He's a natural for that process."

Also signing the letter were Sigurd Lucassen, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; William Hubbell, president of the International Woodworkers of America; and Sherry Scott, financial secretary of the Western council's Local 2739.

The Clinton campaign had no immediate response, and a spokesman did not know if Clinton had received the letter.

Hatfield findings weighed

By ALAN K. OTA
of The Oregonian staff

WASHINGTON — The Senate Ethics Committee convened for more than two hours Wednesday to consider the findings of its 14-month inquiry into the \$9,265 in gifts made to Sen. Mark Hatfield by the former president of the University of South Carolina.

The panel held a private meeting in its committee office to discuss the Hatfield case. Members of the panel declined to discuss the reason for the session, but a source close to the committee confirmed that it was discussing the Hatfield case.

The long-running Hatfield probe is considered a preliminary investigation and the panel has not revealed any details.

The source said a vote by the panel is expected soon to decide whether to proceed from its preliminary inquiry into a more formal investigation that could lead to disciplinary action.

Hatfield has acknowledged that he failed to report the four gifts of artwork and crystal and porcelain items from his friend James Holderman, the university president, in the 1980s.

Reporting of gifts worth \$100 or more is required by Senate rules. Holderman also provided air travel and honoraria for the senator and a scholarship for his son.

The school was given a \$16.3 million grant by Congress to construct an engineering building in 1986, while Hatfield was chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

TAB X

PRESS CLIPPINGS

The following are selected press clippings, primarily from newspapers in the Pacific Northwest, regarding the old-growth/spotted owl issue, plans to convene a forest summit, and the transition effort to gather information to aid in identifying options for convening the summit.

Late appointments hold up forest summit

By ROBERTA ULRICH
and ALAN K. OTA 31 JAN 95
of The Oregonian staff

WASHINGTON — Don't expect President Clinton's promised forest summit any time soon.

A summit transition team has been gathering information about the dispute over management of federal forests in the Northwest, but Capitol Hill sources say major decisions about the summit will not be made until some key officials have been appointed in the Agriculture Department and Interior Department.

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt told department employees last week that he expects to have people in the director-level jobs by March 1, but Babbitt joked that he would say April 1 if anyone was writing down a firm date.

That would indicate a summit couldn't be held before May. The transition team, led by veteran Agriculture Committee staff members of the House and Senate, will distill the information and outline options for consideration at the summit.

The administration officials will decide soon when and where the

POTOMAC NOTEBOOK

summit will be held, who will participate and the scope of the session.

Rep Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., has written Clinton asking that the summit be held in his district in southwestern Oregon.

Among the issues the transition team is outlining are whether discussions should cover state and private lands as well as federal forests, whether forests east of the Cascades should be included and whether the summit should involve interest groups and/or public officials.

Five Interior Department officials retain jobs, for now

At least five top Interior Department officials will stay on temporarily in the Clinton administration, at Babbitt's request. They are Director John Turner of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Eddie Brown, the assistant secretary for Indian affairs; Dennis Underwood, director of the Bureau of Reclamation; Dallas Peck, director of the Geological Survey; and Donald R. Knowles, associate deputy undersecretary who was

coordinator for the spotted owl recovery team.

Knowles appears slated for a permanent post in the department, although his title and duties have not been specified. Jim Lyons, a professional staff member for the House Agriculture Committee and one of the transition team leaders for the summit, is on every rumor list for the assistant agriculture secretary post. Also on that short list is Jim Cubie, chief counsel for the Senate Agriculture Committee.

THE OREGONIAN, TUESDAY

1-26-93

Tips asked on summit for forests

By KATHIE DURBIN

of The Oregonian staff

President Clinton's forest summit team is getting advice aplenty on how to organize a meeting to solve the Northwest forest impasse.

The team has blanketed Oregon, Washington and Northern California with 1,500 letters requesting advice on summit logistics. Clinton promised during his campaign to hold such a summit and repeated the promise after his election.

Letters went out Jan. 9 from the Office of the Presidential Transition to state officials, legislators, county commissioners, environmental groups, university officials, labor unions, forest products companies, Indian tribes and fish protection groups, among others. Responses were due by Friday, but a team spokesman said some responses still were being received Monday.

"We tried to hit the broadest range," said Roger Goldblatt, a member of the forest summit team. "We're getting a good response."

Goldblatt said the team sought advice on process only and did not ask for recommendations on how to solve the region's timber conflict.

Timber industry support groups are urging Clinton to move quickly on setting a summit date, to hold it in the Northwest, and to take a direct role in the proceedings.

The Forest Values Task Force, a newly formed five-state coalition of more than 60 resource extraction groups, called for a summit to be held in the Pacific Northwest "in March or April at the very latest."

The task force said quick action was needed to prevent more job losses in timber communities.

Conservation groups, on the other hand, are calling for extensive information-gathering at the front end of the process to assure that any solution "is based on sound science and not on political expediency."

Pro-timber groups want a broad-based public process with presentations from labor, industry, community leaders and social service providers, with a final decision fashioned in a closed session by President Clinton, the Northwest congressional delegations, governors from affected states and key members of the administration.

The Wilderness Society, on the other hand, has proposed that a special commission gather information on both the science and economics of the timber issue throughout the spring, develop recommendations and refer them to a Cabinet-level committee headed by Vice President Al Gore.

Members of the Northwest delegation have agreed to hold off on introducing new forest protection legislation until after the summit, and all sides say they have high hopes for a resolution of the debate over old-growth forests, northern spotted owls and timber jobs.

"I truly believe there's a tremendous opportunity if everybody moves to the middle in this debate," said Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers.

Clinton team hears rivals in timber fight

Seattle P.I. 1-8-93

By Joel Connelly
P.I. National Correspondent

Bill Clinton's transition team is quietly laying groundwork for the president-elect's highest-profile promise to the Pacific Northwest, a timber summit aimed at solving the six-year stalemate over logging in the region's old-growth forests.

A formal summit is not likely before March, but environmental groups, industry representatives and timber unions already have been asked for recommendations

about planning, preliminaries and who should be at the table.

Clinton is stepping into a political logjam over how many old trees to cut. But the prolonged, inconclusive fight over Northwest national forests may give the president room to play broker without getting shot at by both sides. Lumbermen and environmentalists are saying it's time to give peace a chance.

"Our people are hurting," said R. Denny Scott of the United

See **TIMBER**, Page A13

Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Friday, January 8, 1993 **A13**

Timber: Team working on a report

From Page 1

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. "The volume of timber under contract, stuff that can be cut and moved into mills, will be completely exhausted within a couple of months. We need some solution to resolve the gridlock."

Environmentalists also "seem ready for a comprehensive solution. 'It's in the air that this is going to be settled,'" said Brock Evans, vice president of the National Audubon Society.

Two transition officials are preparing a report on the old growth/spotted owl controversy that will be ready when Clinton takes office.

"They're in the midst of listening to everyone," said Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Wash., who talked yesterday with the transition team. Dicks' district includes timber towns.

The timber summit isn't just a promise to one region of the country. Dicks calls it "an important early test of the Democratic Party's ability to govern."

Clinton's administration will face a tricky task of satisfying two Democratic constituencies with competing interests.

Environmentalists want to preserve remaining old-growth trees in Northwest national forests. Timber unions have depended on the trees to sustain thousands of jobs. Both groups backed Clinton in the 1992 election.

"It's pretty high-stakes stuff," said Gus Kuehne, president of Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers. "They have a lot to lose. I hope they don't take us lightly."

Timber employment in Washington has dropped by 6,500 jobs since 1989; more will be lost as existing timber sales are exhausted. Federal injunctions have blocked the U.S. Forest Service from selling timber in areas occupied by the northern spotted owl,

a threatened species that makes its home in old-growth forests.

According to an American Forestry Association study, owl protection could cost between 20,000 and 34,000 jobs this decade in Washington, Oregon and northern California.

At this point, "we're not into policy decisions so much as getting ideas from people," said Stephanie Solien, a leader in Clinton's intergovernmental relations task force.

One early question for the Clinton administration is: What role will Vice President-elect Al Gore play in the summit?

He is an outspoken environmentalist. In his best-selling 1992 book, "Earth in the Balance," Gore wrote about the Northwest timber battle: "The issue has been billed as a conflict between jobs and the environment. But if the remaining 10 percent of old-growth forest is logged out, as the timber industry prefers, the jobs will be lost anyway."

The idea of Gore as a conveyor of the summit gives lumbermen nightmares. "It would be like Ronald Reagan sending James Watt to deal with the environmentalists," Kuehne said.

Several upcoming Clinton appointments, notably assistant secretaries in the Agriculture and Interior departments, will influence the forestry summit.

Transition sources identify James Cubie, chief counsel to the Senate Agriculture Committee, as a leading candidate for assistant agriculture secretary overseeing the Forest Service.

A pair of Democratic congressmen defeated in November's election — Jim Jontz of Indiana and Peter Kostmayer of Pennsylvania — are seeking environmental jobs in the administration. Both have proposed designating millions of acres of federal land off-limits to loggers.

Industry and union officials

view Jontz and Kostmayer as "polarizers," said Scott of the carpenters union. Several Northwest lawmakers have privately voiced similar views to the Clinton transition team.

The forest fight is one that the Bush administration and the Northwest's congressional delegation have failed to resolve.

It has been a tradition that Northwest lawmakers go behind closed doors to solve regional controversies, but it hasn't worked on this issue.

"They've spent five years in the closet and haven't found any clothes," said Bill Arthur, the Sierra Club's Northwest field representative.

Lawmakers, lumbermen and environmentalists say Clinton must break the logjam. "My gut instinct is that the administration will have to listen to everyone, and then come up with its own solution," Dicks said.

Any administration plan must, however, pass muster not only in the Northwest but across the country. Environmental groups have made the timber battle a national issue. They boast such powerful allies as Sen. Patrick Leahy, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and Rep. George Miller, chairman of the Natural Resources Committee.

"We decided that the best way to reach the Northwest on this issue was to march across the country," Evans said. "All parties must be involved in solving it, not just the Northwest."

The new administration must also steel itself against protests from more-radical environmentalists if it allows even some logging of the Northwest's oldest trees.

"The environmental movement may turn the term 'sellout' on its own leadership," said Rep. Al Swift, D-Wash. "It's a dangerous word, one that tends to make the art of the possible impossible."

Clinton is determined, ^{p 2 of 2} Fed's will speak with one voice

ABERDEEN, Grays Harbor County — President-elect Clinton aims to keep a campaign promise of exceptional impact on the Northwest. It's one he made at a "just folks" meeting with timber workers in Eugene, Ore., in September, now reaffirmed by his actions.

Tom Tuckman and Jim Lyons, congressional staffers, were named by Clinton to organize a Northwest "timber summit," a presidential effort to break the impasse over logging in our national forests. The time, probably late Spring, and place, are yet to be set.

I can't think of anything comparable since President-elect Eisenhower said "I will go to Korea," and did. But that was far. This is a regional rats' nest of intractable legal, ideological, and economic problems with a lead-end result, social distress.

If we lift our eyes to problems across the Cascades, and beyond, it's plain to see this is not the only problem confronting the new president. To others in this country, it may pale compared with troops in Somalia, potential chaos in Russia, a crisis in health care. It is, in fact, one part



Shelby Scates

Analysis

of a larger domestic problem, the economy.

Yet, he's committed. I asked a source close to the transition why. Clinton would not be the first politician to renege on a campaign promise.

"He looked at this situation and saw five different agencies giving six solutions to the timber tangle," said the source. "He was determined to do something, to have his administration speak with one voice."

The summit could be as critical to the future of our region as anything since the federal government decided to build the Grand Coulee Dam. The operative word in this paragraph of optimism is "could."

It could also be a fiasco, high hopes dashed by the reality of irreconcilable differences between those who would cut the forests and those who would drastically limit or halt the cuts.

The Northwest has come to abound with powerful, even passionate, lobbies on both sides of the timber issue; make that all sides, since there are controversies within conflicts. The upshot is deadlock.

A few numbers: Not very long ago the timber cut from Washington's public lands ran up to 400 million board feet (mbf) a year. For timber processed in this

country, instead of being shipped raw overseas, that meant the creation of 8,000 jobs, boom-time for the Northwest.

Last year the cut was 25 mbf, a result of the impasse, court orders to preserve the spotted owl and the marlet, conflicts between forest management bureaucracies, or wildcat lawsuits to stop specific timber sales. In this county unemployment runs about 22 percent. In the past four years 4,000 timber jobs have vanished.

Mike Draper and members of his union, Lumber Production and Industrial Workers, brought this

economic blight to the attention of Clinton during the candidate's stop in Eugene. He made firm an earlier campaign promise of a summit.

"There were some interesting negotiations with Clinton's staff afterwards," Draper said. "But he agreed to create a vehicle to break the gridlock and get this thing out of the courts."

As it has shaped up subsequently, these issues seem destined for the summit negotiations:

- Whether to cut or leave standing old growth timber in the federal forests; whether to cut any trees from the public land and, if so, by how much.

- Reforestation and how to do it: enhancement of fish runs by improving the forest habitat.

- Economic diversification of rural timber communities such as Grays Harbor; job training for unemployed timber workers.

A survey of interested parties in the wake of Clinton's summit decision makes apparent there will always be a Northwest timber industry, but it will never return to its peak of the mid-1980s. Draper figures there'll be a net loss of timber jobs even given the best results of the summit.

What's sought from the summit is stability, an end to the conflicts. To move this emotional conflict out of the courts means congressional legislation of the sort, so far, incapable of attracting a majority of votes.

"The best hope from the summit," says Jack De Yonge of Gov.-elect Mike Lowry's transition team, "is that all of the major players sign on to an agreement, or at least resign themselves to it. Otherwise we're in for a very hard, maybe futile, fight in Congress."

REP. JIM McDERMOTT, D-Seattle, thinks a consensus at the summit would, indeed, pave the way for legislation. He's especially pleased at Clinton's selection of Tuckman and Lyons, timber experts, to organize the conference.

"Predictability of the timber cut is critical," said Leroy Tipton of the Grays Harbor Chamber of Commerce. "Banks and businesses can't plan without knowing what the cut will be. Lack of predictability is as much of a problem now as lack of (timber) supply."

De Yonge, a former Post-Intelligencer columnist, Lowry, Clinton, Vice President-elect Gore, the state land commissioner and five freshmen Northwest members of Congress, are new players in this aging conflict, a prime reason for summit optimism.

They bring a new dimension to the arguments, the once (and sometimes still) dreaded thought of economic life after timber. There is a psychological as well as institutional barrier to breaking the deadlock.

The mind set is best expressed by Werner Mayr, a wonderful logger-manufacturer, whose firm, Mayr

The timber summit could be as critical to the future of our region as anything since the federal government decided to build the Grand Coulee Dam.

Brothers, went bankrupt in the early 1980s, bounced back to pay its debts, resume business and now employees 200 workers — thanks, he says, to the ban on raw log exports from public lands.

Diversify the Grays Harbor economy? Attract new industries with its clean air, marvelous recreation sites and low real estate prices? Mayr thinks not:

"Would you build a computer factory here? I don't think so. The climate is too harsh and we're at the end of the line in transportation. No, we have a timber economy or else our people go on welfare or go someplace else to live — but there are only so many jobs in Seattle."

Mayr has no time for those who would refuse to cut trees in order to make room for further forest growth. He's equally quick to rebuke the export of raw logs and the recent "speed-up" of timber cuts.

"The speeded up cut (in Washington's national forests) jumped up about one-third more than it should have been," he said. "That stirred the pot. It got people, not just environmentalists stirred up

I could finish his sentence. Lawsuits followed public outrage at the sight of vast forest clear-cuts, to be trailed shortly by the current impasse.

"I don't agree with Werner," says Leroy Tipton, an obvious admirer, the local Chamber's industrial development director. "We can diversify this economy. The climate is wet, but not harsh. We have a rail line and a four-lane highway connecting us with the interior and the only deep draft port on the state's coast."

There is, alas, a surplus labor force. What's lacking here is a good coastal highway to lure tourists and existing plant structures to lure new manufacturers. Old sawmills won't fill the bill.

Mike Draper reports Bill Clinton regards the \$100 million tax break given big-time raw log exporters as "absurd," and that the new president is interested in reverting this money back into timber communities for job re-training, reforestation and industry-luring tax incentives.

They'd welcome the shift in our national economic policy down. Such a recommendation to the Congress is a good bet to emerge from timber summit.

"People here have never seen any employment options," said Tipton. "They've only seen employment in timber or leave for the city. The timber mind set would change, given other opportunities."

Any notion that consensus will come easily this extraordinary conference is as credible as the sky. I mean they haven't even decided the shape of the conference table, or the names, ranks of participants. Some would have only officials at the table. No way, says Jean Dur of the Wilderness Society.

Given the stalemate of which our elected are a part, surely the summit must open up players.

Any resemblance between this proposed conference and Cold War summitry is strictly real. Getting a resolution on the use of our forests and the wherewithal to pay for economic change is akin to U.S.-Soviet negotiations on arms reductions.

Accordingly, the meeting probably won't place until late Spring, time to allow expert advocates to prepare conditional agreements on conflicts.

IF IT WORKS, the summit will present with enabling legislation. Its passage would process initiated by Clinton in Eugene to the economic future of our region.

If it doesn't work we have the status quo economic malaise and social misery. Bill Clinton may wish he had broken this campaign promise.

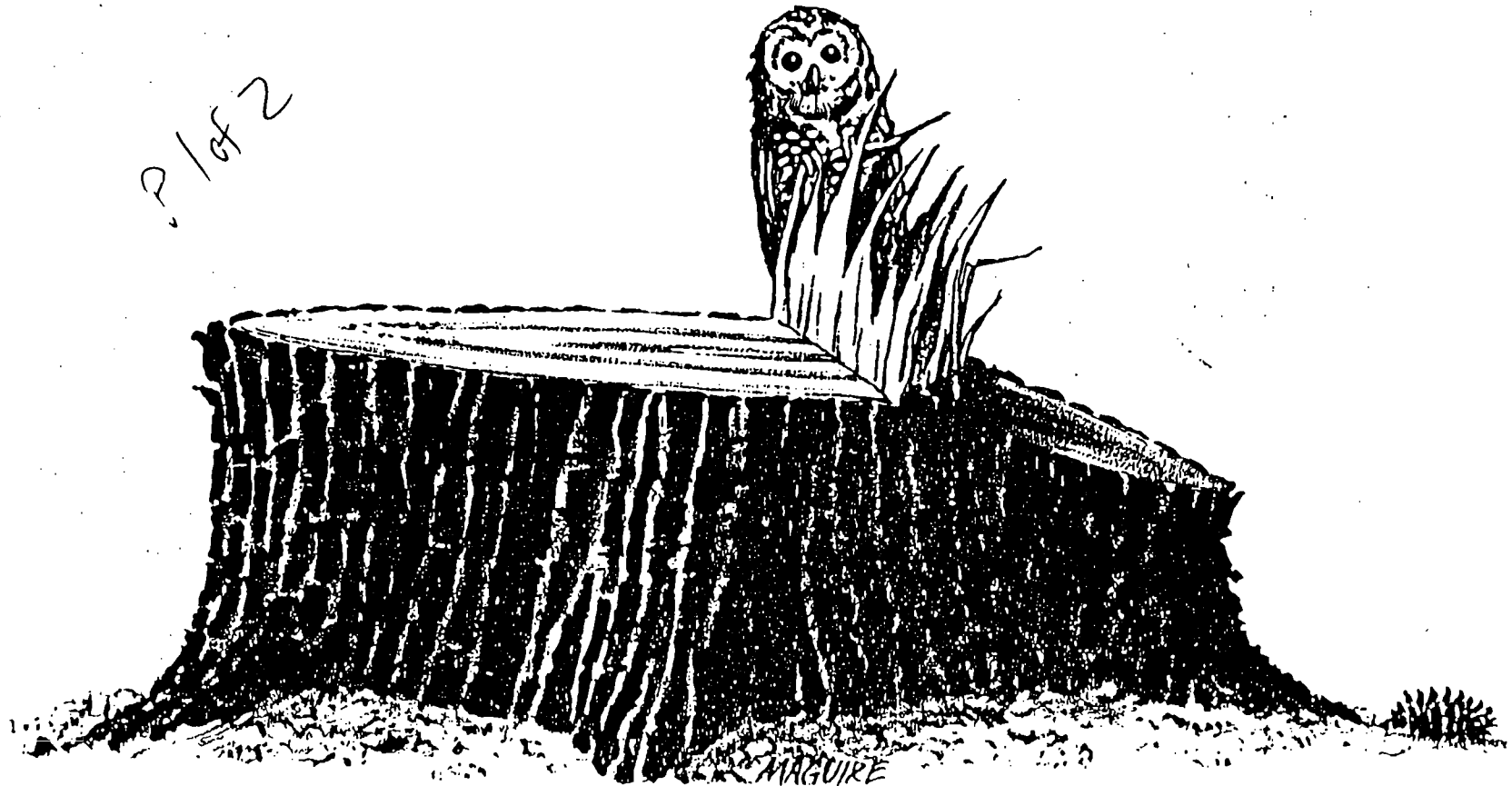
Seattle Post-Intelligencer

P-I Focus

A HEARST NEWSPAPER

Editorials, Op Ed D2-D3
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TIMBER SUMMIT



the planning team announced by the president-elect, paving the way for an early summit solution.

"We remain hopeful that the Clinton administration's summit will not only be a major accomplishment during the president's first 100 days, but that it will also once and for all end the legal nightmare in the region."

#



TO: KATHLEEN MCGINTY
 FROM: MARK REY 2 PAGES
 American Forest Resource Alliance

NEWS RELEASE

December 18, 1992

RELEASE: Immediate
 Contact: Kevin Brett
 503-222-7456
 Barry Polsky
 202-463-2467

The following statement was issued by Mark Rey, AFRA executive director, in response to President-elect Bill Clinton's recommitment to holding a forestry summit to find a legislative solution to the forest crisis of the Pacific Northwest and Northern California:

"President-elect Bill Clinton's recommitment to holding an early summit transforms the high-level meeting from a mere campaign pledge to a key initiative for the Clinton Administration.

"We applaud this development because it makes the resolution of the Pacific Northwest-Northern California forest crisis, a high administration priority.

"The upcoming summit is 100 percent consistent with other administration efforts to remedy the structural deficiencies, plaguing the overall national economy.

"The crippling injunctions against the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management forest management programs in California, Oregon and Washington are direct contributors to the recessionary climate in these states.

"To many in the region, the upcoming summit is seen as the equivalent of Operation Restore Hope II, since it potentially could provide a road map out the legal quagmire that bedevils forest families, rural communities, schools and counties.

"We pledge to make a good faith and sincere effort to assist

"Representatives from the WCIW; the International Woodworkers of America, U.S.; the United Paperworkers International Union; the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers; and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union recently met in Albany, Oregon and agreed upon the following suggestions:

- 1) The northwest congressional delegation should support the proposed summit as a bipartisan means of resolving the ongoing forest management crisis;
- 2) The summit should be held as soon as possible once the new administration takes office;
- 3) The outcome of the summit should include principles that will maintain the economy of the region; maintain community stability; provide for a sustainable and reasonable supply of timber for production; and maintain a reasonable level of jobs while still providing adequate protection for forest ecosystems;
- 4) All parties, including the pacific northwest congressional delegation, should support and be bound by the outcome of the summit;
- 5) The northwest congressional delegation, and other interested members of Congress, should refrain from introducing legislation concerning federal forest management pending the outcome of the summit -- the summit should serve to develop legislation.
- 6) All interested parties should be given an opportunity to provide input to the timber summit participants who should include representatives from the new administration, the pacific northwest congressional delegation and the governors of the affected states;
- 7) The state legislatures of Oregon and Washington should express their support for the suggestions listed above.

"By recommitting to the forest summit, President-elect Clinton has provided a framework to resolve the forest management crisis. We present these suggestions today in a good faith effort to begin to put some walls on that frame and bring us a few steps closer to constructing a full house that we hope will contain a balanced solution to this crisis.

"Organized labor, as represented by the unions participating in the Albany meeting, stands ready to assist with the development of the summit. But we strongly believe all interested parties, including labor, should be prepared to offer their ideas to summit representatives and then allow our elected officials to develop a balanced resolution to the forest management crisis."

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WESTERN COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 18, 1992

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST LABOR LEADER PRAISES CLINTON'S MOVE TO CONVENE FOREST SUMMIT

**Invites Vice President-elect Gore To Visit Timber Community,
Meet With Timber Workers**

(Portland, OR) -- Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers (WCIW), today released the following statement regarding President-elect Bill Clinton's announcement restating his commitment to convene a Pacific Northwest Forest Summit to resolve the region's ongoing forest management crisis:

"On behalf of the 30,000 members of the WCIW and forest products workers throughout the region, we thank President-elect Clinton for giving thousands of forest products workers, our families and our communities something we might otherwise forego this holiday season -- hope.

"Today's statement shows that Governor Clinton's pledge to convene the summit has now become a high policy priority of President-elect Clinton's administration.

"If Vice President-elect Gore is going to oversee the transition regarding the forest summit -- as indicated by Mr. Stephanopoulos -- we invite him to visit a timber community in our region and meet with our members and their families. We believe this visit would provide essential insight for the Vice President-elect to deal even handedly with the summit and show him a side of the federal forest management debate he has never seen. Governor Clinton accepted a similar invitation we extended during the campaign and enjoyed an informative exchange with several forest products workers.

"We challenge the Vice President-elect to accept our invitation. During the campaign, he promised to put 'people first.' We hope he will make good on this promise and give us an opportunity to show him the human side of the federal forest management debate.

"We also encourage President-elect Clinton, Vice President-elect Gore and the congressional delegations of Oregon, Washington and Northern California to consider and support a set of recommendations regarding the summit developed by the leaders of five Pacific Northwest labor unions.

-- more --

Oregonian 12-6-92 Toward a timber summit

*All interests needed to produce a forest bill
that can pass and be credible*

One of the items on President-elect Clinton's agenda is his promise of a Northwest timber summit to break the gridlock on how the federal forests in Oregon and Washington ought to be managed.

Some interested parties have even suggested he should hold it before his inauguration. That's not only improbable, it's silly. Unraveling years of controversy over old-growth timber and spotted-owl protection, timber-sale levels and forest-health problems will take considerable preparation on the part of the new administration. And a summit needs the officials charged with making any identified approach work: the secretaries of the interior and agriculture and their subordinates, who haven't even been named yet.

But choosing to wait until he and his administration are in office is Clinton's easiest decision on the summit. The real controversy will begin with issues such as how to structure it and whom to invite.

One notion is to limit participation to the folks responsible for securing legislation that would flow from a successful summit — elected officials. Get them in a room, perhaps after hearing the varying views of interest groups, and force them to hammer out a compromise bill.

Washington Gov.-elect Mike Lowry, a former congressman, had a succinct response to that idea when he met with The Oregonian's editorial board the other day: It won't work. If it were that easy to resolve the manifest issues, he said, Congress already would have done it.

Lowry believes the summit could work if Clinton invites participation by all the constituencies of the federal forests. He didn't list them, but they obviously include the timber

industry and labor, environmental groups, recreation interests, local governments and, of course, state officials. And the summit needs informed and accurate scientific input to assure that it's dealing with facts, not impressions.

That's a less tidy approach than locking legislators in a room, but a forced bill in which none of the interests feels invested may be doomed at the outset. And even if it passed, it likely would continue to be a lightning rod for controversy.

Could all these interest groups even reach some agreement among themselves? Certainly not all of them and probably not many of them on every issue. But perhaps enough people could agree on enough points to set the direction for a policy that could gain the sufficient support to be enacted and implemented.

High administration interest in forging a compromise will help. So, too, will the recognition by participants that this process can actually achieve something. Careful preparation would mean a lot; in diplomacy, the most useful summits are those where the biggest sticking points have been worked out in advance.

Also boosting a summit's prospects is that a lot of the groundwork has been done by the professionals in the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in preparing recent management plans and plan amendments. Really, when all the posturing is done, boundaries of credible forest policy are pretty apparent.

It will be a while before Clinton gets to this regional issue, important as it is. It will be worth waiting a while longer if the new administration invests the time and thought necessary to make the summit pay off. But not too long, either.

In addition to the publisher, editor and editorial page editor, members of The Oregonian Editorial Board are Associate Editors Larry Hilderbrand, Wayne Thompson, Phil Cogswell, David Sarasohn, David Reinhard, Lora Cuykendall, Dick Thomas and Nanine Alexander. The editorial cartoonist is Jack Ohman.

Gore should run timber summit

Among the myriad promises Bill Clinton scattered along the campaign trail was the promise to conduct a "forest summit" on the wood-products and environmental issues in the Pacific Northwest. The new president can confirm his commitment to resolving those issues by sending the best person to lead the summit: Vice President-elect Al Gore.

Gore's high position in the new administration and his outspoken record on the environment make him uniquely qualified to be the administration's point man on the summit — if the administration is really interested in resolving the conflicts here.

Loggers, timber companies, environmentalists, fisheries, exporters, mills — we all face an uncertain future for the forests that have so long sustained the region.

Change — broad and deep — is inevitable. The past two Republican administrations have responded by trying to delay the inevitable. One would hope that the new administration will display not only concern for the environment and the economy but compassion for displaced workers, their families and the communities in which they have long formed the bedrock.

The problems besieging the timber and forest-products industries are complicated and, in turn, have bred divisions that are wide and

passionate. Little if any progress toward resolution has been made. But missing has been strong leadership from the nation's president, not to mention the vision to see the long-term issues and the determination to search for innovative solutions. The prospects for that leadership and vision emerging from the Clinton White House are excellent, especially under the personal imprimatur of Al Gore.

Democratic Rep. Norm Dicks cut to the heart of the matter. "The most important thing," he said, "is to structure this so it's not just a lot of rhetoric. It's got to be set up so something actually gets done."

One thing that must get done is a clear-cut plan for a federal program to support, retrain and re-employ timber workers displaced because of timber policy decisions arrived at through the summit process.

Key to that will be the sincere willingness to cooperate and compromise by all parties involved. That may perhaps be the most difficult for the environmental community, often of late rent by ideological fissures.

Stalemate and stonewalling are not — and never were — the answer to the region's timber issues. We trust the incoming Clinton-Gore administration will have the vision and conviction to compel the quest for other answers.

Timber summit expected to be held in February

Seattle P.I. 11-30-92

President-elect Bill Clinton's promised timber summit to seek a solution to the northern spotted owl crisis will not be held before he is inaugurated and most likely will convene in February, says a congressional timber expert who has been in touch with Clinton transition team members.

The meeting is expected to include representatives from the timber industry, labor, environmental groups and the Pacific Northwest congressional delegation.

Where the meeting will be held is still up in the air. But if it takes place in the Northwest, it is likely to be in Washington state, rather than Oregon, the timber expert said.

The reason: Oregon's two Republican senators have lost considerable clout. They no longer can claim to speak for a Republican administration, and each has been tainted with scandal — Mark Hatfield for financial improprieties and Bob Packwood for alleged sexual harassment of office staff.

"We're in the driver's seat," said the timber expert, a Democrat, who spoke on condition he not be identified.

— Christopher Hanson

POTOMAC WATCH

Our weekly review
of people & issues
in Washington, D.C.

Anacortes mill destroyed

Seattle P.I. 11-30-92

Fire destroyed an Anacortes lumber mill yesterday morning that had recently shut down, authorities said.

The fire broke out shortly after 2 a.m. at Custom Plywood at 35th Street and V Avenue, officials said.

No one was injured. The cause of the fire is under investigation, officials added.

"The mill is a total loss," Anacortes fire Capt. Iver Johnson said. He said the blaze spread

rapidly and threw embers into the air.

Authorities evacuated people from homes near the mill, but no other buildings caught fire, Johnson said.

Electrical power to Anacortes and most of the San Juan Islands was shut down temporarily when the blaze threatened power lines.

The blaze was declared under control at 6:30 a.m., but Johnson said that spot fires could continue to burn for days.

Seattle P.I. Briefs

11-30-92

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Packwood probe may be expedited

Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole said yesterday an Ethics Committee investigation of Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., should begin quickly, perhaps this year before the next Congress convenes.

Sen. Warren Rudman, R-N.H., a member of the Senate Ethics Committee, also wouldn't rule out an investigation before the next Congress meets.

Packwood, who won re-election Nov. 3, is entering a clinic for treatment of alcohol-related problems, according to two of the senator's friends quoted by the Sunday Oregonian newspaper. Packwood on Friday requested an ethics probe.

Ten women have accused the senator of uninvited and unwanted sexual advances.

Anger and questions over layoffs

P-I 11-17-92

By Neil Modle
P-I Reporter

HOQUIAM — The economic fears and anger of the people of Grays Harbor spilled out through the mouths of their young people yesterday at an unusual meeting with five prominent politicians.

Gov. Booth Gardner and Gov.-elect Mike Lowry led the delegation of elected officials to Hoquiam and Aberdeen to express their concern about last week's permanent closure of a 628-employee pulp and paper complex at Hoquiam. It was operated by ITT Rayonier and International Paper Co.

It was 13 days after the general election, but it was a display of combined political horsepower rarely seen in a small community after the end of politi-

Hoquiam students quiz state politicians after closure of mill

cal campaign season.

At an assembly at Hoquiam High School, students lobbed volleys of frequently pointed, sometimes hostile questions and comments at the five Democrats — Gardner, Lowry, U.S. Sen.-elect Patty Murray and the region's two members of Congress, Norm Dicks and Jolene Unsoeld — when the young people were invited to give their views of what their hard-pressed community needed.

Don't raise taxes, a couple of students implored Lowry, who in his campaign had refused to rule out the possibility of tax increases to deal with the state's enormous projected budget deficit.

"I don't know anybody who likes

taxes," Lowry replied. But he reiterated that if they're needed to maintain quality education in Grays Harbor, then he won't shy away from them.

"How can you make (Grays Harbor) more appealing so that our parents don't want to move away from here?" asked a youth who said his father is a newly laid-off millworker.

"This is one of the most beautiful areas of the state," replied Murray vaguely, adding that tourism can help to diversify the area's heavily timber-dependent economy.

"Why did it take so long for us to get this kind of attention?" demanded another male student. State officials, Gardner

replied, have been working for a long time on solutions to the economic woes of timber communities.

Another youth observed that Grays Harbor County and city officials are "in a budget crunch right now," facing the prospect of laying off police officers and making other cuts. He asked what the visiting elected officials might do to help. Gardner said he and the others asked ITT Rayonier representatives at a meeting in the governor's office earlier yesterday to devise ways to cushion the revenue loss for local governments.

Gardner said afterward that he was impressed by both the thoughtfulness and the toughness of the students' questions.

"It reflects the mood in the communi-

See **HOQUIAM**, Page B2

Hoquiam: Applause for pledge from Clinton on spotted owl

From Page B1

ty, and the concerns," he said.

The visiting political figures told the students of a variety of efforts they'll pursue to alleviate the community's economic malaise. They said those will include state and federal money to boost tourism and fisheries programs, completing the dredging of Grays Harbor for shipping, other public works programs and retraining of displaced millworkers.

The biggest applause line came from Dicks when he said, "Gov. Clinton has pledged to our delegation that he will hold a summit right here in the North-

west to try to end the spotted owl problem and the marbled murrelet problem" and the logging restrictions imposed to protect the habitat of those imperiled birds.

Conspicuously absent from the all-Democratic delegation was the state's most prominent Republican, Sen. Slade Gorton. Most of the visiting Democratic officials differ sharply with Gorton over his efforts to amend and weaken the Endangered Species Act as a way of alleviating logging curbs. Gorton persuaded President Bush to adopt that stance during a Northwest campaign swing, but Clinton carried Washington — and Grays Harbor County — in the

Nov. 3 election.

Gardner's press secretary, Sheryl Hutchison, said Gorton wasn't deliberately left out of the Grays Harbor trip. She said Gardner proposed the trip and invited Lowry to provide "political continuity," and Unsoeld and Dicks because their districts share Grays Harbor. Hutchison said Murray then asked to go.

"Patty Murray asked to go and Sen. Gorton didn't," Hutchison said.

Besides the student assembly, the group also attended a "unity potluck" supper with community leaders and displaced millworkers. And they made a more

upbeat visit to the Port of Grays Harbor, where officials told them of a variety of new businesses and economic development efforts in the works.

The port's executive director, Clifford Muller, said the projects — which include a cruise-ship passenger terminal, an airport expansion, a marina expansion and several start-up companies — could provide "400-plus" new jobs, or about two-thirds of those lost at the closed pulp and paper plant.

But about half of those prospective new jobs hinge on federal and state appropriations, he said.

Foresters urge Clinton to call a timber summit

■ **Mills running low:** Clinton promised the meeting during a September campaign stop as one means of breaking the logging logjam.

By Carol Bradley
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — President-elect Bill Clinton should convene a forest summit as soon as possible to undo the gridlock over timber harvesting in national forests, spokesmen for industry and labor and a Northwest member of Congress said Thursday.

In a letter to Clinton, Rep. Mike Kopetski, D-Ore., urged the Arkansas governor to expedite a summit before he takes the oath of office Jan. 20.

"Our timber pipeline is perilously close to running dry, putting timber communities and families at risk," Kopetski wrote.

Clinton promised a summit during a September campaign stop in Oregon as one means of breaking

the logjam that has blocked logging in national forests in Oregon, Washington and northern California.

Federal judges have shut down the logging on grounds that the federal government over-harvested the land, violating environmental guidelines.

Since 1989, the Northwest congressional delegation has tried but failed to unite behind legislation aimed at maintaining a sustainable logging program while at the same time protecting the threatened northern spotted owl and other fragile species. But special interest groups were too polarized, lawmakers have said, and the Bush administration refused to take the lead.

The president-elect's commitment to resolving the crisis is likely to be the catalyst for success, spokesmen for the special interests said.

In the Bush administration, "There was tremendous pressure on the agencies to violate their own mandates in order to continue commodity production," said Larry

Tuttle, Oregon regional director for The Wilderness Society.

Summiteers won't have to delay matters gathering the facts, Tuttle said. Maps have been drawn, scientifically based alternatives have been laid out and forest inventories have been completed.

Sigurd Lucassen, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, called on Clinton Thursday to launch the summit within the first 100 days of his administration. At the very least, Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers, is hoping a format can be agreed to before Clinton's term begins.

Mark Rey, executive director of the American Forest Resource Alliance, said he doesn't expect to like the outcome of a summit. But at this point, any solution is better than none, he said.

"I'm enough of a risk-taker, I'd like to see the momentum generated, knowing there's going to be several iterations of (a proposal) as it goes through the process," Rey said.

THE SEATTLE TIMES SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1992

Taxol from test tubes promising

Scientists can grow costly anti-cancer drug

by Richard Cole
Associated Press

MIAMI — The anti-cancer chemical taxol, extracted from the bark of scarce Pacific yew trees, apparently can be produced economically from yew-bark cells grown in a test tube, a scientist said yesterday.

Taxol has been used successfully to fight ovarian and breast cancer and shows promise in fighting lung cancer and melanoma.

But it takes more than 60 pounds of bark from the slow-growing Pacific yew tree to treat a single patient for a year, and many of the trees are found in old-growth forests protected by environmental restrictions.

"The hope is that with a culture system,

you could produce taxol like penicillin," said Michael Shuler, a chemical-engineering professor at Cornell University. "And it's not dependent on the weather, the growing season or the time of the year."

Shuler told the American Institute of Chemical Engineers meeting in Miami Beach his project at Cornell is growing yew cells in various ways. The most successful appears to be a chemical broth.

"We have at least one cell line that we work with that will excrete taxol," he said after presenting his findings.

The production levels are still not economical, but researchers have several promising paths they believe will grow more taxol.

"We're talking years," he cautioned.

"Probably a three- to five-year period for the possibility of commercial field production."

He said that of all the public studies aimed at mass-producing taxol, Cornell's is the most advanced.

The research is funded by the National Cancer Institute in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and several companies, said Shuler. The institute has called taxol the best anti-cancer agent in the last 15 years.

No one has been able to synthesize taxol. Officials of Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., producer of taxol, said in June they had contracted with an Italian company to derive taxol from needles and twigs of some more plentiful yew species in Europe and Asia.

Both sides of forest war seek truce from Clinton

□ Election roundup: Page 1A

The Associated Press

PORTLAND — Environmentalists and timber interests are looking forward to getting out of the courtroom and into the conference room to find peace in the Northwest's timber wars, now that Bill Clinton has been elected president.

The Oregon Lands Coalition, a grassroots timber support group that backed President Bush, expressed hope that Clinton would deliver promptly on his promise for a timber summit to set a dependable log supply.

"We need a consensus builder to break the gridlock that has thrown so many lives into chaos," said coalition chairman Charlie Janz, a timber broker from Springfield.

Mark Rey of the American Forest Resource Alliance said that organized labor and the timber industry were warily committed to working out a solution with Clinton.

"Tens of thousands of residents of timber-dependent communities remain fearful of the extreme philosophy already being articulated by environmental groups, who myopically claim that Tuesday's vote represents a referendum favoring their political objectives regardless of the human costs," Rey said.

Environmentalists predicted that the Clinton administration would take a more reasoned approach to forest management and stop pushing federal agencies to violate environmental laws.

"The result of this year's presidential election marks the end of 12 years of government-sanctioned hostility to environmental protection and wise stewardship of America's public lands," said George Frampton Jr., the president of The Wilderness Society.

Andy Kerr, the conservation director for the Oregon Natural Resources Council, said, "George Bush, for geopolitical reasons, didn't want to sell any less timber, and as a result, they are not going to cut any timber for a while. The Clinton-Gore administration is more likely to obey the laws of the land."

Federal court injunctions have stopped the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management

from logging in spotted owl habitat until they come up with plans to protect the threatened species. The resulting log shortage has threatened the jobs of thousands of loggers and mill workers.

Bush supported the timber industry in advocating weaker environmental laws, saying the nation would be "up to its neck in spotted owls" and short on jobs under Clinton.

Under Bush, legislative proposals to break the Northwest timber gridlock went nowhere the past two years. Attempts by Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., to weaken the Endangered Species Act failed.

Clinton proposed a timber summit to find a solution that was good for both the economy and the environment, suggesting education and training to help timber workers whose mills closed. Clinton's running mate, Tennessee Sen. Al Gore, is an unabashed environmentalist.



Peter DeFazio

Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., said Clinton had assured him he would be personally involved in a summit that would produce a legislative package considering old-growth protection, forest management practices, alternate logging techniques and a sustainable level of harvest.

DeFazio said he didn't know whether Clinton might replace Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson, but the BLM director and the assistant secretary of agriculture over the Forest Service were certain to change.

Having allies instead of enemies in those positions should help reach a solution, DeFazio said.

Jim Geisinger, the president of the Northwest Forestry Association in Portland, Ore., said he hoped that Clinton and a Democrat-controlled Congress would work together on the timber issue.

"President-elect Clinton has always had a good working relationship with the forest products industry in Arkansas, and we look forward to continuing that relationship," he said.

Andy Stahl, a forester for the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, said timber interests would have to accept two things: no limitations on people's rights to sue the government, and discussion of enlarging economic opportunities.

Forest opponents hope new administration can end conflict

Timber
Interests and
environmentalists believe a
Democratic
president and
Congress might
break the
gridlock

Oregonian 11-5-92
From staff and wire reports

Timber Interests and environmentalists seldom see eye to eye on anything.

But Wednesday they agreed that Bill Clinton in the White House should help to break through gridlock over federal forest management.

"With a Democratic administration and a Democratic Congress, the finger-pointing and assessment of blame will stop," said Jim Gelsinger, president of Northwest Forestry Association, which represents timber companies. "We hope Congress and the

administration will work together, instead of against one another, in crafting a legislative solution to the debate over Northwest forest management."

The Oregon Lands Coalition, a grass-roots timber support group, reminded Clinton of his pledge for a summit meeting to build a consensus for dependable log supplies.

Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers, a timber union, said a preliminary meeting to set rules for the summit may be held in December.

Labor and industry want legis-

lation by next summer to restore some federal timber sales. Federal court injunctions have stopped the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management from selling timber in spotted owl habitat until they finish plans to protect the bird, a threatened species. Thousands of timber jobs also are at stake.

Andy Kerr, conservation director for Oregon Natural Resources Council, said Clinton understands "it's not a choice between timber jobs and the environment, but that we can have both." Also, Kerr noted, a Clinton administration is more likely to obey

environmental laws and avoid the court battles.

Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., said Clinton wants a summit that produces a legislative package including old-growth protection, forest management practices, various logging techniques, and a sustainable harvest.

DeFazio said he didn't know whether Clinton will oust F. Dale Robertson as Forest Service chief, but the BLM national director and the assistant secretary of agriculture over the Forest Service will be replaced. Forest Service chiefs usually have been retained by new administrations.

Timber interests seek Clinton's help

By KATHIE DURBIN
of The Oregonian staff

ANALYSIS

Bill Clinton's victory wasn't 20 hours old before protagonists in the Northwest forest conflict began wooing the president-elect.

On Wednesday, the pro-timber Oregon Lands Coalition asked Clinton to make the Northwest's old-growth forest conflict a top priority by deciding before Christmas on a time, a place and a list of players for a forest summit.

Clinton had promised Northwest timber workers during his campaign that he would hold such a summit within the first 100 days of his administration.

"We're asking Mr. Clinton to give the forest families a sign that he will work for consensus and balance by quickly prioritizing his forest summit," said coalition chairman Charlie Janz.

But environmentalists say they're more concerned about getting a wide-ranging discussion of the Northwest's economic transition than a quickly arranged meeting.

"I think they should give Clinton more than a day to get his feet on the ground and decide who his political appointees are going to be, who the key policy-makers for our federal forests will be," said Rick Brown of the National Wildlife Federation.

"We first have to have a president, then we have to have an assistant secretary of agriculture, someone who is going to play point on forest issues," agreed Andy Stahl, forester for the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund in Seattle.

"Because two federal departments (Interior and Agriculture) are involved, it almost argues for a forest 'czar,' someone to speak directly for the president so you don't get mixed signals and you aren't speaking for the agencies," Stahl added. "It's the agencies that have been creating all these problems over the past 10 years."

Earlier this year most members of the Northwest congressional delegation wrote to Bush with a similar request but got no direct response.

Stahl said the discussion must move beyond "who gets to cut the last tree or save the last tree" to issues of forest rehabilitation and sustainable logging on private and second-growth public land.

Andy Kerr, conservation director for the Oregon Natural Resources Council, said fishing and recreation interests as well as the timber industry should be at the table.

"Timber supply is one of the issues, but it isn't the only issue," Kerr said. "We want a summit that's comprehensive, that brings in all

“
I think they should give Clinton more than a day to get his feet on the ground and decide who his political appointees are going to be, who the key policy-makers for our federal forests will be.
”

Rick Brown,
National Wildlife Federation

the players, all the issues."

Kerr said environmentalists don't need a quick resolution of the forest conflict as much as the timber industry does because they've prevailed in the courts to block most old-growth timber sales.

Nevertheless, he said he'd like to see a resolution before the Endangered Species Act comes up for reauthorization next year. "I think it will help with the Endangered Species Act if this particularly troublesome issue in the Northwest is resolved," Kerr said.

Clinton will give a hoot about owl dispute

Seattle Post-Int. 10-26-92

Mindy Cameron
Times editorial page editor

ON the same day that Bill Clinton visited Seattle, the U.S. Forest Service announced it was about to release its latest attempt at a spotted owl recovery plan. Maybe this one will pass muster with a persnickety federal judge.



So far the Forest Service has failed to persuade District Court Judge William Dwyer that the government has met the requirements of the Endangered Species Act. The act calls for a science-based plan to aid the recovery of a species threatened with extinction. The spotted owl was determined to be such a species more than two years ago.

The announcement, coming just two weeks before the presidential election, was an odd reminder that government keeps churning, even as political rhetoric swirls around the very activities in which the bureaucracy is engaged.

That obscure notice raises a far more interesting question than "will this plan finally get the job done?" Now that it seems increasingly likely Bill Clinton will be elected president, the more intriguing question is how would a President Clinton change course on the spotted owl vs. timber jobs issue and would it work?

Clinton said on an earlier visit to the Northwest one of the first things he would do as president would be to convene a regional timber summit.

Big deal, say the skeptics. It's just another meeting, not a solution.

Bruce Babbitt is not a skeptic. It can work, he said. The Northwest timber dispute "is made for Bill Clinton."

Bruce Babbitt was elected governor of Arizona the same year Clinton became governor of Arkansas. He remembers being impressed by the charisma of Clinton even back in 1978, when he was the youngest governor in the country.

Babbitt is the flip side of charisma. Four

years ago, he entered the Democratic presidential primary. He was the Paul Tsongas of 1988, long on wit and common sense, but short on that intangible personal quality called charisma. Today he is an environmental lawyer in Phoenix and president of the League of Conservation Voters.

It was the latter job that brought him to Seattle on behalf of Congressional candidates backed by the League.

The League of Conservation Voters describes itself as the nonpartisan arm of the environmental movement. It is best known for its scorecard of legislators' votes on environmental issues.

At first the League had no intention of getting involved in the presidential campaign. That changed this spring when "Bush marched away from the environment and Clinton moved toward it," Babbitt said.

Although no one, including Clinton, touts his environmental record in Arkansas (he emphasized job creation over environmental protection), Babbitt believes Clinton's commitment to national environmental

issues is genuine and realistic.

That commitment, coupled with what Babbitt called Clinton's "endless appetite for resolving disputes through negotiation," makes the controversy over Northwest forests an ideal challenge for a Clinton administration.

"It's a negotiator's paradise," said Babbitt.

And, he added, Clinton ought to waste no time getting started. "A new president has one year to do things that really matter," he said.

Babbitt's list of "things that really matter" includes a North American Free Trade Agreement that addresses environmental concerns, U.S. leadership in global environmental issues, including signing the biodiversity treaty; energy goals that reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

Add the Northwest timber summit to that list.

Here's Babbitt's formula for success. Bring together the new secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, which oversees the Forest Service, and the head of the Environmental Protection Agency. Let all voices be heard in a wide-open process. Stop using science as a sword. Instead embark on a search for scientific consensus. The new president should maintain a visible leadership role in the process. Set a deadline and commit to reaching a conclusion.

It's not power politics as usual. It might even

require members of Northwest Congressional delegation to follow the inelegant advice President Bush gave to another noisy, disruptive chorus: Sit down and shut up.

But it just might work. Clinton's promise of change demands that it work. A Northwest timber summit ought to serve as an example of how to govern in the '90s: less talking and more listening, greater attention to solving problems, less to shoring up political

A Northwest timber summit
ought to serve
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to govern in the '90s:
less talking and more listening,
greater attention to solving
problems, less to shoring up
political power bases.

power bases.

It's radical stuff for politicians accustomed to the huffing and puffing of political games and bureaucrats accustomed to the endless churning and shuffling that is the work of government. It's also unsettling to the clever special-interest groups well-practiced in public relations strategies and intricate legal tactics.

The great lesson of this campaign season is that citizens are fed up with all of that. If Clinton means what he says about giving government back to the people he could start right here in the Northwest by letting us talk about our forests while he listens.

■ Mindy Cameron's column appears Sunday on editorial pages of The Times.

Gore derides 'phony choice' of jobs, logs 10-5-92 J. Regier

Speech at UW keys on the economy, an appeal to youth

By Scott Sunde
P-I Reporter

Democratic vice presidential nominee Al Gore pilloried President Bush's environmental record yesterday, saying he has given the nation "a phony choice" between jobs or the environment and has preserved neither.

Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle "stand for inaction to preserve nothing but the status quo. And the status quo means the destruction of jobs and the environment," Gore told three Washington newspaper reporters after addressing a crowd of nearly 10,000 at the University of Washington.



The Bush administration will give a rebuttal today, when Quayle spends five hours in Tacoma raising campaign money and talking to timber workers. He is expected to criticize the "extreme environmentalism" of the Democratic ticket.

The charge of extremism is frequently lobbed at Gore, who felt so strongly about environmental issues that he wrote a book on the subject. But the man who seems to want to be the environmental vice president offered little new for Washington state on timber issues yesterday.

He followed the party line set down in Eugene, Ore., two weeks ago by Bill Clinton, his presidential running mate. Gore called for an end to tax subsidies that encourage log exports and presidential involvement to bring a compromise to the warring timber and environmental camps.

See GORE, Page A4

■ 'Hurting': Bush now acknowledges 'there's a hell of a lot of people hurting.' Page A4



In a Husky sweatshirt, Sen. Al Gore reaches out to press the flesh after his speech yesterday on the Quadrangle at the University of Washington.

MIKE URBAN/P-I

Gore: Standard stump speech

From Page 1

Gore's UW rally ended a two-day swing for the Tennessee senator in a state that seems overwhelmingly in the Clinton column as the Nov. 3 general election approaches. A recent Democratic poll shows the ticket 21 percentage points ahead in the state, with or without Ross Perot in the race.

"We're not taking a state as important as Washington state for granted," Gore said.

There was little discussion of regional issues in either Gore's speech at the sun-dappled Quadrangle at the UW or on Saturday when he spoke on the gray campus of Columbia Basin Community College in Pasco. He stuck to a standard stump speech that pins the recession on the president.

Gore also had more immediate financial concerns: He raised about \$130,000 Saturday night at \$500- and \$2,000-person events in Seattle.

In both campus rallies, Gore called again and again for change, new ideas and a new generation of leadership.

Gore used many of the same lines to bludgeon Bush in both the Tri-Cities and Seattle.

"If George Bush went down to Hollywood to make a movie, he would have to call it 'Honey, I Shrunk the Economy.' And if he made a sequel, he would have to call it 'Honey, I Blew Up the Deficit,'" Gore said at both campus rallies.

He also recited a litany of economic statistics of lost jobs and lost wages.

"Everything that should be up is down, and everything that should down is up. They've got it upside down, and we're going to turn it right-side up," Gore said.

At both college campuses he promoted Clinton's plans to provide qualified students with loans that could be paid back through a payroll deduction after graduation or through national service in a sort of domestic Peace Corps.

Gore did not single out Quayle for any special criticism, but Washington state Democrats, mindful that the vice president would soon be in the state, did.

Jay Pearson, who is running the Clinton campaign in Washington, accused Quayle of hiding from the state's voters by not having

any public events in Tacoma.

"They don't want any person who might question them to show up," Pearson said in an interview.

Gore's campaign aides yesterday circulated news releases that blamed the Bush administration for the loss of shellfish beds and declining salmon runs in Washington state.

Gore continued the criticism when he spoke with reporters after the rally. He castigated Bush for seeming to offer America an alternative between protecting their jobs or the environment.

"The phony choice that Bush keeps pushing doesn't work. It just doesn't work," he said. "Look at what's been happening."

Gore also contended the Bush administration's "hands-off approach" has cost thousands of timber jobs as forests continue to deteriorate. Gore promoted the idea of a timber summit, which Clinton says he will hold if he is elected, to bring together all sides on the timber question.

In his book "Earth in the Balance," Gore writes of his displeasure with logging in old-growth forests. But he was not willing to predict yesterday whether a Clinton administration would allow old-growth logging.

Gore did, however, say he is unhappy with massive timber harvests that "literally destroy the jobs that would be preserved with a balanced approach."

"It's just a question of perspective. Is the object to get as much money in as short a period of time as possible without any concern for where the jobs are going to be 10 years from now or where the environment is going to be 10 years from now? If that's the question, then the Bush-Quayle approach is the answer."

Gore said he opposes log exports and added that an export ban on timber cut from private land is "a sweeping proposal" that must be studied carefully. What he does support is eliminating tax subsidies that encourage logs to be exported instead of being kept in the United States to provide jobs at domestic mills, he said.

In Pasco Saturday, Gore said a Clinton administration was committed to cleaning up the Hanford nuclear reservation and suggested that the facility could become a centerpiece for developing new technologies for cleaning up the environment.

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Bush and Clinton Among the Owls

George Bush and Bill Clinton went toe to toe this week in the Northwest woods over something real — loggers' jobs and spotted owls. We're happy to go into the woods to find out how these two men actually think about a flesh-and-blood issue. What we take away from this encounter is that President Bush's instincts, fitfully, are with the market, and Bill Clinton's strongest instincts run toward a paternalistic government.

The Northwest, of course, is the site of the great battle between loggers' jobs and the effort to protect the spotted owl under the authority of the Endangered Species Act. Judges, environmental groups and various parts of the federal wilderness bureaucracy have decided that the future, and the woods, belong to the owls. It may well be that economics will make the work in the woods disappear someday, but the idea here is that the loggers and their families should depart the animals' "habitat." Call it eco-cleansing.

President Bush said some sensible things about weighing costs and benefits in deciding on species protection. "The balance has simply been lost," he said, and it has. This sounds sensible unless biology is not merely your work but your religion and you regard the premature death of any sub-human life as a moral offense. (Sometimes that isn't even good biology.)

The environmental zealots who subscribe to that religion were quick to respond to the President's idea, saying it would gut the species act and is unthinkable. In most areas of public discussion, this kind of absolutism would be regarded as fringe rhetoric and relegated to the obligatory one paragraph in a news story. But when it comes to The Environment, fundamentalism is now part of the media and political culture.

That is why there has been no reform of the species act, even as federal judges have written biological theory into dictum and cost thousands of people their jobs and many more an opportunity to buy or use property. Mr. Bush used the opportunity of a visit to the economically damaged Northwest to make that point.

Bill Clinton, in the same neck of the woods, wasn't there to talk about species absolutism. Instead Mr. Clinton replayed what has become a core theme of his candidacy, no matter if

the subject is manufacturing, free trade or the environment. What we need, he said, are retraining programs (that somebody is going to have to pay for), and a "summit" of government officials, labor representatives and business to forge a solution to the problems of the Northwest.

We realize there are still people, often found in the business community, who still think these government-business partnerships can solve various problems — from education to health care to logging in the Northwest. Our strong sense, though, is that the number of believers has dwindled the past 25 years as more managers discovered that the turnaround time on decisions by government is just too long. By the time the "summit" acts, the problem has changed. Or the summit's recommendations are so hedged that no real progress is possible.

But Bill Clinton still believes in this stuff. He brings it up constantly. He talks on and on about what "we" are going to do, meaning "we" in government and "you" outside government. Our reading of the current political mood, across a wide spectrum, is that most people don't want a lot of input from "we" in government. They mainly want an economy that creates jobs, just like the economy they had seven or eight years ago.

That said, we'll concede that the Bush administration's record on resource regulation has been something of a puzzle. The President tolerates an EPA administrator who seems to operate contrary to the general bent of policy, even though that appointee's equivocations have appeased virtually no one among his fellow enviros. In that community, about the only vote William Reilly has saved for George Bush is William Reilly's, and we wonder about that. Problems such as the loggers' jobs or nonsensical wetlands enforcement had to boil over before the White House acted.

At least the cost-benefit concept got an airing from the chief executive. It would be reassuring to hear the words "balancing costs and benefits" emerge from Governor Clinton's verbiage, but we're not reassured. The private-sector bent of the Democratic Leadership Council was an early, hopeful sign, but as the campaign wears on, what seems to be emerging is a Democratic candidate whose real love is "we" the government.

Oregonian 9-16-92

Viewing the forests

Bush and Clinton offer different approaches to the Northwest timber issue, but ignore ultimate question

The two views Oregonians got Monday of presidential candidates' wrestling with the federal forest controversy lost focus before either President Bush or Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton got to the clincher: just how much logging and how much owl protection they would accept.

Even so, clear differences emerged in their approaches.

Bush's attack on the Endangered Species Act and call to "make people more important than owls" will appeal to those who see the issue in simple terms of jobs vs. owls. But even they might usefully wonder where the president has been for 3½ years.

Leadership by veto threat seven weeks before the election is a weak substitute for the high-level coordination that has been lacking as various federal agencies have attempted to address problems raised by the spotted owl's listing as a threatened species. As House Speaker Tom Foley noted, the White House has turned aside bipartisan requests by the Northwest congressional delegation for a single administration point-person on the forest issue.

Clinton, meanwhile, nodded to the issue's complexity and repeated his pledge to call a summit of interests to force a compromise. That idea appeals to labor and even had been mentioned within the ranks of industry lobbyists. But it, too, leaves hanging just where the line would be drawn between timber sales and forest preservation.

Between the two approaches, Clin-

ton's is the more embracing even if presidential campaigns are unrealistic places to look for ultimate answers. He recognized the need to get the issue out of court, and he drew a sharp distinction between his support for retraining displaced timber workers and the president's long opposition to any such special attention to them.

Moreover, the Endangered Species Act, which Clinton supports as it stands, is more of a symptom of the federal forest problem in the Northwest than the single cause. The spotted owl's status reflects broader ecological concerns — the fragmentation of forest ecosystems, for instance — and is only one of many arguments for reducing timber harvests from their historic levels.

Indeed, even as Bush rides against this law, the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are heading toward management policies and harvest reductions that address those problems.

Weakening the Endangered Species Act well might lose its luster in the Northwest when attention shifts from owls to much more popular salmon, which also fall under the act's protective umbrella. The act may be the tool that gives protecting salmon added clout in relation to economic activity that has contributed to the jeopardy of various runs. Economic concerns, after all, are the main factor that puts species — whether birds or fish — at risk.

And they're why achieving a proper balance requires high-level attention.

Owls and jobs: Not that simple

Seattle P.I. 9-16-92

The campaign visit by President George Bush to Colville Monday offered overly simplistic solutions to a complex timber supply problem in the Northwest woods.

Bush tried to cast the issue as one of "jobs vs. owls." But this portrayal ignores what really has been happening to jobs and trees.

The facts are that too many trees — and thus too many jobs — have been exported, bypassing local mills. The facts are that too many mills were unable to adapt to modern demands and thus they closed. The facts are that many mills successfully modernized — employing new automated equipment — which meant they employed fewer workers.

The facts are that when the Endangered Species Act finally — and properly — was invoked to end overcutting, there were too many mills caught by surprise, forced to compete for too few logs.

The facts are that for too long, too many trees were cut too fast and with too careless a disregard of the effect on streambeds, water, fish and wildlife. That is what threw the forests — and the economy — out of the healthy "balance" that Bush now says he wants to restore.

The facts are that the reason loggers are not in federal woods cutting what trees might yet be harvestable is that the Forest

Service has yet to comply with a court order to devise a harvest regime that follows the law.

None of this is to suggest that enforcement of the Endangered Species Act will not cause fewer trees to be harvested and fewer jobs in mill towns. And none of it is to suggest that presidential candidates should not bestir themselves to address the painful concerns of people who are out of work. Too little has been done to respond to the needs of the timber towns affected by this controversy.

But we submit that there will be no resolution of the timber crisis in the Pacific Northwest unless everyone involved is willing to accept the economic and ecological facts of the situation as they are and to make a good faith effort to negotiate a solution based on a rational comprehension of these facts.

The people of the Northwest do not want their economic misery used against them as a "wedge issue" to divide them for political purposes. They do want an ecologically sound solution, forest stewardship based on science, not demagoguery.

Certainly, the people of the Pacific Northwest want timber jobs. But they want these jobs — like the trees they depend on — to last forever, not to be here today and gone tomorrow.

Clinton urges federal policy to guarantee Northwest jobs

By Scott Sunde *Seattle PI 9-15-92*
 Staff Reporter

EUGENE, Ore. — In the backyard of a retired lumber worker, Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton yesterday proposed a unified federal timber policy that would guarantee no net loss of jobs in the Pacific Northwest.

"If national policy puts you out of work, rational policy ought to put you back into a job," Clinton told six people whose lives have been tied to the timber industry for years. "We've got to have a no net job loss policy."

Clinton's remarks came at the close of a half-day of campaigning in Oregon and shadowing President Bush on the timber issue. He tried to keep the heat on the president, portraying him as a Johnny-come-lately to the crisis in timber towns.

A Clinton campaign statement accused the president of trying to "deceive the workers of America."

"The biggest threats to American jobs aren't trees and owls — they're Bushes and

Quayles," the statement charged.

Clinton left Oregon last night to again take on Bush on common turf. He will speak to the National Guard Association convention in Salt Lake City today immediately after the president.

Clinton made the last-minute change in his schedule that will let him confront Bush's expected criticism of his draft record. Questions about Clinton's draft record and the Vietnam War continue to dog his campaign.

One sign at his noontime rally in Portland read: "Clinton can spell draft dodger, but he can't spell truth."

But it was timber issues that brought the Arkansas governor to Oregon — his second trip to the Pacific Northwest since he won his party's nomination in July.

The meeting with timber workers was the result of a promise Clinton made in Seattle last July.

Those he talked to yesterday expressed fear and even a sense of surrender.

See CLINTON, Page A17

From Page 1

"We're very, very scared about what's happening in the Pacific Northwest," said Teresa Taylor, a saw operator at a Lebanite, Ore., plant who was laid off three times in 1991.

"I personally want to change fields," said Ed Sieciniski, a mill worker who has one more week of work before he loses his job.

It was a friendly group for Clinton — all apparent supporters of the local Democratic congressman, Rep. Peter DeFazio.

After the meeting, Clinton shook hands with neighbors who milled around in the street.

Talking to the timber workers, and earlier at a rally in Portland, Clinton focused on the \$100 million in tax subsidies given to log exporters. He said that money could be better spent on preserving jobs at home.

"Consider this: We spend \$100 million of tax dollars a year subsidizing the exports of raw logs, but this administration has opposed spending \$100 million to give people incentives to modify the mills to use second-growth timber, to provide value-added industries, to use the logs here in America, to provide retraining for workers in the Pacific Northwest," Clinton said in Portland.

Speaking to more than 10,000 people at Pioneer Courthouse Square, he said, "They've been against investing in our people and our future."

Clinton did not promise no net loss of jobs in the timber industry. In fact, he said jobs will be continued to be lost.

"I can't promise to make things the way they were," he said.

Nor did he propose banning log exports from private lands. He said he opposes that.

But he did say he would bring the different sides of the timber issue together in a summit meeting if he is elected.

He said a summit should decide how much land will be set aside for old-growth preserves and for logging. He offered no specifics on what numbers he would favor.

Bush derided the summit idea as "false hope." "No more studies, let's change the law," Bush said, referring to the Endangered Species Act. Clinton opposes weakening that law.

Clinton also said yesterday he would end federal government inaction and disagreements on timber and the threatened northern spotted owl. The inaction, he said, has given timber communities "the worst of all possible worlds" and cost 45,000 jobs in the last four years.

"The national government ought to have a position. You're entitled to know there is a consistent, coherent policy," he said.

As he ended his discussion, he told them, "This is not just an election-year deal. I couldn't

Taylor said Clinton had convinced her, and that she had nothing but spite for Bush's visit to timber country.

"I think it's too little, too late. We needed him (Bush) here a long time ago," she said.

Darryl Middleton, another timber worker who talked with Clinton, said he still wasn't sold on the Democrat.

He gave Clinton high marks for sincerity but low marks for specificity.

"I don't think you need to figure out how much is set aside. There's already too much. I was inclined to want to hear him say how much should be set aside," said Middleton, head sawyer at a plant in Dillard, Ore.

Mike Draper, executive counsel of the Western Council of Industrial Workers, praised Clinton, saying he "hit the nail on the head with his talking about no net job loss."

Draper's union represents sawmill workers in 11 states. Clinton has been endorsed by major unions representing 125,000 timber workers, including Draper's.

Earlier in Portland, Clinton stuck mostly to general economic themes, striking out at Bush for not paying attention to the recession until recently.

"Why aren't we doing better? George Bush. Trickle down," Clinton said.

"These people on the other side are extremely cynical. They got 3½ years without an economic plan, and suddenly they're on television saying they have a plan for the nation's revival," he said.

"The message (from Bush) is it could be worse. My message is it could be a whole lot better."

Clinton did not mention Oregon's ballot Measure 9, which would declare homosexuality abnormal and prohibit government from promoting or facilitating it. Many people in the crowd in Portland carried pink "No on 9" signs.

But Clinton later told reporters that he opposes the measure on the state ballot Nov. 3. "This is a very broad and vague measure," he said. "We have no idea how this might be interpreted in the courts or used to divide people."

Clinton: Jobs policy needed in Northwest

From Page 1

(20 of 2)

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P-I 9-15-92

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See CLINTON, Page A17



The Associated Press
Gov. Bill Clinton is showered with roses after his noontime address to a crowd of nearly 10,000 people at Pioneer Courthouse Square in Portland, Ore., yesterday.

Oregonian
ESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1992

Bush: Bill to pay for Interior (2 of 2) at stake

■ Continued from Page One
ist."

During his visit here and to a mill in Colville, Wash., the president made his strongest statements so far on the Endangered Species Act as he worked to outmaneuver Clinton, who also campaigned in Oregon on Monday.

Bush charged that the Endangered Species Act and other environmental laws have produced a "complete lock-up of the most productive forests in the United States" and "created an unnecessarily tragic situation here in the Northwest."

Bush said he would veto legislation to continue funding for the act unless it was changed to give greater weight to the economic impact of protecting a species.

The president also said he wouldn't sign an extension until Congress had agreed to mandate a large timber cut in the Northwest.

Congressional leaders have decided not to try to reauthorize funding for the Endangered Species Act for the next five years.

Instead, one-year funding to continue the act is contained in the Interior appropriations bill, which is nearing final passage. Vetoing this bill could threaten to halt a plethora of activities affecting national forests, parks and other activities.

Steve Goldstein, the spokesman for Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr., wouldn't say whether Bush's new statement meant that the Interior appropriations bill faced a veto.

"We'll just have to see," said Goldstein. "That's surely a possibility."

Critics of the president contend that changing the Endangered Species Act won't change court injunctions preventing logging in federal forests throughout the Northwest because those suits are based on other environmental laws.

But the president also endorsed a plan devised by Lujan and later introduced in Congress by Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash., that would curtail efforts to try to increase the population of spotted owls and would instead emphasize continued timber harvests. Supporters say it would cut Northwest job losses due to the owl to 17,000, instead of the 32,000 estimated from a more comprehensive protection plan.

Critics, however, say the Lujan plan would eventually lead to the extinction of the owl and liquidation of almost all of the remaining old-growth forest.

But Bush campaign officials believe the president's daylong assault on the Endangered Species Act can produce political dividends, both in the Northwest and in the rest of the country.

"It's a very important issue for the entire country," said Bush campaign spokeswoman Torie Clarke.

And Bush's message was well-received by workers in White City and at the Vaagen Bros. mill in Colville.

"At least he gave us the feeling that we are being heard," said Bob Heater, mill vice president.

Bush referred to Clinton as "Governor Doublespeak" for trying to appeal to both environmentalists and timber workers.

Bush noted that Clinton had supported preserving old-growth forests but had met with timber families and "cynically held out false hope" by promising a presidential summit meeting to try to resolve the timber issue.

The president also took on Clinton's running mate, Sen. Al Gore of Tennessee, for fighting against efforts in Congress to overturn protections for the spotted owl.

Bush cited this along with a line from Gore's book on the environment — "Earth in the Balance" — that the "jobs will be lost anyway."

"I challenge Governor Clinton," Bush said. "Do you agree with your running mate? ... It is time we worried not only about endangered species but about endangered jobs."

However, the president didn't quote Gore in context. In his book, Gore contended that the jobs would be lost when the old-growth forests were all cut — not because of the spotted owl.

Also, Wendall Wood of the Oregon Natural Resources Council disputed Bush's contention that two-thirds of the Northwest's forests are already protected from logging.

"Bush is taking timber-industry propaganda and saying it's true," argued Wood, saying that much less of the old-growth forest is protected.

But Bush's support for the timber industry resonated with many of the worried millworkers who turned out to hear him speak.

Jerry Taylor, who works in the boiler room at Burrill Lumber, said he had been skeptical before Bush's visit that the president would do anything to preserve timber industry jobs.

Now, Taylor said, he will probably vote for the president's re-election. "I hope he's going to do something," said Taylor. "He's got to. All these people are out of jobs."

Bill Graves of The Oregonian staff and correspondent Roy Scarbrough also contributed to this story.

“The biggest threats to American jobs aren't trees and owls; they're Bushes and Quayles.”

Gov. Bill Clinton

“It is time to make people more important than owls. It's time to put the mills back to work.”

President Bush

Oregonian
SEP 15 1992

(1 of 2)

Bush and Clinton duel in Oregon

Challenger raises logging is issue

The Democrat blames the GOP administration for allowing timber sales to be tied up in the courts

FOSTER CHURCH
The Oregonian staff

Oregon's troubled timber economy Monday became Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton's lash to help President Bush's leadership on the nation's economy.

In a massive rally at Portland's Pioneer Courthouse Square and later in a meeting with timber industry families in Eugene, Clinton attacked Bush for creating a legal logjam that has tied up sales of federal timber in the courts.

And in a news release issued in Portland, he said, "The biggest threats to American jobs aren't trees and owls; they're Bushes and Quayles."

At a noon rally in Portland, Clinton lashed out at the economy, criticizing Bush's response.

"After 804 days of denying that the recession exists, here 50 days before the election my opponent has discovered a plan for renewal," he said.

He added that the performance of the economy during the Reagan and Bush administrations was proof that the trickle-down theory of economics doesn't work.

The troubled national economy is universally considered to be Bush's weak spot, and Clinton during the last weeks of the campaign is expected to hammer on it constantly.

But in Oregon, Clinton cast the economic debate in regional terms, saying that Bush had blocked federal policies to retrain workers and had allowed federal agencies to squabble over timber



Above: Gov. Bill Clinton shakes hands with well-wishers Monday in Portland's Pioneer Courthouse Square. Right: President Bush greets the crowd at Burrill Lumber Co. in White City.

INSIDE BY FOSTER CHURCH

■ ON BUSH: Southern Oregonians liked what they heard from President Bush on the Northwest forest debate. Page A12

■ ON CLINTON: Gov. Bill Clinton listened Monday as five Oregon timber families described their plight. Page A12

■ ACT AND REACT: President Bush's stand on the Endangered Species Act divided environmentalists.



President takes up cry on owls

■ Bush says he won't let the Endangered Species Act be extended without provision for jobs

By JEFF MAPES
of The Oregonian staff

WHITE CITY — President Bush sharpened his position on the Endangered Species Act on Monday, saying he would veto an extension of the law unless it was changed to help protect jobs.

Bush attacked what he said were extremist protections for the spotted owl and the environmental stance of his opponent, Democrat Bill Clinton, during a campaign swing through Oregon and Washington.

"It is time to make people more important than owls," Bush told some 4,000 workers and supporters at the Burrill Lumber Co. here.

The president's move to turn the spotted owl into a campaign issue was quickly derided by environmentalists, who said the problems with the timber industry were more complex and deeply rooted than portrayed by Bush.

"It's kind of a disappointing rehash of the administration's lack of effort to find a real solution," said Todd True of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund.

But industry officials hoped the president's statements would bring new force to their efforts to continue major timber harvests in the region's old growth forests.

Michael Burrill, president of the family-owned mill that Bush visited, said he hoped the president's remarks would "embarrass Congress into finding a solution."

"If we don't find a solution," he said, "companies like ours have no choice but to close."

Loggers grind ax as Clinton listens

Oregonian 9-15-92

Five families verbalize their howls about owls and the industry's decline as the candidate vows to remember

By GAIL KINSEY HILL

of The Oregonian staff

EUGENE — Five families whose fortunes have fallen as the timber industry in the Northwest has fallen met with Bill Clinton on Monday afternoon in Eugene.

Sitting on fold-out chairs in the fenced backyard of retired millworker Max Groesbeck, they told the Democratic presidential candidate of the changes the industry's decline has thrust upon their lives.

"We're very, very scared about what's happening out here," said Teresa Taylor, a Sweet Home resident who has weathered several temporary layoffs from Georgia-Pacific Corp., where she has worked since 1978.

Taylor, a sawmill operator and single mother of two grown children, spoke harshly of environmental groups and their efforts to block logging to protect old-growth forests and the northern spotted owl.

"Our children and our communities are being cheated by people who are trying to stop logging at all costs," she said.

Taylor said she had witnessed

eight mill closures in her area in recent years.

Darryl Middleton, head sawyer at Roseburg Forest Products in Dillard, also still has his job. But, said the 32-year timber worker, "I don't know from day to day" whether it will continue.

"Our people are losing their homes, our people are losing their cars, our people are losing everything they've worked for," he said.

Middleton, former head of Trees, a grass-roots pro-timber industry group, said he was convinced more trees could be harvested without harming the environment.

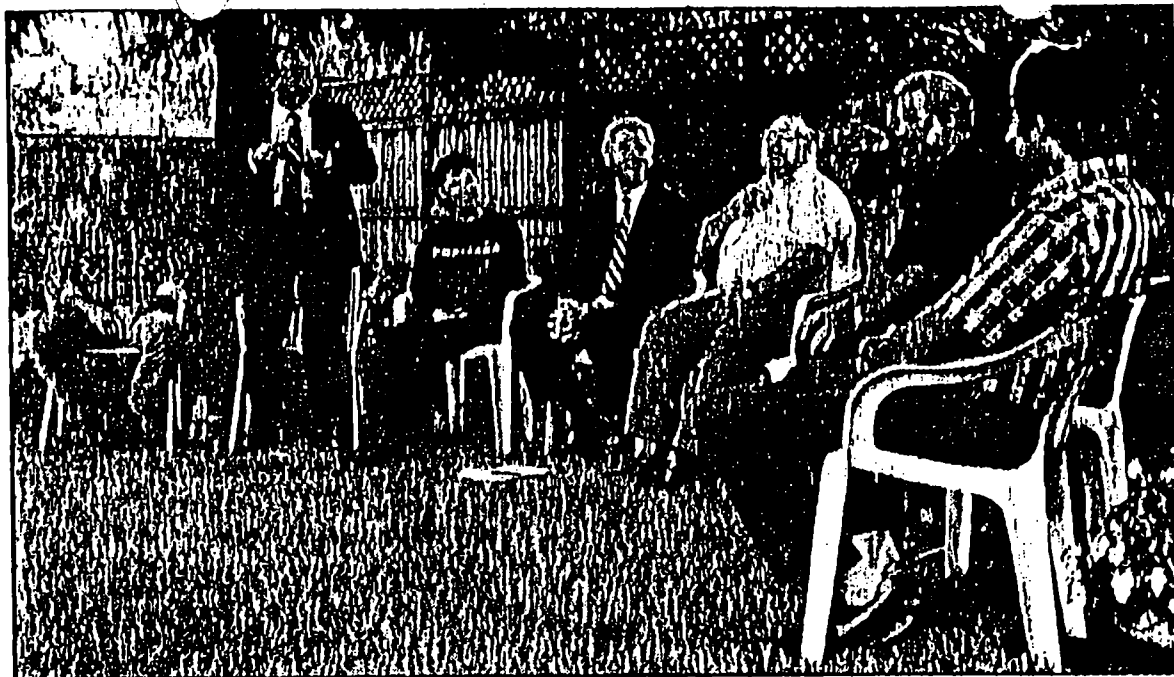
"Multiple use is what we have to strive for," Middleton said.

Ed Sleciniski was laid off from his job at a Willamette Industries plant in Coburg two months ago after working in the industry for 20 years. The company called him back for one week beginning Monday. But, said Sleciniski, he and several others have "been told we won't have a job."

Sleciniski, 38, told Clinton he has signed up for a retraining program and plans to start a new career.

"I don't have any faith in it anymore," he said of federal efforts to reach a solution on harvest levels and environmental protection. "There's too much politics in it. ... I give up."

Frank Henderson already has



ROBERT KAISER

Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton (center) meets Monday in Eugene with members of five families impacted by the Northwest timber crisis. From left are Darryl Middleton, Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., Teresa Taylor, Clinton, Max Groesbeck, Frank Henderson and Ed Sleciniski.

made the switch. After losing his job with Willamette Industries in Springfield, Henderson entered a retraining program at Lane Community College and started a business as a plastics welder.

The job is new and business uneven, but, said Henderson, "things are looking pretty good. ... It isn't as easy as people think, but I'm doing the best I can."

His wife, Glenna, went back to work when Henderson was laid off and unemployment benefits ran out.

She called the situation "desperate."

"I'm thrilled he's out of the mills," she said. "Maybe it's a blessing in disguise. ... We've started a new life."

Now, however, their financial future is looking more secure, and she's happy her husband has found safer, more secure employment.

Clinton, who earlier in his campaign had promised to meet with timber workers in the state, said he had come primarily to listen. He also took advantage of the campaign

stop to blast the Bush administration and federal agencies for a bureaucratic quagmire that has prevented solution to the excessive lock-up of federal timberlands.

"Right now, you've got the worst of all worlds," he said of inaction by the administration, bickering among federal agencies and the court action that has prevented timber sales.

"What we desperately need is a resolution," he said. "I can assure you I'll remember what you have said to me."

CAMPAIGN '92

"If you take away our livelihood, nobody's going to be left up here to vote."

— Dave Willey, a grader operator in the Northwest for 10 years

Candidates storm Northwest

Focus: Jobs vs. wildlife

By Linda Kanamine
and Judy Keen
USA TODAY

COLVILLE, Wash. — Presidential politics hit the timber-laden Northwest Monday. President Bush and Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton bared their differences in approach to environmental protection.

"It's time to make people more important than owls," Bush said, renewing attacks on the Endangered Species Act.

Clinton countered, saying it's possible to satisfy both. "I know that you can be pro-growth and pro-environment," he said in Portland, Ore.

A court ordered plan to save the endangered spotted owl could cost thousands of Northwest logging jobs. The plan is required under the Endangered Species Act.

The region also faces a related environmental issue with severe economic overtones: protection of the endangered Pacific salmon.

"If you take away our livelihood, nobody's going to be left up here to vote," said Dave Willey, a lumber mill worker.

Standing in front of fresh-cut logs at the Vagga Bros. lumber mill, Bush said the law fails to adequately consider the economic effects of endangered-species protection.

The current law is up for renewal this year.

"I will not sign an extension of the Endangered Species Act unless it gives greater consideration to jobs, and to families and communities, too," the president told loggers.

Bush's deregulation message, though aimed at a re-battered by about 27,000 jobs in three years, may



JOBS FIRST: President Bush renewed his attack on the Endangered Species Act, telling workers at a mill in Colville, Wash., that it's time to make people more important than owls.

been targeted at audiences far beyond the Pacific Northwest.

"It'll play well throughout the country, particularly in the West, where one species after another is being thrown up by environmental special-interest groups to stop one economic activity after another," said Kevin Brett, vice president of the American Forest Resource Alliance, an industry group based in Portland.

Arleen Hanson of Wapiti, Wyo., said she agrees.

Her ranchers' group, No Wolf Option Committee, is fighting a federal plan to reintroduce endangered gray wolves to the Yellowstone National Park area. Members say

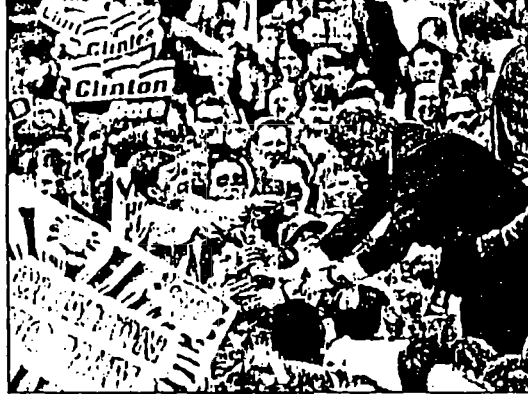
the predators will wipe out livestock — their livelihood.

"George Bush knows we have to get this economy moving and the Endangered Species Act will certainly not help that," Hanson said.

Even the top timber workers' unions, which endorsed Clinton last week, concede the jobs/environment showdown is a volatile one.

They blame Bush for the loss of thousands of timber jobs over the past four years because of foreign competition, the recession and automation.

"The belief that these states are up for grabs is correct," said Denny Scott of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters &



SEEKING A BALANCE: Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton told a rally in Portland, Ore., that it's possible to be pro-growth and pro-environment.

Joiners of America. "They're making a major ploy in the Northwest, where unemployment lines have extended."

California, Washington and Oregon control 72 of the needed 270 electoral votes.

Many union leaders have praised Clinton's approach, which calls for a spotted-owl summit of Northwest elected officials, industry heads, loggers and environmentalists.

Clinton, who leads in Oregon polls, brandished his Arkansas record of spurring economic growth, while maintaining environmental protection.

"It's amazing to me that after 804 days of denying that a recession exists, here, 50 days before the election, my opponent has discovered a plan for America's renewal," Clinton told a Portland audience.

Clinton also called for government-sponsored job retraining for displaced loggers.

The Endangered Species Act's protections put thousands of acres of public forest off limits to logging to protect the Northern spotted owl.

The administration estimates 32,100 jobs could be lost in Washington, Oregon and Florida under the logging

drive to protect dwindling salmon stocks, a fight that could further limit logging and put restrictions on agriculture, boating, water recreation and hydroelectric power plants.

But Bush's veto threat was largely an empty one; the legislation is automatically extended if a new bill is not passed when it expires.

"If President Bush is serious about re-thinking the Endangered Species Act, then it makes sense to go to the Northwest," said Fred Smith of the Competitive Enterprise Institute, a conservative public-interest group.

"The American people are aware that environmental issues are costly and also that they're not being implemented intelligently," Smith said.

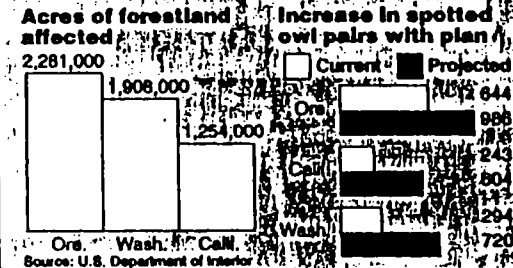
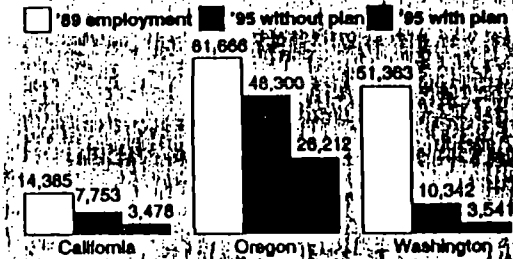
But environmentalists say voters in the Northwest, and elsewhere, are too savvy to buy the president's promises.

"George Bush is hoping there may be an environmental backlash he can play to," said Bill Arthur, Sierra Club regional director in Seattle. "But I don't believe (his message) will sell here, let alone in the rest of America."

▶ Today's debate, 12A

Effect of spotted owl plan

The number of people employed through logging in the proposed spotted owl recovery area is in decline, even without the plan. The number employed in logging in the area in 1989, number projected by 1995 if no plan were adopted, and in 1995 with the plan in effect:



Source: U.S. Department of Interior

USA TODAY

'Wise use' coalition vs. environmentalists

By Rae Tyson
USA TODAY

Opposition to the environmental protection movement is merging into a conservative "wise use" coalition that is gaining strength nationwide. "The support has been incredible," says Kathleen Marquardt of Putting People First, a group battling sound similar: Desert Conservation Institute, Oregon Lands Coalition, National Wetlands Coalition.

Among those courting wise-use groups: Vice President Quayle, who told a California audience that mainstream environmental groups are "radicals" who care more about endangered species than jobs.

The wise-use coalition, a mixture of business and private interests, is strongest in the West, where public land battles are common.

Among its goals: ▶ Cutting restrictions on wetlands development.

Opening most trails in national wilderness areas to motor vehicles.

Oil drilling in Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Cutting the Endangered Species Act.

Wise-use groups are using tactics borrowed from environmentalists: rallies, education campaigns and lobbying. Even the names.

One wise-use group, the Blue Ribbon Coalition, successfully lobbied Congress to get about \$30 million a year for recreational trails.

"We can't ignore them; we have to take them seriously," says Kathy Kilmer of Denver's environmentalist Wilderness Society.

More than 100 groups are known to be associated in the loose coalition, and its effects are being felt.

One wise-use group, the Blue Ribbon Coalition, successfully lobbied Congress to get about \$30 million a year for recreational trails.

"We can't ignore them; we have to take them seriously," says Kathy Kilmer of Denver's environmentalist Wilderness Society.

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One wise-use group, the Blue Ribbon Coalition, successfully lobbied Congress to get about \$30 million a year for recreational trails.



Bush Proposal

As the Endangered Species Act now stands, economic considerations can be used to override protections for species only in extreme circumstances employing a rare appeals process. Bush's plan called on Congress to permit the government routinely to take economic factors into account.

- Siding squarely with lumber interests in a dispute over protection for the endangered spotted owl.

Bush transformed a remote mill 45 miles from the Canadian border into a campaign stage.

In depicting his own approach as so "balanced and prudent," Bush sought to portray Clinton and his running mate, Sen. Al Gore, as environmentalists run amok whose extreme agenda would do damage to the nation's economy. Bush strategists hope that approach will help him not only in the Northwest but particularly in the crucial battleground states of the Rust Belt, where the Administration has also pushed environmental concerns.

In the case of the spotted owl, the Administration has already

tried and failed to persuade Congress to waive the strict provisions of the act, which would require restrictions on logging over 5.4 million acres of the Pacific Northwest in order to help the species recover.

The Administration contends that the plan would force the loss of about 32,000 jobs, and wants permission instead to implement a more modest preservation plan that would allow nearly twice as much logging and save far fewer owls, but would also preserve an estimated 17,000 jobs.

In choosing Monday to go beyond that proposal, Bush embarked on a far more confrontational election-year approach. Among the species that could be affected un-

TEL No. 3109175530

der the Administration plan are the Pacific salmon, the Delta smelt, and the California gnatcatcher, a small songbird whose listing as an endangered species would be a barrier to Southern California development.

Environmental activists quickly denounced Bush's proposal.

Bush, however, insisted that the Endangered Species Act is "broken and it must be fixed."

Bush's threat to turn back efforts to renew the Endangered Species Act carries little weight, because Congress has not acted on the measure since 1988 and is not expected to do so this year.

But Administration officials said the White House would attempt to persuade Congress to endorse the changed approach to species protection in an Interior appropriations bill pending before a congressional conference committee.

Steven Goldstein, an Interior Department spokesman, held out the possibility that Bush might veto the appropriations measure unless Congress accedes to his request.

Only twice in the 19-year history of the endangered species act—in the cases of the snail darter and northern spotted owl—has the federal government convened its so-called God Squad to review whether proposed environmental protection might bring unacceptable economic harm.

Administration officials said Monday that that procedure is far too cumbersome to ensure the needed balance between the environment and jobs.

Bush also announced immediate good news for the state's timber industry, saying he would amend federal regulations to require that all logs harvested on Washington's public lands be milled within the state.

The change from the previous 75% home-milled requirement is designed to halt an exodus that has seen vast quantities of raw timber shipped direct to Japan for milling there at significant cost to Washington jobs.

Clinton's Response

Clinton insisted that the Administration was posing a "false choice" between jobs and the environment. "I know you can be pro-environment and pro-growth," he told his Portland audience.

Later, speaking to families in a house in a middle-class neighborhood here, Clinton called for a policy of "no net loss of jobs."

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Over the last 3 1/2 years, 46,000 timber industry jobs had been lost in the Northwest, he said. And the issue for the next four years is to "figure out what is the right thing to do for a long-term sustainable forest" that keeps people working "and preserve the necessary diversity" to protect the environment, Clinton said. In the meantime, he said, the government should seek to foster alternative ways to provide jobs for people displaced from the timber industry.

But Clinton made no specific proposals about how to accomplish those goals, saying that if he were elected he would hold a summit meeting with regional leaders and would defer final decisions until then.

Bush has denounced that type of approach as a "straddle" designed to avoid tough decisions.

Clinton in return has accused Bush of being cynical, saying he seeks to divide Americans in pursuit of political gain. The President's strategy is one of "denying our problems and dividing our people," he said.

Overall, however, Clinton's main strategy has been to avoid detailed discussions of divisive issues—whether they be the spotted owl here or abortion in the heavily Roman Catholic states of the Midwest—and to try to keep voters strictly focused on the economic malaise of the last three years.

Draft Issue

Bush aides hope the controversy over Clinton's draft record could become the one issue that turns those polls around.

For the last couple of weeks, Clinton and his aides have hoped the story over whether he has been forthright in his discussion of his record would die down if they refused to discuss it. Last week, in fact, the campaign turned down an invitation to appear at the National Guard convention, feeling that a speech in Utah—one of the few states in which Bush now holds a clear lead—would serve little purpose.

But Sunday, the White House announced that Bush would speak to the convention rather than Vice President Dan Quayle. Fearing that Bush would use the forum to make a high-profile assault on the draft issue, Clinton's aides scrambled to change their plans, rearranging several events he had been scheduled to conduct in the Bay Area today.

Clinton aides continued to insist their polls show the draft issue is not hurting his support.

Times staff writers James Gersten- and Rudy Abramson, in Washing-

SEP 15 1992



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Los Angeles Times

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1992

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Bush, Clinton Clash Over Jobs, Environment

By DAVID LAUTER
and DOUGLAS JEHL
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

COLVILLE, Wash.—President Bush vowed Monday to force major revisions in the Endangered Species Act as he and Democratic challenger Bill Clinton clashed over jobs and the environment in the Pacific Northwest.

Bush, posing in front of two flatbed trucks piled high with timber in this northern Washington town, said he would refuse to sign an extension of the 19-year-old law—one of the nation's key environmental statutes—unless Congress rewrote it to allow economic considerations to override the preservation of species.

"It's time to make people more important than owls," Bush said. "The time has come to talk sensibly."

Please see CAMPAIGN, A22

Continued from A1

bly. When hundreds of mills have been shut down, thousands of timber workers thrown out of work, and revenues for schools and other services have been slashed, the balance has been lost."

Clinton aides said the Democratic candidate would oppose such moves. But the candidate himself, speaking in Portland, Ore., and later meeting in Eugene with a group of families who had lost jobs in the timber industry, made only scant references to Bush's proposal. Instead, he stressed his basic economic message, telling a large and enthusiastic noontime rally in Portland that "George Bush, trickle down, that's what is the problem."

The two sharply differing speeches illustrated the divergent strategies the Bush and Clinton campaigns have adopted. Bush pushes different issues in each region of the country as he seeks to find ways to divide Clinton's supporters while Clinton tries to stick to his central economic message, hoping to hold together a coalition that is potentially united over basic economic issues but in danger of cracking on others, such as environmental protection.

Even as Arkansas Gov. Clinton tries to stress his economic theme, however, he continues to face interference from nagging questions about his recollection of his actions during the Vietnam-era draft. Monday morning, he abruptly decided to change his schedule and fly from Oregon to Utah, where he will address the National Guard Assn. convention in Salt Lake City immediately after Bush does. Campaign aides expect Bush to use his speech there to raise questions about Clinton and the draft and play for Clinton to use the forum in yet another attempt to put the issue to rest.

The back-to-back speeches could be the closest the two candidates get to a direct debate anytime soon as their campaigns appeared headed for a prolonged argument over the terms and conditions for formal debates.

Monday morning, Bush's campaign chairman Robert M. Teeter sent a letter to the Clinton campaign setting out the President's terms for debates but rejecting a bipartisan commission's plan for three debates starting next week in East Lansing, Mich.

Clinton's campaign, which has already accepted the commission's plan, rejected Teeter's proposal and accused Bush of "running and hiding."

"There's no counteroffer," said Clinton campaign chairman Mickey Kantor, adding that the two campaigns should discuss the schedule and ground rules for the debates with the commission. "The commission has spent six years studying this subject" of how best to stage debates, Kantor said, repeating the campaign's vow to be in East Lansing next week whether Bush shows up or not.

Bush: A push for balance in the forests

From Page 1 2 of 2

environment-minded suburbanites.

Bush had mixed success yesterday in this rural, Republican-leaning part of the state.

"If Clinton were elected, it wouldn't immediately affect my job, but what he really wants to do is to stop our industry," said John Michaelson, a millwright with Vaagen Brothers.

But Anna Partido, a Kettle Falls resident, noted: "Mills have been closing down for other reasons, even though people want to hear that they were closed because of the owl. Why, this area doesn't even have any owls."

Bush was careful not to go too far out on a limb while he defended loggers' rights to cut down trees. He depicted himself as an advocate of "balance" against unnamed extremists.

"The basic purpose of the Endangered Species Act is good and noble, to save the rare and threatened species of this country," Bush said. "But today, the act and other laws are being used by people with extreme views, particularly here in Washington and Oregon, to achieve in the courts what no sane elected official would ever vote for — the complete lockup of the most productive forest in the entire United States."

Bush avoided saying what changes he wants to make in the act, declaring he will insist it give "greater consideration to jobs, families and communities."

The Endangered Species Act has been the law under which a federal judge has halted logging over vast tracts of federal lands. The injunction has come because the Forest Service has not adequately prepared a recovery plan for the spotted owl, which was declared a threatened species in 1990. Economic impacts are not allowed to be brought into play in the finding that a species is threatened or endangered.

Bush also announced yesterday that he would "make sure that 100 percent of the raw logs from Washington state on public lands are processed here." That would reverse a Commerce Department policy that had resisted a total ban on exports of logs from state lands. About 25 percent of such logs are now exported.

Bush also endorsed a controversial Interior Department plan that would restrict preservation of

mountains of northern California and southern Oregon. To save timber jobs, it would allow the birds to become extinct in such places as the North Cascades and the Olympic Peninsula.

"Congress has simply failed to act," said Bush, arguing the plan would save 17,000 jobs.

House Speaker Tom Foley, in whose district Bush spoke, said in Washington, D.C., that "the president has come somewhat late to this problem," warning that "political polarization" will make the Northwest timber crisis even more difficult to solve.

The president's overall leadership was much on the minds of those who came to greet him.

"I don't think the president should be blamed for all our problems," said Doug Smith, a Boise-Cascade worker.

But Mike Bickle, a small businessman from Kettle Falls, argued: "We need to turn this country around. Four more years of Bush will just put us deeper and deeper in the hole."

Ed and Glenna Forsmen, a young couple from Republic, are wondering who they will vote for in November. "Bush hasn't done much for us," said Glenna Forsmen. "Clinton, he doesn't seem to be a guy I trust."

Bush has taken to comparing himself to Harry Truman. And yesterday's visit marked the most out-of-the-way foray for a president since Truman whistle-stopped though the state in 1948.

It also was far away from the protesters who have greeted Bush in Seattle and Portland in the past. Bush was interrupted by shouts from an AIDS activist, but squelched the challenge by rattling off figures on the money his administration has spent fighting the disease.

"Like many of you, I love to camp and hunt and fish," Bush told the gathering. "And like you, I have learned through a lifetime of experience to appreciate and respect the wilderness. I know that you — you who have chosen to live in these woods — respect and revere these forests as others never can."

"And you resent the implication that earning your livelihood here — with sound management of the forest — makes you less of a conservationist than the city dweller or the suburbanite."

The president ran through a litany of social ills from the depressed Olympic Peninsula town of Forks, from a closed movie theater to the doubling of domestic violence complaints.

Gorton told lumber workers that Sen. Al Gore, the Democrat's environment-minded vice presidential nominee, loves critters more than workers. "If Al Gore has the opportunity to influence any choice between your families and owls, wolves, bears and salmon, you will lose," he said.

Bush and Gorton later joined wealthy Republican contributors at a \$5,000 a person fund-raiser in Spokane. Bush later repeated many of his themes at a stop in Medford, Ore.

Bush blames owl for lost jobs

P-I 9-15-92

SEP 15 1992

State campaign speech goes after the blue-collar voters

By Joel Connelly
P-I National Correspondent

(10f2)

COLVILLE — President Bush launched a long-anticipated courtship of blue-collar voters yesterday by decrying environmental "extremists" and saying he wants to change the Endangered Species Act.

The president picked a northeast Washington mill town, far from the old-growth forest habitat of the northern spotted owl, to blame the bird and its defenders for the employment crunch in the region's forests.

"It's time to make people more important than owls," Bush declared, speaking to about 5,000 people admitted with tickets to the Vaagen Brothers Lumber Co. here.

The president accused Democratic nominee Bill Clinton of "double speak" on the timber issue. He said the Arkansas governor had "pandered to the Sierra Club" while campaigning in Pennsylvania. In the Northwest, added Bush, Clinton "cynically held out false hope to timber families by promising, get this, a meeting."

Clinton has proposed a Northwest timber summit to work for a resolution of the ancient forest debate that has held up sales of federal timber in the region. He opposes weakening the Endangered Species Act.

By targeting the owl, but emphasizing his other environmental achievements, Bush was working from a political script written by Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash., who introduced the president yesterday.

Gorton and several other GOP strategists argue that the owl is a "wedge issue" that can detach timber workers from Democratic allegiances and broaden the Republican president's appeal to blue-collar voters.

The wedge is badly needed by Bush's uphill campaign to carry Washington and Oregon, and hold his own in northern California. The three states hold 72 electoral votes, more than a quarter of what is needed to win the White House.

The trick for Bush is not to alienate

See BUSH, Page A16



MIKE URBAN/P-I

President Bush poses the flesh in Colville after delivering a speech at the Vaagen Brothers

■ The candidate uses the visit to Oregon to discuss the Northwest forest debate. (2 of 2)

□ Governor hits Bush: Page 1A

By David Steves

The Statesman Journal

EUGENE — The scene in the backyard of Frank and Leona Groesbeck's ranch-style house was quite a departure from standard election-year fare.

Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton was sitting in a lawn chair, chatting with a handful of Oregonians about the Northwest's forest debate.

Of course, it wasn't a case of a presidential candidate just happening to be in the neighborhood.

The scene was orchestrated by Clinton's advance team. The half-dozen Oregonians whom he met with were hand-picked by Democratic Rep. Peter DeFazio and Oregon timber workers' unions.

No quick fix offered

And while Clinton and his conversation partners chatted amiably, the surrounding neighborhood crawled with Secret Service guards, reporters, photographers, political operatives and curious neighbors.

But even if this garden party was somewhat contrived, it gave the Democratic presidential nominee a chance to show skeptical Oregonians that he didn't intend for environmental policies to cast workers adrift.



Teresa Taylor (left), of Sweet Home, presidential candidate Bill Clinton, and Max Groesbeck, of Eugene, met in Groesbeck's backyard to discuss timber-related job problems Monday afternoon.

"We can resolve this in a way that is predictable, but not with quick fixes," he said. "You are going to have to take care of the people who are going to be dislocated."

The Arkansas governor spent much of the time listening, jotting down notes on a legal pad, and nodding his head earnestly.

Sawmill worker Teresa Taylor of Sweet Home told Clinton:

"We're very, very scared of what's happening here in Oregon."

Promises summit on issue

The 45-minute session also allowed Clinton — who is known as a "policy wonk" because of his love of detail — to demonstrate his knowledge of such timber-related issues as raw-log exports, sustainable-yield forestry, and the need to retrain displaced

workers and retool mills.

Clinton repeated his pledge to convene a summit meeting that would bring various federal agencies, environmentalists and timber industry advocates together to work out a solution to the timber crisis.

"Unlike him, I haven't had 31/2 years to work on this, and I won't need 31/2 years to solve it," he said, criticizing President

Bush for failing to work harder to resolve the crisis.

He called for a level of timber-cutting that would meet scientific standards for protecting the spotted owl, which is listed as a threatened species. Clinton said that once such a sustainable logging level had been set, timber sales could be freed up from court-ordered injunctions.

Industry needs retooling

"What the Bush administration has never done, what this president has never done, is get all of the federal agencies on the same side to come up with a federal position to get the timber sales out of court," he said.

Clinton criticized a tax credit that gives private woodlot owners an incentive to export raw logs overseas. Clinton, quoting a recent General Accounting Office report, said the program provides \$100 million in tax breaks — money that would be better used retraining displaced timber workers and helping mill owners to retool their operations for smaller, second-growth logs.

Roseburg millworker Darryl Middleton, who took part in the conversation with Clinton, said afterwards that he disagreed with Clinton on several points. He said Clinton put too much blame for the loss of timber jobs on automation and the failure of mills to retool for smaller second-growth logs.

However, he praised Clinton for his sincerity. "You can judge people. You can look in their eyes and tell if they're sincere and he is sincere," Middleton said.

jobs, for families and for communities," Bush said.

He said Congress must pass laws that will enable the govern-

ment to offer for sale on Forest Service land last year, and levels near 5 billion board feet in

the Northwest and in Northern California.

Although Bush got a warm response from audience members, many of whom waved U.S. flags

homosexual rights stand.

Bush left Medford for Salt Lake City soon after his speech.

Bush, Clinton visit Oregon

Statesman 9-15-92

Bill Clinton:

On the Endangered Species Act:

"This will once again give him an excuse for not solving this problem. They'll just put the Endangered Species Act, and that'll take care of it? That will not take care of it."

On timber crisis:

"The issue is how can we create a sustainable environment with a predictable level of economic activity. That is my commitment."

On Bush:

"Why aren't we doing better? George Bush. Trickle down. That's what the problem is."

More Inside

- Backyard conversation with Clinton
- Clinton leads forest poll

Page 2A

■ The Arkansas governor blasts Bush on timber and the failed Oregon Health Plan.

By David Steves (1 of 2)
The Statesman Journal

Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton told a Portland crowd Monday that he would work for a solution to the Northwest's timber crisis.

Then he sat down in the backyard of a Eugene couple's home and listened to Oregonians describe hardships brought on by the crisis.

Clinton's noontime speech to a Pioneer Courthouse Square crowd — estimated at 10,000 people — was a modified version of his standard speech.

He peppered it with references to the timber industry's problems, which are due in part to efforts to save the threatened spotted owl.

Clinton chastised the president for failing to help forge a solution that would save Northwest timber jobs. And he called for more federal aid to retrain displaced workers.

The Arkansas governor also blasted Bush for blocking the Oregon Health Plan.

"This administration in Washington would not let the people of Oregon try to do it on their own, which is amazing to me because they don't want to do it themselves," he said.

After the speech, Clinton told reporters that he opposed Measure 9, a statewide anti-gay rights ballot initiative. Although he opposes government promotion of the homosexual lifestyle, Clinton said the mea-



Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton speaks to a rally of



President Bush speaks to workers of the Eugene Burrill Lumber Co.

■ Bush says timber jobs are more important than endangered species. (1 of 2)

By Scott McFetridge
The Statesman Journal

MEDFORD — President Bush vowed Monday not to sign an extension of the Endangered Species Act unless it is revised to better protect families and communities.

Bush, speaking at a Medford lumber mill, also promised that he would work to cut through court injunctions that have locked up nearly all federal timber sales in Oregon.

He called on Congress to allow the harvesting of more than 3 billion board feet of timber from federal land in the Pacific Northwest next year. That compares to 1 billion offered for sale last year, and about 5 billion a year in the 1980s.

"It is time to make people more important than owls," Bush told about 4,000 people who had gathered at the Eugene Burrill Lumber Co. "I will not sign an extension of the Endangered Species Act unless it gives greater consideration to jobs, families and communities."

"It is time we worried not just about endangered species but endangered jobs."

Bush's message was well received by audience members. Last week, 21 workers were laid off at Eugene Burrill because of the lack of logs, leaving about 150 employees.

Bush criticized Congress for opposing increased harvests.

"The human factor is the most important factor in the

George Bush

On the Endangered Species Act:

"The law is broken, and it must be fixed."

On timber crisis:

"Environmental and economic protection must go hand in hand, and they cannot be divorced from each other. The balance has been lost."

On Clinton:

"His approach to this problem, to your jobs, ... is doublespeak."

More Inside

- Bush focuses on timber
- Bush outlines debate rules

Page 2A

Bush: He will be on friendly, conservative terrain

SEP 14 1992

From Page 1

They ask where the president has been over the past four years as the Northwest's timber crisis has deepened.

"If he's going to jump on the bandwagon, I'd like to see him deliver," said Rep. Al Swift, D-Wash. "He hasn't been of any help dealing with federal agencies. And now, he's coming forward with promises that can't be kept until after the election. Read his lips."

Swift argues, for instance, that the Department of Commerce failed to use its authority to ban export of logs from state-owned lands. Such a move would increase timber supplies to hard-pressed mills.

"Members of both parties have tried to get the secretary to take this action," Swift said. "He has refused. A phone call from the president would have accomplished it."

Gayle McKellar, a Colville resident, argues that clearcutting on private timberlands has put pressure for more logging on the Colville National Forest. She argues that forest jobs have been lost to many other factors besides environmental restrictions.

"We've seen automation of mills and federal subsidies of log exports. A private company like Plum Creek can still bid for national forest timber here, while over on the coast they export logs from their lands," said McKellar, an activist in the Inland Empire Public Lands Council.

Bush will speak to a carefully picked audience of millworkers and Republican Party activists in Colville. He will be on friendly, conservative terrain.

"In 1988, Stevens County elected George Bush, even though the state of Washington did not," said Jean Bell, a Republican state committeewoman.

Controlled rural crowds will spare the president a repetition of his rougher moments in the urban Northwest.

In 1988, speaking at Seattle University, Bush was interrupted by shouts from a Jesuit priest protesting Central America policy.

He was heckled by Portland shipyard workers in 1988 and greeted by flag-burning demonstrators when he returned to the Rose City in 1990 and 1991.

"White House handlers have called Portland 'the Beirut of American politics' because of the protests that happen every time Bush comes here," said Brother Donald Stabrowski, dean of arts and sciences at the University of Portland.

In coming to Colville, Bush will be in the heart of Democratic House Speaker Tom Foley's congressional district. And he may use the controversial owl proposal to bash congressional Democrats.

The Interior Department plan would scrap logging restrictions on federal lands in the Olympic Peninsula, Western Washington lowlands, the North Cascades, Oregon and California coastal mountains and the California Cascades.

In order to enact it, however, Congress would have to pass an exemption to the Endangered Species Act.

Gorton has been laying the groundwork for an attack on Capitol Hill Democrats.

"Every element of the timber problem is rooted in laws passed by the Congress of the United States," he said in an interview. "This is a matter where the buck stops at Congress."

Swift begged to differ, and said the plan to limit owl protection stands no chance of enactment by Congress.

dly, conservative terrain

"It's election year grandstanding," Swift said. "It doesn't do anything for anybody. It tells people what they want to hear. It doesn't allow people in these timber communities to know what their future holds and get on with their lives."

Clinton has decried Bush for letting the timber crisis worsen and has promised to convene a Pacific Northwest Forest Summit to work out a legislative solution. He has pledged he will "help break the gridlock that has caused so much pain" in communities.

Lloyd Henry, 64, a farmer, logger and cattleman who lives in Colville, agrees that "extremist environmentalists" are tying up

the forests.

But the dyed-in-the-wood Democrat won't be going to see Bush today. "You can't count on anything Bush promises," said Henry. "The Democrats stand for the working people of the United States."

Gorton, a Dartmouth and Columbia-educated member of Massachusetts' "Gortons of Gloucester" fish products family, has succeeded in positioning himself as a loggers' champion. Gorton feels that Bush can do the same.

"The great defender of working people in my lifetime has been Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose affluence causes George Bush to pale by comparison," Gorton said.

Bush to play Paul Bunyan in state today

Seattle PI
9-14-92

(1 of 2)
He'll use campaign
stop in Colville to
back timber workers

By Joel Connelly
P-I National Correspondent



lie opinion
polls.

Urged on
by Gorton, R-
Wash., and
Sen. Bob
Packwood, R-
Ore., the Bush
campaign has
embraced a
bold strategy

of using jobs arguments to dis-
lodge blue-collar timber workers
from their Democratic moorings.

The risk, however, is that Bush
will alienate environment-minded
suburban voters he rigorously
courted during West Coast visits
four years ago.

Democratic nominee Michael
Dukakis won Washington and Ore-
gon in 1988 and piled up big
majorities in Northern California.

"It is an uphill struggle," said
Gorton. "There is no question
Clinton is the favorite in Washing-
ton and Oregon."

Today, Bush will champion
jobs at a 40-year-old, family-
owned Eastern Washington mill
complex that employs 475 people
and depends on national forest
timber for half its logs.

"A lot of our national forest
timber has been tied up in the
appeals process and the Endan-
gered Species Act. The Forest
Service has been hampered from
doing their job," said Duane Vaa-
gen, who runs the mill with his
cousin Wayne.

Vaagen hopes that Bush can
"clear up the log jam" and guar-
antee future supplies of timber to
his mills.

The Bush visit is being greeted
with skepticism by Democratic
lawmakers and environmentalists.

See BUSH, Page A4

George Bush evoked Theodore
Roosevelt when he came to the
Northwest in 1988, using a GOP
president of yesteryear to trumpet
his pledge to be the environmen-
tal president and proclaim he was
"proud of the leadership shown
by Republicans on the environ-
ment."

But Bush will be playing the
Paul Bunyan role in 1992 as he
visits Vaagen Bros. Lumber Co. in
Colville, Wash. The site has been
picked so the president can tell
timber workers, in the words of
Sen. Slade Gorton, that he is "on
their side" in battles against envi-
ronmentalists.

The president and his Demo-
cratic challenger, Bill Clinton,
will both be in the Northwest
today. Clinton is holding a Port-
land rally and may visit a dis-
placed timber family in Spring-
field, Ore.

Bush is expected to use
speeches at mills in Colville and
Medford, Ore., to embrace a con-
troversial Interior Department
plan to sharply reduce protection
of ancient forests on federal lands
and allow the threatened north-
ern spotted owl to die off over vast
tracts of Northwest timber coun-
try.

The White House kept its
distance from the controversial
plan when it was unveiled last
June. Since then, however, Bush
has fallen behind Clinton in pub-

Candidates will address timber issue in Oregon

By David Steves

The Statesman Journal

The presidential candidates make their first Oregon campaign appearances of the fall political season today.

Both George Bush and Bill Clinton will be packing economic messages tailored for the Northwest's forestry debate:

As many as 18 percent of Oregon voters may select a president based on the timber issue alone, according to data from Salem pollster and political consultant Mark Nelson.

In Portland and Eugene, Clinton is expected to reiterate his promise to end the stalemate between environmental and industrial interests that are fighting for the future of the forests.

In Medford, Bush is expected to use the timber issue to drive a wedge between Clinton and Oregonians leaning toward the Democrat.

Bush is toting some baggage that could make this region difficult for him in November, analysts say: his failure to jumpstart the economy and an eroding base of Republican support.

Campaign observers, both here and in Washington, D.C., say the Northwest is fertile territory for Clinton.

"Conventional wisdom is that Clinton will carry the Northwest, and conventional wisdom is absolutely right," said conservative political analyst Stu Rothenberg, who publishes a political newsletter in Washington, D.C.

Nelson's most recent survey, taken about three weeks ago, shows Oregon voters favoring Clinton by about 12 to 15 percent.



Clinton

10:30 a.m.: Arrives in Portland from Little Rock, Ark.

Noon: Speaks at Pioneer Courthouse Square, downtown Portland, then flies to Eugene.

4 p.m.: Arrives at a Eugene-Springfield-area residence to meet with several timber families.

7 p.m.: Leaves Eugene for San Jose, Calif.



Bush

4:55 p.m.: Arrives in Medford from Spokane, Wash., and attends a private fund-raiser.

5:40 p.m.: Arrives at the Eugene Burnil Lumber Co. in White City, where he speaks to millworkers and members of the public.

6:45 p.m.: Leaves Medford for Salt Lake City.

■ Northwest strategies: Page 3C



George Bush



Bill Clinton

More Inside

■ Campaign
roundup

Page 3A

Bush, Clinton will face tough scrutiny from timber workers

By Carol Bradley

Statesman Journal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Bush and Democratic rival Bill Clinton should offer concrete solutions to the spotted owl crisis when they visit the Pacific Northwest next week, a timber industry spokesman said Friday.

Without some sort of game plan, the presidential nominees are likely to encounter a healthy dose of hostility from a region where timber workers by the thousands have lost their jobs, said Denny Scott, an economist with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"Timber workers are not a happy lot," said Scott, whose international chapter has endorsed Clinton. "I am sure there will be some ill will," especially toward Bush, from unemployed loggers and mill workers who have waited in vain for legislation aimed at saving jobs along with the threatened northern spotted owl.

Monday, Bush will visit a mill in Washington before traveling to Medford.

On the same day, Clinton will visit Portland and then Springfield to discuss the plight of timber workers.

Since 1990, when the owl was listed as a threatened species, timber harvesting has all but stopped in forests that are home to the owl. The result: 125 sawmills in Oregon, Washington and California have closed their doors, putting 128,000 people out of work, said Scott and Mark Rey, the executive director of the American Forest Resource Alliance.

Environmentalists argue that log exports and modernized mills, not the owl, are to blame for the loss of jobs.

The candidate who scores more points with Northwest voters will be the one who addresses the quandary head-on, Rey said.

"Both of these guys are going to have to be pretty specific in order to carry the day," he said.

Statesman 9-12-92

Bush, Clinton due in Oregon Monday

The president will be in Medford, and his challenger will be in Portland and Springfield

Oregonian 9-10-92
By JEFF MAPES
of The Oregonian staff

Live, from Oregon: It's the 1992 presidential race!

Well, for one day, anyway.

Democrat Bill Clinton's campaign announced Wednesday that the Arkansas governor will visit Portland and Springfield on Monday — the same day President Bush will be stumping for votes in Medford.

Figure on seeing lots of pictures of

trees and lumber mills and forlorn timber workers on the national news that night.

Bush is expected to visit a lumber mill near Medford and promote himself as the candidate who cares more about timber jobs than the spotted owl. The president also may make a campaign stop in Eastern Washington on Monday.

Meanwhile, Clinton will visit with timber families in the Springfield area, fulfilling a pledge he made to timber-

worker unions that have endorsed him. The Democratic presidential candidate is also planning a public event of some kind in Portland, said Amy Weiss-Tobe, the press secretary for Clinton's Oregon campaign.

The Clinton campaign's announcement came just one day after Bush rescheduled the Northwest trip he put off nearly two weeks ago in the wake of Hurricane Andrew.

Weiss-Tobe said the Democrat's visit has been in the works for several days

and that it was just coincidence that Bush and Clinton will be in Oregon at the same time.

"But we were happy by the coincidence, because we think it will show a real contrast between the two candidates," said Weiss-Tobe.

Jane Leo, who is managing the Bush campaign in Oregon, said she thought Clinton was worried about new signs

**Please turn to
RACE, Page B4**

Race: Timber issue key in area

■ Continued from Page B1
of slippage in the polls. "He's not going out to do his own show," said Leo. "He has to piggyback on ours."

Whatever the case, both sides have seen the timber issue as crucial to their Northwest strategies.

Republican officials say Bush may call for new changes in environmental laws in an attempt to reduce forest preserves for the spotted owl while also bashing Clinton and his running mate, Sen. Al Gore, as being too environmentalist.

Bush got a head start on appealing to the timber industry Wednesday by ordering federal agencies to speed the sale of dead or dying timber from federal land in the Northwest and California.

The Forest Service said that move would increase the timber harvest on those lands somewhere from 250 million to 450 million board-feet a year.

For his part, Clinton recently promised timber-worker unions that he would convene a presidential summit on the timber issue to try to reach a compromise.

And Democratic strategists hope his visit with timber workers will show he also cares about keeping them employed.

The two campaign visits "will put a national focus on the issue," said Mike Draper of the Western Council of Industrial Workers.

"This will really bring it to a head, and that's what we need."

Andy Kerr, a well-known environmentalist active on the old-growth issue, said he also welcomed the national attention.

But Kerr said he hoped the two candidates would also focus on other values for the forest than just logging trees for jobs.

"As Air Force One is coming in," said Kerr, "I hope the president is looking at all those clear-cuts."

Dan Horisch of *The Oregonian* staff contributed to this story.

AUG 30 1992

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, AUGUST 30, 1992

FORUM

P3

The Oregon issue, jobs vs. forests, joins the campaign

By JEFF MAPES

President Bush's decision to cancel his Monday visit to Oregon and Washington has put off — but not ended — Republican attempts to give the Northwest its very own "wedge issue" in the presidential race.

Having a wedge issue, of course, is hot stuff for political operatives. No self-respecting consultant would be without a couple in his briefcase.

A wedge issue, for the uninitiated, is any topic or stand a political candidate can use to separate voters from their natural constituency. For example, Bush four years ago used the wedge issues of patriotism and Wil-

lie Horton to persuade socially conservative working-class voters to abandon the Democratic ticket.

This year, the Republican talk about family values has the same goal of getting those voters — often referred to as Reagan Democrats — to splinter off from the constituency that's giving Bill Clinton a lead in the polls.

Historically, Bush hasn't had much luck

Jeff Mapes covers politics for *The Oregonian*.



OFFICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PRESIDENT

in Oregon and Washington. They were among only 10 states that went against him in 1988.

Bush had planned to visit lumber mills in Medford and Colville, Wash., to drive a wedge right into the timber issue and see if that would give him a fighting chance in the Northwest. He cancelled his trip to oversee hurricane-relief efforts, particularly in Florida where many residents complain that help is slow in coming.

For his aborted Northwest trip, Bush re-

portedly had been ready to come out strongly for preserving jobs in the wood-products industry while bashing the Clinton-Gore team for being environmental extremists. There were also reports that Bush was set to call for major changes in the Endangered Species Act to demonstrate his support for jobs.

The Republicans have a lot of survey data that leads them to believe this might work. For example, an April poll conducted for *The Oregonian* found that nearly two-thirds

of Oregon voters agreed strongly or mildly with the statement that "forest jobs must be protected, even if it means the loss of spotted owl habitat."

Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., has also taken this staunch pro-jobs position in his own reelection race and is clearly hoping it will produce electoral magic.

Bill Lunch, an Oregon State University political science professor, said Bush may be banking on the hope this line of attack would give him a big enough majority in rural Oregon to overwhelm the edge Clinton is expected to have in the urban areas.

The danger, Lunch added, is that Bush may wind up ceding too much ground in the middle of the electorate.

The Clinton campaign, in fact, is already trying to fill the vacuum. Clinton last week told timber-union leaders that, if elected, he would convene a presidential summit to try to end the stalemate over the forest issue.

Clinton's letter was vague enough — he talked approvingly about a "resolution that protects both jobs and the environment" — so that it was hailed by both environmentalists and the union leaders.

Critics were quick to question the value of a summit, and Clinton could have difficulty satisfying the diverse constituency behind him. For example, the timber-union leaders are adamant critics of Sen. Al Gore and his outspoken environmentalism — the best thing they could say about Gore at a press conference last week was that he would only be the vice president — while environmen-

talists say it is Gore who makes them feel most comfortable about the idea of Clinton as president.

Regardless of this, Clinton probably expresses the wishes of most voters in saying he wants to protect both jobs and environmental values, if possible.

In addition, Bush has been widely scored even by timber supporters for not bringing an end to the congressional and legal gridlock that has halted many forest sales while also preventing the establishment of a long-term plan for managing the forests and the spotted owls.

"We don't think there's been a coordinated strategy from the administration," said Ralph Saperstein of the Northwest Forestry Association, adding that the Bush years have been marked by "terrible infighting" among the various federal agencies.

In large part, this is probably because Bush has tried to have it both ways. His administration has tilted toward the timber industry, but Bush hasn't wanted to take on any high-profile attempts to weaken the nation's major environmental laws. That wouldn't fit well with his 1988 pledge to be the environmental president.

Oregon Republican Chairman Craig Berkman said he's confident Bush will reschedule his Northwest trip. If so, we'll find out how far Bush is now willing to go on this issue. His success in driving in that wedge could well play a big role in determining whether he has a chance to win Oregon and Washington this fall.

P-I 8-28-92 Editorials

Forest summit a good proposal

Presidential candidate Bill Clinton has promised, if elected, to convene a Pacific Northwest forest summit early in his administration to resolve the crisis in the Northwest woods.

If there is anything of substance to this promise — a big if — it will be more applauded in these parts than President Bush's promise to come to this state and bad-mouth environmental extremists who, in his view, want to save an owl, but don't give a hoot about people.

This complex matter demands scientifically sound solutions, not more name-calling. When it comes to name-calling over owls and trees, we in the Pacific Northwest have heard it all, and most of us have had a bellyful of it. It has not escaped notice that all this emotionally satisfying venting has not advanced by even so much as an inch any solution to this mess.

Clinton, at least, rightly has

maintained that the "owl vs. people" debate is a false one. If the parties to the dispute insist on remaining trapped in this false conflict and refuse to address the real one — how to preserve healthy forests and protect water supplies, fish and wildlife while assuring a reasonable, predictable timber supply and a stable work force in perpetuity — there will be no solution.

The imagery of this false dilemma persists because politicians find it useful and because timber companies have been all too eager to use their laid-off workers to fight their battle for them on a ground different from where it should be fought: an examination of the harvesting regimes that brought us to this pass.

It looks better, after all, to frame the argument by posing a jobless logger against an owl than by posing an owl against the board of directors of a timber company.

Clinton vows NW forest summit; Bush eyes changes in species act

Oregonian 8-27-92
By JEFF MAPES

of The Oregonian staff

The Republican and Democratic presidential campaigns turned up the heat on the timber issue Wednesday as both sides looked toward President Bush's visit to the Northwest next week.

Democrat Bill Clinton pledged in a letter to timber-related union leaders that, if elected, he would hold a presidential summit to find an agreement to the long-running battle over the region's national forests.

Meanwhile, Republican officials said Bush was expected to use his Northwest trip to paint the Clinton-Gore ticket as environmentally extreme while promoting his own efforts to save jobs in the timber industry. A top campaign aide to the president was quoted as saying Bush may also call for major changes in the Endangered Species Act.

Bush is tentatively scheduled to visit Spokane and Medford on Monday, and labor leaders held a news conference in Portland to release the Clinton letter and attempt to preempt the president's visit.

"This crisis represents yet another example of a White House long on the politics of blame and short on leadership," Clinton said in his letter.

The Arkansas governor wrote, "Early in my administration I will convene a Pacific Northwest Forest Summit to work out a legislative solution. I will work with the Congress and all interested parties to help break the gridlock which has caused

so much pain in our Pacific Northwest communities."

Charles Black, a top strategist for the Bush-Quayle campaign, told The Register-Guard in Eugene that Bush might call for changes in the Endangered Species Act and other federal laws blamed for causing layoffs in the timber industry.

It's unclear, however, whether the president will propose anything new. His administration is already supporting legislation that would reduce protection for the northern spotted owl in an attempt to keep more forests in timber production. That bill would effectively override requirements of the Endangered Species Act.

Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., who plans to be with Bush in Medford, said he has been urging the president to support changing the law so local economies can be considered when a recovery plan for a species is first drafted.

"I would prefer that he opt for amending the Endangered Species Act so that people count. . . . That would be sufficient for the president to say," Packwood said.

Clinton, in contrast, supports the Endangered Species Act, and the Democratic platform calls for protecting old-growth forests.

But Northwest union leaders said Wednesday they were confident Clinton would also work to preserve jobs in the region, and they said they were upset the Bush administration had allowed the crisis to fester.

"I haven't heard the Bush administration say, 'The buck stops

here,' when it comes to issues like timber supply," said Wilson Hubbell, president of the International Woodworkers of America. "If I'm disappointed with the administration now, it's not with the actions they've taken, but the actions they haven't taken."

Clinton's letter also was hailed by such environmental groups as the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund and by Rep. Les AuCoin, Democratic nominee for Packwood's Senate seat.

Clinton "understands that the key to resolving this issue is balance," AuCoin said, "not playing politics by polarizing people."

Bush is expected to continue the harsh criticism he has lobbed at the Democratic ticket.

Craig Berkman, chairman of the Oregon Republican Party, said he had heard from several sources that Bush would strongly back saving jobs in the timber industry while criticizing Clinton and his running mate, Sen. Al Gore, D-Tenn.

"They've got some compelling survey information now that people are more concerned with jobs" than in protecting the spotted owl and old-growth forests, Berkman said.

In addition, Berkman said he expected Bush to zero in on the environmentalist proposals made by Gore in his book, "Earth in the Balance."

In the book, Gore defends protections for the spotted owl and the remaining old-growth forests and also calls for taxes aimed at discouraging the use of fossil fuels blamed for global warming.

Clinton wins over Oregon labor

P-I News Services

PORTLAND, Ore. — Bill Clinton has won the support of Oregon labor leaders with his promise of a summit to end the stalemate between loggers and environmentalists in Pacific Northwest forests.

"Early in my administration I will convene a Pacific Northwest

Forest Summit to work out a legislative solution," Clinton wrote in a letter released here yesterday at a news conference.

"I will work with the Congress and all interested parties to help break the gridlock that has caused so much pain in our Pacific Northwest communities."

Labor leaders said the letter from the Democratic nominee,

received Tuesday night, was the first indication that the regional crisis may get some attention at the presidential level.

"We've been rolling the same dice for four years and we've crapped out every time," said Wilson Hubbell, president of International Woodworkers of America.

President Bush is expected to

Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Thursday, August 27, 1992 A5

leaders with forest summit vow

use his first campaign visit to the Pacific Northwest next week to denounce the Democrats as environmental extremists and show his support for jobs over owls.

But the leaders of unions representing more than 125,000 workers in Oregon said they were excited by Clinton's pledge.

Court rulings requiring protection of the northern spotted owl,

which has been listed as a threatened species, have blocked virtually all logging on federal land in the timber-rich western portions of Oregon and Washington. The ban has devastated communities whose mills depend on federal timber.

Bush and administration members have voiced support for the timber industry's position in the

court actions brought by environmental groups, but they have not called for a summit to resolve the issue.

Gov. Booth Gardner, speaking at a Washington state labor meeting in Everett, said Clinton has confirmed that "his administration would make it a priority to get everyone to the table to solve this problem."

AUG 27 1992

Skateman (Salmon) 8/27/92

Clinton vows aid in Northwest log crisis

☐ Bush proposal: Page 1A

The Associated Press

PORTLAND — Bill Clinton has won the support of Oregon labor leaders with his promise of a summit to end the stalemate between loggers and environmentalists in the forests of the Pacific Northwest.

"Early in my administration I will convene a Pacific Northwest Forest Summit to work out a legislative solution," Clinton wrote in a letter released Wednesday at a news conference in Portland.

"I will work with the Congress and all interested parties to help break the gridlock that has caused so much pain in our Pacific Northwest communities."

Labor leaders said the letter from the Democratic nominee, received Tuesday night, was the first indication that the regional crisis may get some attention at the presidential level.

"We've been rolling the same dice for four years, and we've crapped out every time," said Wilson Hubbell, the president of the International Woodworkers of America.

"Gov. Clinton understands working people in a way George Bush does not," Oregon AFL-CIO President Irv Fletcher said. "The president has had almost four years, and he hasn't come up with any proposals."

The leaders of unions representing more than 125,000 workers in Oregon said they were excited by Clinton's pledge to work toward a solution.

Clinton also promised to visit a family dependent on the timber industry in the Northwest, which Fletcher said will ensure that timber workers' views are heard.

Rep. Les AuCoin, D-Ore., said he has watched the Bush administration's forest management follies from a ringside seat for four years and, with one letter, Clinton has shown more leadership.

AUG 27 1992

Timber unions send invitation to Clinton

By ROBERTA ULRICH
of The Oregonian staff

WASHINGTON — Northwest timber workers have invited Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton to spend an evening with a timber family to learn firsthand the effects of the Northwest forests dispute on ordinary people.

Representatives of union timber workers say they continue to hope that Congress will act this year to resolve the dispute that has sharply cut into the timber supply from federal forests.

They're hedging their bets, however, with overtures to the man they believe could well become the next president.

They asked Clinton to consider calling a summit, similar to the 1989 regional summit, to work out a solution if Congress has not approved

“We think he'd be willing to try it. He's a natural for that process.”

Michael Draper

legislation to resolve the issue.

The legislative solution offered by the current Bush administration deals only with protecting the threatened spotted owl, not with several larger issues involved in the conflict over management of old-growth forests.

In a letter to Clinton dated July 27 and released Wednesday, officials of three unions with members employed in the timber industry

said Clinton's call for a summit, which would include the governors of the states involved and their congressional delegations, “would provide the bipartisan spirit necessary to move the issue from deadlock.”

“He's a very practical guy,” said Michael Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers. “We think he'd be willing to try it. He's a natural for that process.”

Also signing the letter were Sigurd Lucassen, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; William Hubbell, president of the International Woodworkers of America; and Sherry Scott, financial secretary of the Western council's Local 2739.

The Clinton campaign had no immediate response, and a spokesman did not know if Clinton had received the letter.

Hatfield findings weighed

By ALAN K. OTA
of The Oregonian staff

WASHINGTON — The Senate Ethics Committee convened for more than two hours Wednesday to consider the findings of its 14-month inquiry into the \$9,265 in gifts made to Sen. Mark Hatfield by the former president of the University of South Carolina.

The panel held a private meeting in its committee office to discuss the Hatfield case. Members of the panel declined to discuss the reason for the session, but a source close to the committee confirmed that it was discussing the Hatfield case.

The long-running Hatfield probe is considered a preliminary investigation and the panel has not revealed any details.

The source said a vote by the panel is expected soon to decide whether to proceed from its preliminary inquiry into a more formal investigation that could lead to disciplinary action.

Hatfield has acknowledged that he failed to report the four gifts of artwork and crystal and porcelain items from his friend James Holderman, the university president, in the 1980s.

Reporting of gifts worth \$100 or more is required by Senate rules. Holderman also provided air travel and honoraria for the senator and a scholarship for his son.

The school was given a \$16.3 million grant by Congress to construct an engineering building in 1986, while Hatfield was chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

TAB X

PRESS CLIPPINGS

The following are selected press clippings, primarily from newspapers in the Pacific Northwest, regarding the old-growth/spotted owl issue, plans to convene a forest summit, and the transition effort to gather information to aid in identifying options for convening the summit.