



# Forest Voice

Volume II  
Number 2

A Publication of the Native Forest Council

SPECIAL EDITION

## *An Urgent Alert to the American Public: Our Nation Is Destroying Its Last Virgin Forests*



*Clear-cut logging on the  
Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon*

Photo by Tim Hermach

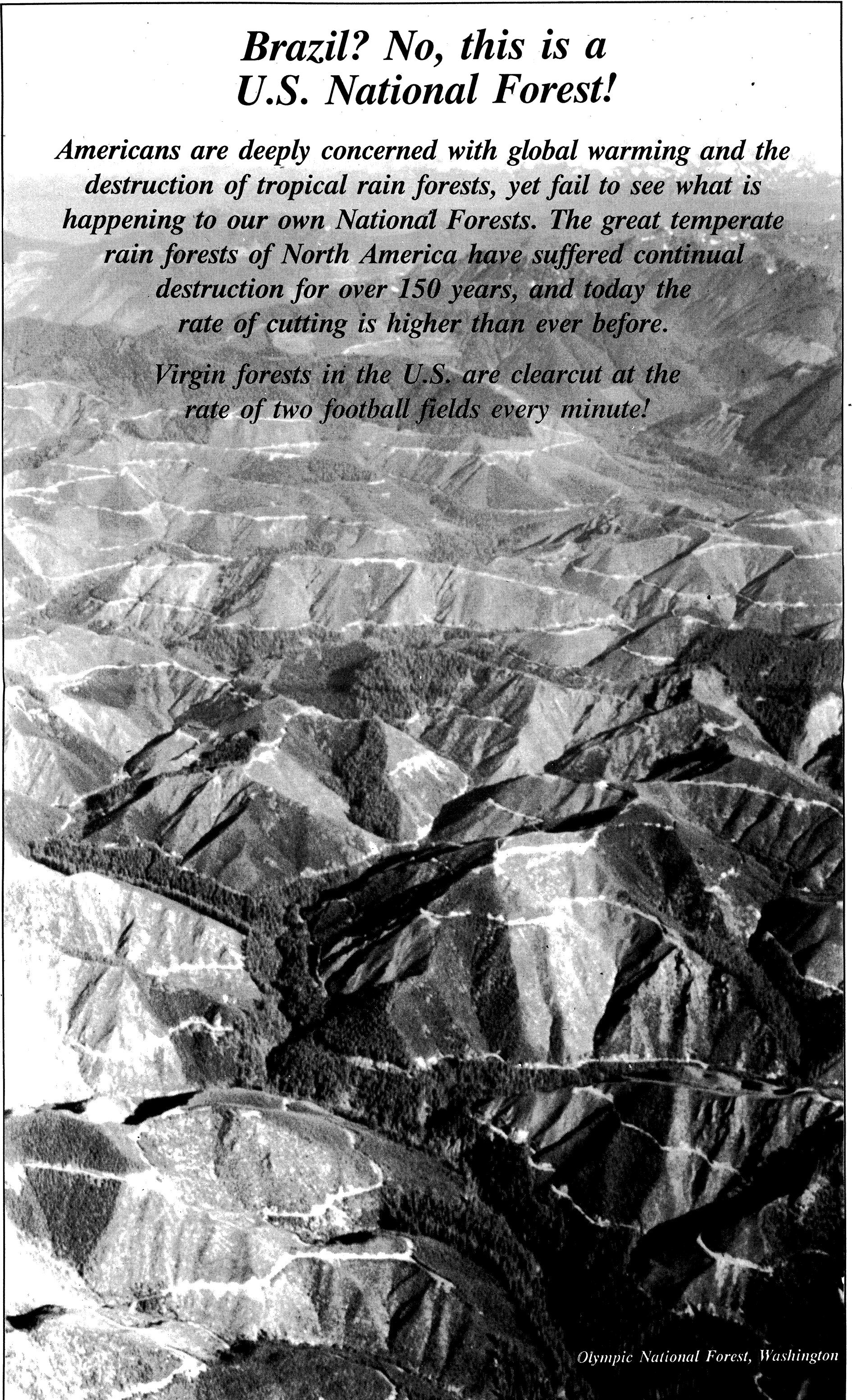
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## *Brazil? No, this is a U.S. National Forest!*

*Americans are deeply concerned with global warming and the destruction of tropical rain forests, yet fail to see what is happening to our own National Forests. The great temperate rain forests of North America have suffered continual destruction for over 150 years, and today the rate of cutting is higher than ever before.*

*Virgin forests in the U.S. are clearcut at the rate of two football fields every minute!*



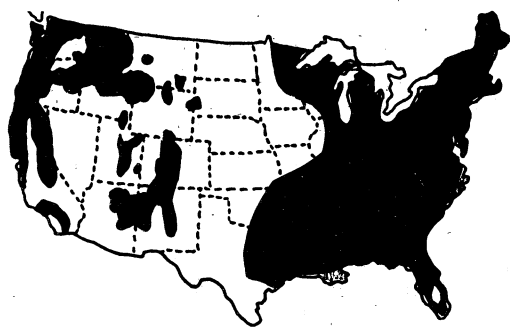
*Olympic National Forest, Washington*

# Less than five percent remains

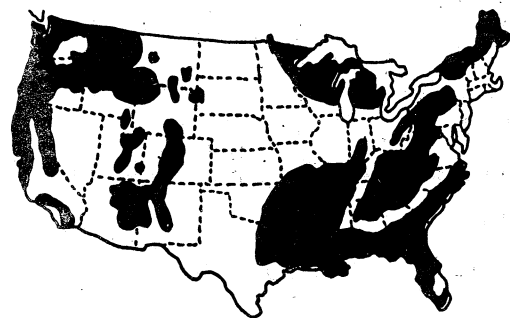
*What we continue to lose will be gone forever.*

*America's remaining virgin forests, some of which include the last temperate rain forests on earth, are concentrated on publicly-owned lands entrusted by the citizens of this nation to the care of our government.*

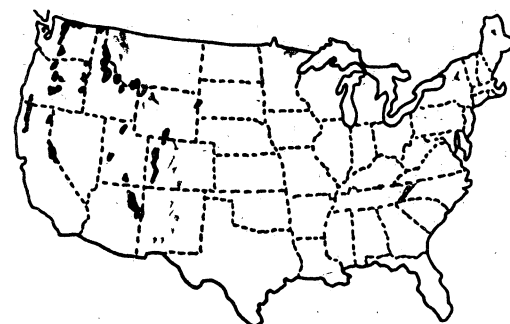
*Ironically, Congress and the Administration are encouraging massive efforts by timber corporations to liquidate the last of these irreplaceable and biologically vital ecosystems before the public can stop it.*



Virgin Forests 1620



Virgin Forests 1850

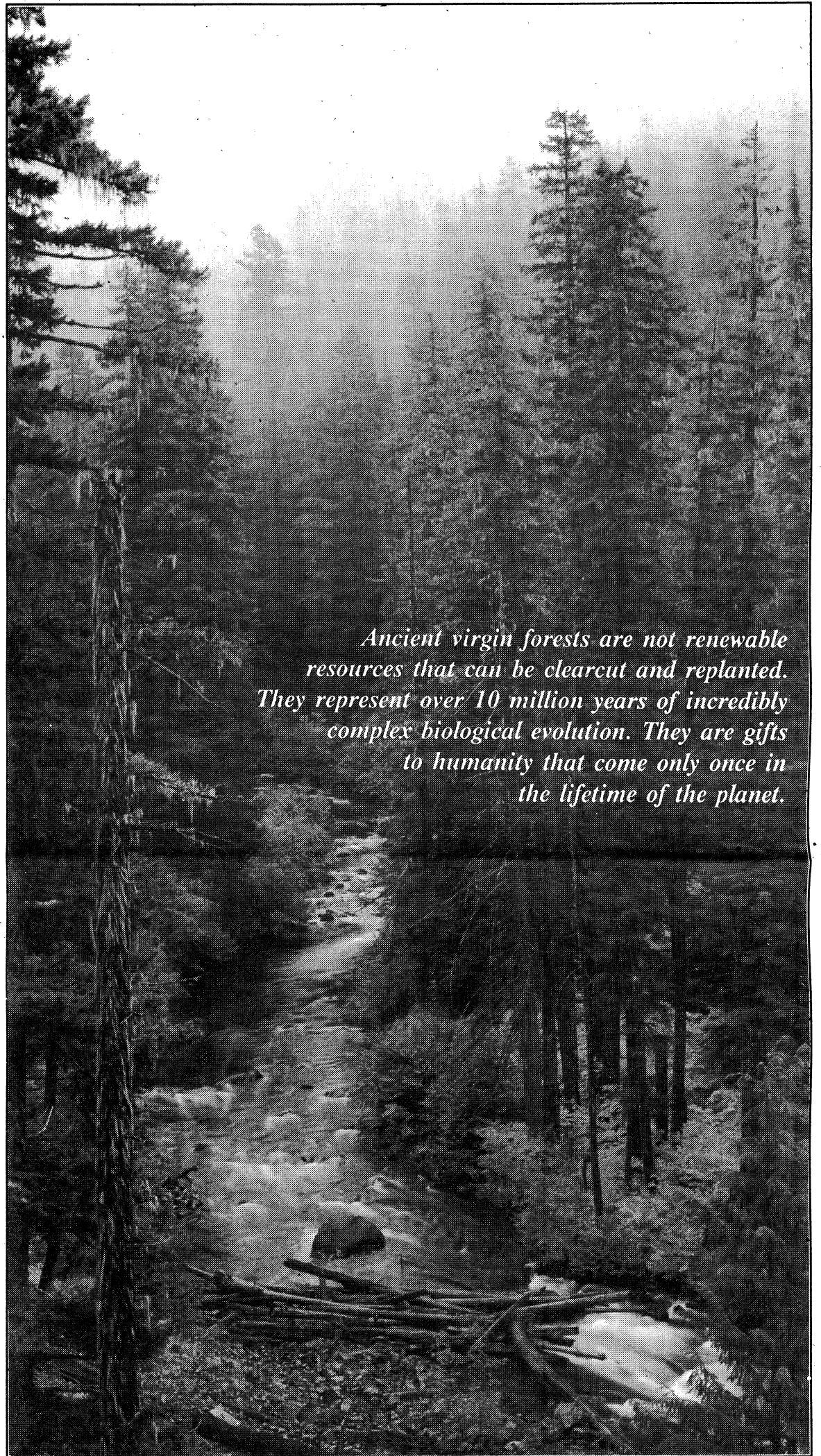


Virgin Forests 1990

*Virgin native forests are a complex relationship between thousands of diverse plant and animal species—a result of millions of years of evolutionary processes. They have endured fire, disease, insects, drought, and natural selection, and comprise nature's healthiest biological communities.*

*The North American continent was once blanketed with these rich and thriving forests. Today, only scarce remnants exist—priceless gene pools of the natural world. Once they are gone, their genetic base will be lost forever, and we will never be able to replicate or reconstruct these self-sustaining forest ecosystems. Humans have severely jeopardized the overall health and survivability of this planet by eliminating so many of its forests. If we lose these last remaining links to a natural, livable environment, we may condemn ourselves to our own eventual extinction.*

*American's cannot tolerate the destruction of one more acre of these most precious natural*



*Ancient virgin forests are not renewable resources that can be clearcut and replanted. They represent over 10 million years of incredibly complex biological evolution. They are gifts to humanity that come only once in the lifetime of the planet.*

"The ancient forest is our maintenance manual for the world's evergreen forests. Only we don't even begin to know how many parts there are. The remaining ancient forests are our blueprint for the great coniferous forests which once covered this part of the world. This is the only place where the entire genetic code, the entire system is intact. If we liquidate the blueprint, we've lost it for the entire earth."

**Chris Maser, Scientist and former BLM biologist**

"You don't have a right to, in effect, mine the productivity of the earth."

**Dr. Jerry Franklin, University of Washington and U.S. Forest Service**

# How Can This Happen?

*How can a private industry be allowed to cut down publicly-owned National Forests belonging to the citizens of this nation?*

*How can a few corporations be allowed to devastate a national heritage and ruin the last great temperate forest ecosystem on earth?*

*It seems unconscionable, and yet, the laws and policies of our government not only permit the invasion of public forests, but provide economic incentive for clearing them as fast as possible.*



## The U.S. Government subsidizes logging on National Forests

Congress allocates funds for the U.S. Forest Service to help the timber industry log National Forests. The Forest Service spends over \$2 billion a year building logging roads, burning slash, trying to control erosion, and performing other timber related activities. Companies must pay for the timber, but Forest Service revenues amount to less than \$400 million each year which means it annually provides well over \$1.5 billion worth of free services to the industry. Companies profit additionally from cutting the National Forests because, unlike in the case of their own private holdings, they pay no property taxes on these public lands.

The result is that industry much prefers to log National Forests, and it lobbies unremittingly to maintain this practice.

While the taxpayers of this nation must pay \$1.5 billion, this cost does not include the price of losing the forests themselves whose existence and life-sustaining processes are beyond any conceivable monetary value.

## Log exports: liquidating our forests for insatiable international demand

Japan and other foreign nations are feasting on America's forests, and governmental regulations provide only a few minor restrictions on the hemorrhage of raw timber shipped overseas.

According to Forest Service figures, 25 percent of all Northwest timber is exported as whole logs. U.S. Congressman Peter DeFazio's office estimates that a full 60 percent is exported as both whole logs and minimally processed raw materials such as chips, slabs, squared logs, and pulp.

The last five percent of our natural, virgin forests are being wiped out to accommodate an industry that ships enormous quantities of timber out of this country to foreign markets half-way around the world.

## New legislative measures override environmental laws

Recently, the courts recognized that the onslaught to National Forests was violating many laws, and began preventing proposed logging. In 1989, however, pro-timber Congressmen attached a rider on an appropriations bill that mandates record-breaking cut levels despite these court decisions.

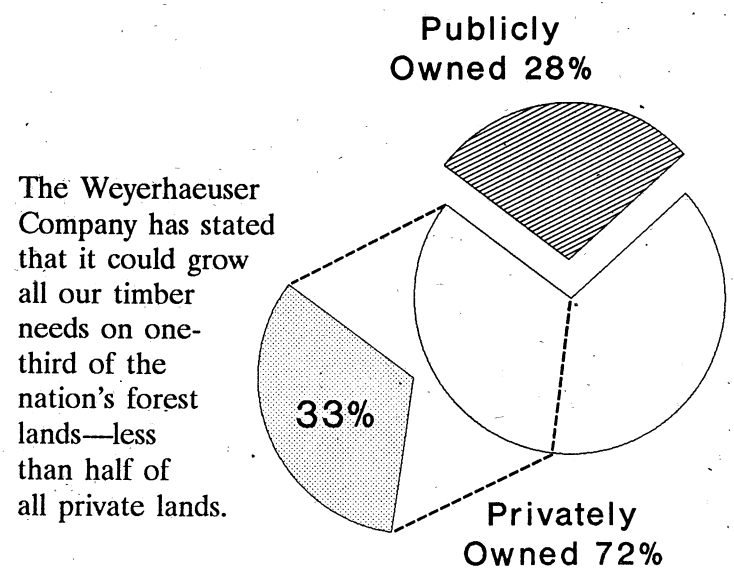
The rider orders approximately 5.7 billion board feet of timber to be sold from Northwest federal lands in FY 1990, resulting in the heaviest annual cut in the history of Northwest public forests. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management must comply with this order notwithstanding existing federal environmental laws (National Environmental Policy Act, National Forest Management Act, etc.). The rider also effectively eliminates the courts' ability to issue injunctions and prohibit any sales in FY 1990.

## Private lands can produce the nation's timber

*72 percent of the nation's forest lands are privately owned, and these are the most fertile lands. Public timber sales compete unfairly with private timber production.*

A Forest Industry Council study in 1980 stated that our nation's timber demand can be supplied entirely by private forest lands alone if landowners can realize a 10% annual return on investment. By selling timber at prices below replacement costs, the Federal Government engages in a kind of "predatory pricing" that lowers the value of timber to the point where private woodlot owners cannot make a reasonable profit.

### U.S. Forest Lands



## What Must Be Done

*Only Congress has the power to permanently stop our forests' degradation and destruction. Congress must pass comprehensive legislation that protects all federal virgin forests, mandates proper management of all remaining federal non-virgin forests, prohibits raw material exports from both public and private lands, and provides economic assistance for displaced timber workers and timber-dependent communities.*

(See page 10)

# "Owls vs. jobs" misrepresents the issue

## Saving forests is good economics

The northern spotted owl, which inhabits old-growth virgin forests exclusively, was recently listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a threatened species. Due to years of excessive logging, the owl now faces extinction. Under the Endangered Species Act, Congress and the Administration are charged with protecting it.

The timber industry has spent millions of dollars trying to convince the public that saving owls will eliminate thousands of jobs and that jobs are more important than owls.

Whether or not one holds such callous contempt for animals' inherent right to live, this argument fails on all fronts:

- Owls are not the only environmental value of concern. Owls are an indicator species, which means that if they die, so do the forests; if we save them, we save the forests. What now hangs in the balance are the remnants of the entire old-growth forest ecosystem, not just one single species.
- A market economy does not maintain an industry simply for the sake of employing workers. When a product becomes obsolete or a resource runs dry, the economy adapts. Companies and industries have been changing or shutting down for 200 years, and workers always find new jobs—the nation is not lacking in jobs; it's a natural, necessary component of capitalism. Chopping down forests for the sake of jobs is nothing more than social welfare—not something our nation prides itself on. Certainly no one expects the defense industry to continue a rampant pace of nuclear weapons production simply to avoid future layoffs.
- Exports and automation deprive jobs. If maintaining jobs are the paramount concern of the timber industry, it should stop exporting 60 percent of all timber cut in the Northwest as whole logs or raw materials. Every raw log, squared log, or slabbed log that goes overseas means fewer jobs for U.S. workers who would otherwise process that log. It makes no sense for the industry to expect the public to sacrifice its last vestiges of primeval virgin forest so it can maximize short-term profits by ignoring U.S. mills and selling to foreign markets.

• Economic interests favor saving the forests. Liquidating inherent and irreplaceable wealth to help finance a nation far out-spending its true income is world class folly. The billions of dollars a year in corporate timber profits come at the direct expense of our future generations' prosperity. Consumed so voraciously and destructively, these forests are vanishing permanently, depriving our children of even the chance to properly steward and benefit from them.

### The U.S. liquidates its savings for short-lived gain

The following is excerpted from an article appearing in the Christian Science Monitor entitled "Wealth vs. Income On a Global Scale" by Rushworth M. Kidder

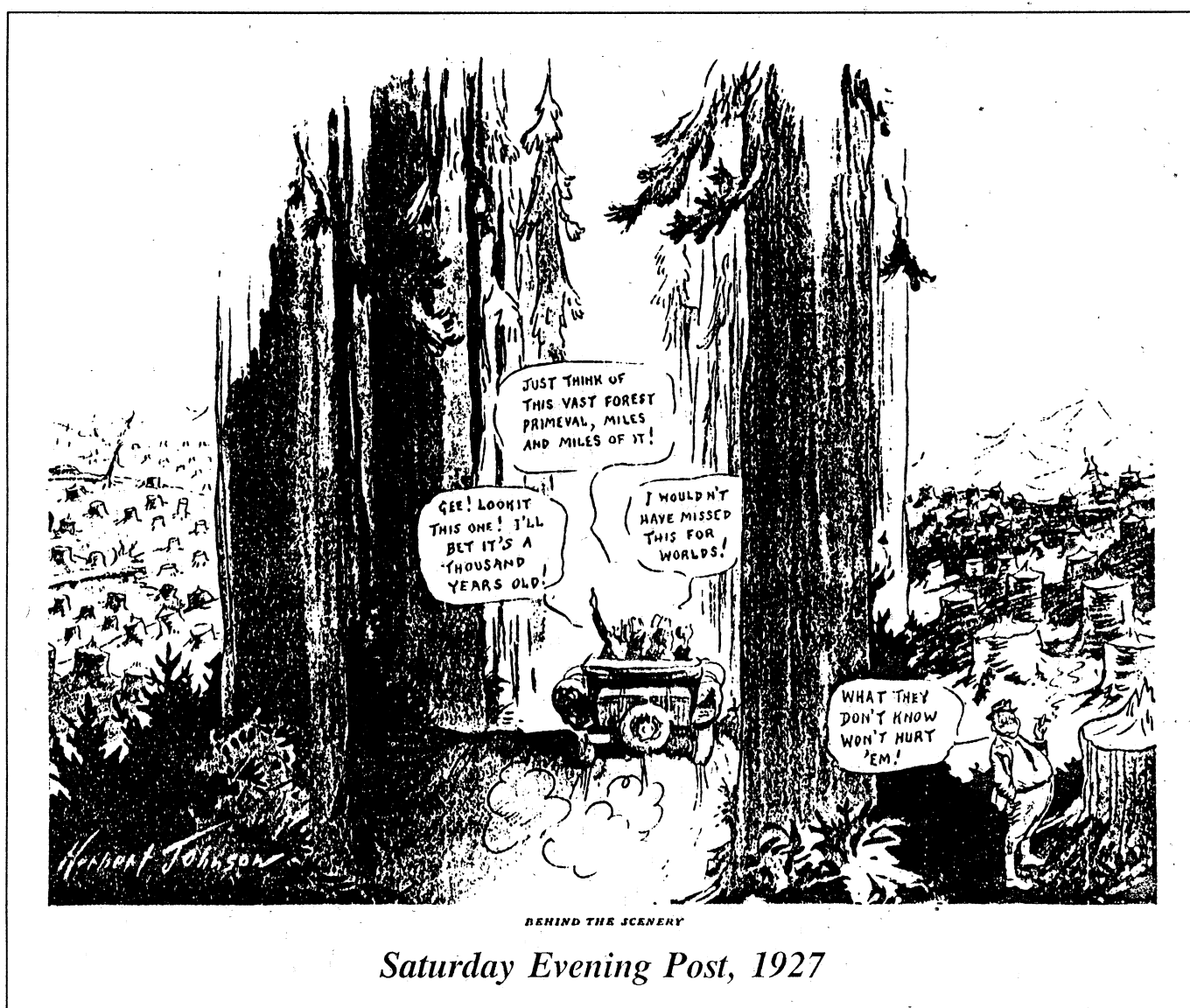
Suppose I ask, "How much did you spend last year?" You say, "\$90,000." "Wow!" I respond. "But wait," you insist, "It's not that simple. I earn only \$30,000 in salary. The other \$60,000 I took from my children's savings accounts."

Question: Are you a \$90,000-a-year person or a \$30,000-a-year person? How do you think of yourself? . . . If you think you're a \$90,000 type when you're not, you'll quickly run amok. . . .

. . . What's true for individuals is also true for nations. How and what you count as a nation's wealth has tremendous significance. That's nowhere more true than in a nation's relation to its natural resources. The point: There are an awful lot of \$30,000 nations—including the United States—living \$90,000 lifestyles. Chopping down their forests, polluting their atmospheres, fouling their waters, stripping their land of minerals and topsoil, they're chewing up their children's wealth. . . .

. . . natural resources provide a flow of economic benefits over time. Nonetheless, activities that deplete or degrade them are represented as generating income, rather than reducing wealth. A country could sell off its timber and minerals, erode its soils, pollute its aquifers, deplete its fisheries, and the national accounts would treat all the proceeds as current income. . . . The more you ravage, the better you look. . . .

## We have known for decades



"Just let me interject one word as to a particular type of folly of which it ought not to be necessary to speak. We stop wasteful cutting of timber; that of course makes a slight shortage at the moment. To avoid that slight shortage at the moment, there are certain people so foolish that they will incur absolute shortage in the future, and they are willing to stop all attempts to conserve the forests, because of course by wastefully using them at the moment we can for a year or two provide against any lack of wood. That is like providing for the farmer's family to live sumptuously on the flesh of the milk cow. Any farmer can live pretty well for a year if he is content not to live at all the year after. . . ."

Theodore Roosevelt, 1908

"I hope the son-of-a-bitch who logged that is roasting in hell!"

# The Destruction Is Nationwide

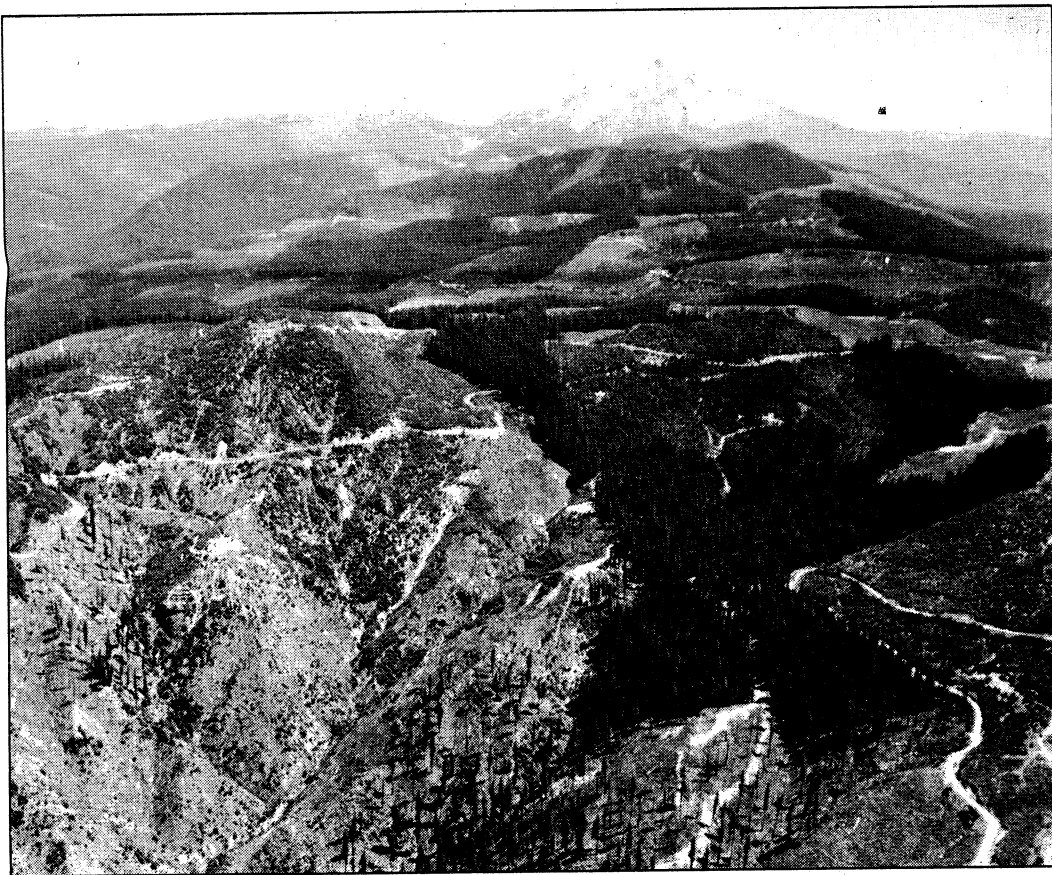
*For the past decade, the Administration has ordered the maximization of commercial uses on all public lands.*

*Responding to pressure from the powerful timber industry, the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management have rapidly allowed increased cutting on all public unprotected forest lands far beyond long-term sustainable levels. Federal forest lands throughout the country are being sacrificed to the detriment of all other recreational and ecological values.*

*This represents a complete betrayal of the public trust, and is in violation of land management laws now in force.*



Gifford Pinchot National Forest with Mt. St. Helens in the background, Washington



Willamette National Forest, Oregon

Photo by Tim Hermach



Six Rivers National Forest, California



Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico

Photo by Lighthawk



Flathead National Forest, Montana

# e—These Pictures Don't Lie

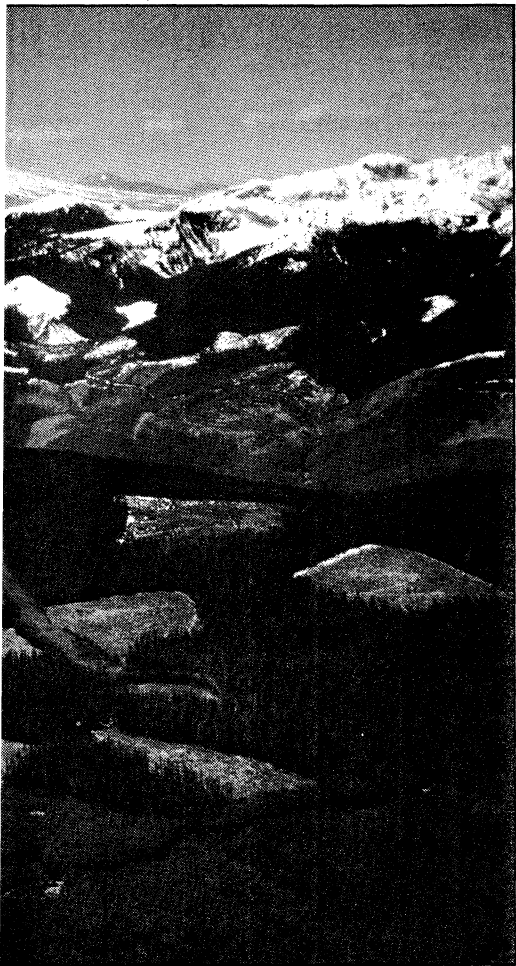


Photo by Peter Morrison



Border of Yellowstone National Park and Targhee National Forest, Idaho

Photo by George Wuerthner

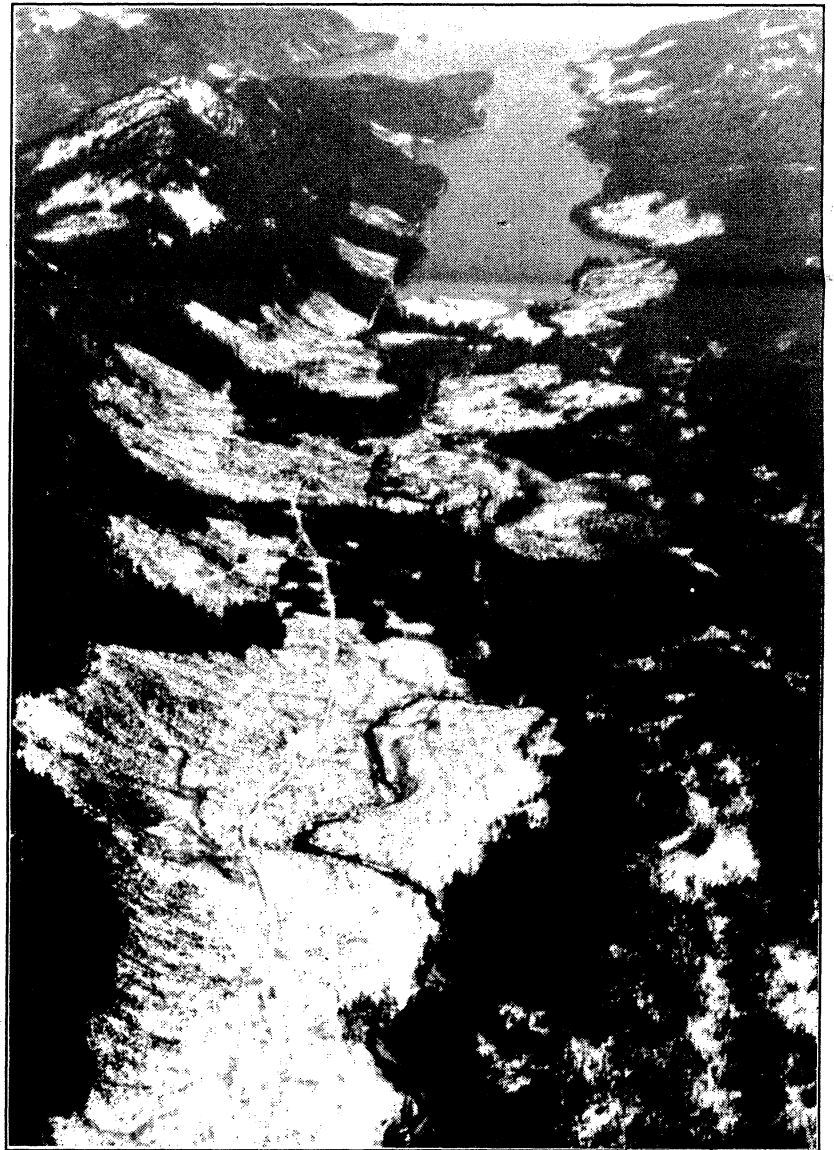


Photo by David J. Cross



Photo by Lighthawk

Kaibab National Forest, Arizona



Tongass National Forest, Alaska



Photo by James R. Connor

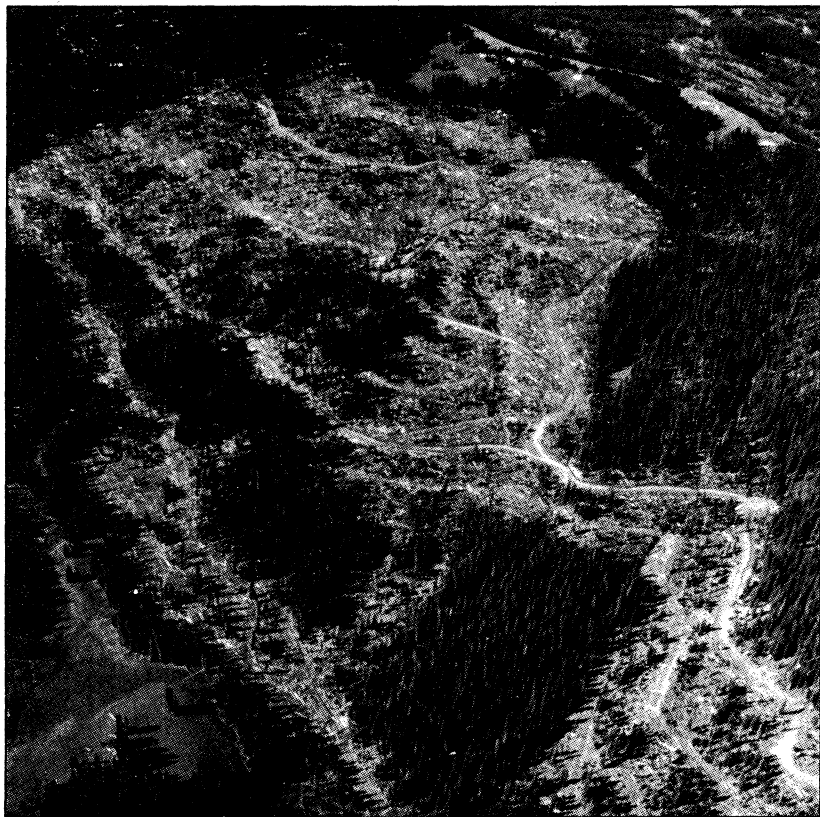


Photo by Bruce Gordon

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado

"This we know. The earth does not belong to man, man belongs to earth. This we know. All things are connected like the blood which unites one family. . . . Man did not weave the web of life, he is merely a strand in it. Whatever he does to the web, he does to himself."

*Chief Seattle*

# Myths, Deceptions, and Lies

*The large U.S. timber corporations have recently joined together on a \$12 million campaign designed exclusively to enhance the industry's public image. Nationwide advertising suggests that man has a firmer grip on the workings of nature than nature*

## 1. America will never run out of trees: National Forests are cut on a sustained yield basis.

**Fact:** Once cut, forests are never restored to their original natural state. In place of a lush virgin forest with immense age and species diversity, the Forest Service and timber industry plant an even-aged, single-species crop known not even as a forest, but as a tree farm.

Even if tree farms did resemble a natural forest, the rate of cutting far exceeds all re-vegetation programs. Retiring Regional Forester James Torrence recently acknowledged that the Northwest forests have been over-cut for years and that the new Forest Plans continue these unsustainable cut levels. Speaking of logging in Rocky Mountain National Forests, former U.S. Forest Service Chief, R. Max Peterson, remarked, "Anybody, on the back of an envelope, could have figured out that the rate of [timber] harvest cannot be sustained."

"We are committed to renewing America's forests."

Plum Creek Timber Company advertisement

"We are not on a sustained yield program. We never said we were on a sustained yield program, and we have never been on a sustained yield program."

Plum Creek Executive *The Daily Inter Lake*,  
October 15, 1989

## 2. Our nation needs the wood.

**Fact:** Japan and other foreign countries want our wood, and corporate profiteers cut and export everything they can get their hands on. Over 60 percent of all timber cut in the Northwest goes overseas as raw logs or unfinished raw materials. Destroying our forests now for an insatiable international market will result in grave environmental losses and future timber shortages. No other developed nation in the world engages in mass liquidation of its natural resources for short-term profit at the expense of its own long-term sustainable economy and healthy environment.

*itself, that man can enhance and even perfect nature by conforming it to serve his functions. These clever and often subtle messages are pervaded with antiquated myths, deliberate deceptions, and outright lies.*

## 3. Old-growth virgin forests are unhealthy, disease-ridden, and insect-infested. If we don't cut and replant them, they're just going to die anyway.

**Fact:** Old-growth virgin forests have evolved for millions of years into some of the healthiest, most resilient ecosystems on earth. They are not, all of a sudden, going to fall down and rot away. Since the Ice Age, our present forests have thrived through their own indigenous processes, never needing to be chopped down, burned, sprayed with chemical herbicides, and replanted. Humans cannot improve nature; the less we meddle with it, the healthier it is.

"Why do we think we can 'improve' in less than 100 years what it took nature 28 million years to design and to which we attach so much value?"

Chris Maser, Scientist and former BLM biologist

## 4. Trees are a renewable resource.

**Fact:** Thousands of years ago, the forests of Lebanon, North Africa, Greece, and other areas in the Mediterranean region were cut down; they have never returned because the top soil from the denuded hillsides washed into the sea. Where these forests once existed, a bare limestone bedrock is now regarded as a typical soil profile. Today throughout Europe, plantations that have undergone multiple rotations of cutting and replanting simply cannot grow trees any longer. In the Southeastern United States, many plantations are on their third or fourth rotations. Here, the trees are weak and often dying; the amount of fertilizers applied has steadily increased while growth and timber output has sharply declined; many are fraught with insects and disease.

No amount of research or innovative forestry can solve the erosion and soil depletion caused by clear-cutting. The same destruction that forever ruined fertile lands, changed regional climates, and felled great empires occurs every day in America's virgin forests.

"The old growth of the Pacific Northwest is, as the timber sloganeers like to say, 'a renewable resource.' So too are oil and coal, if you wait long enough."

Ted Williams, contributing editor,  
*Fly Rod & Reel Magazine*

## 5. Unless timber corporations have access to the public's forests, regional economies will be ruined.

**Fact:** Timber corporations themselves have been ruining regional economies for years by exporting the timber and starving domestic mills. In the Northwest each year, the amount of timber exported as whole logs or raw materials is nearly twice the amount cut from public forests. If exports are banned, the Northwest can stop cutting all virgin forests on federal lands and have more timber for its mills than it has now.

Responsible companies are now re-tooling their mills for the second-growth timber on private lands, and developing new products of equal quality and function.

"The last independent sawmill at Coos Bay, Ore. recently shut down because it could not pay the going rate for the available logs, while the port was stuffed with timber for export from a nearby Weyerhaeuser tree farm."

*The New York Times*, October 7, 1989

"Our future is being shipped overseas."

"They are making obscene profits by exporting our natural heritage. Their profits come first and our workers and communities, second."

"It's stupid, it's bad policy, and it's got to stop."

U.S. Congressman Peter DeFazio

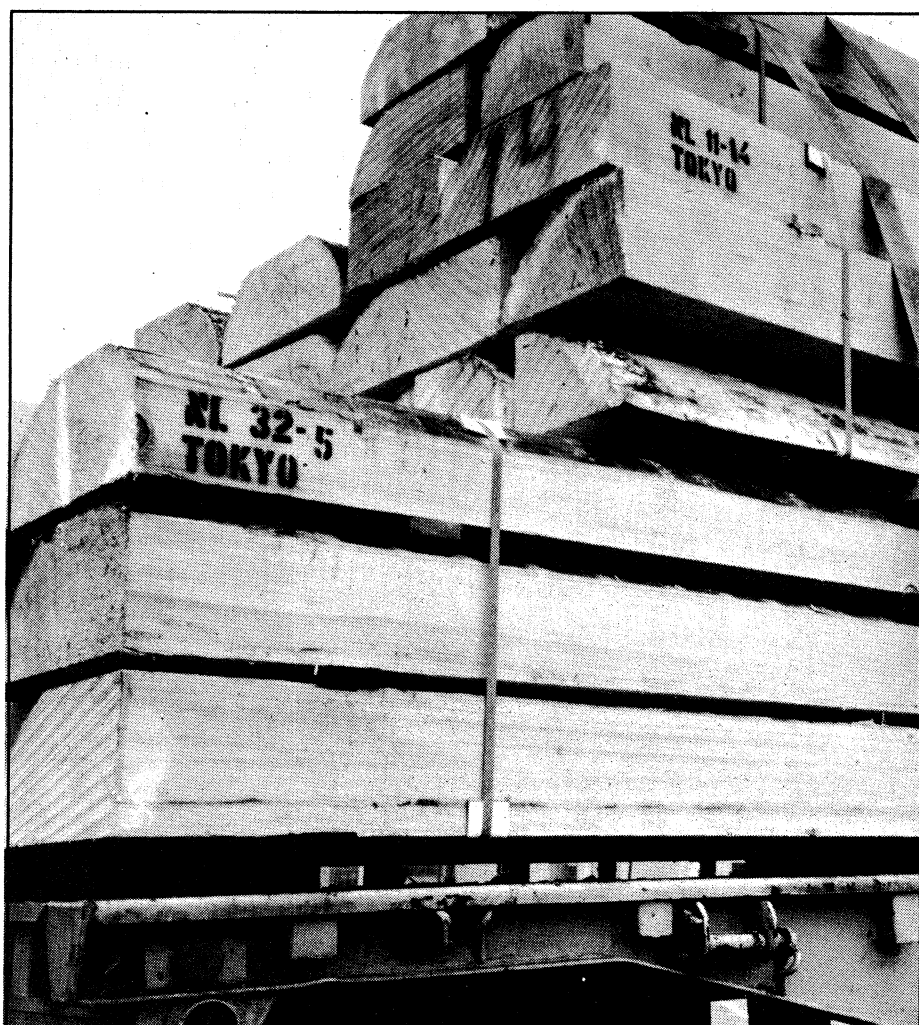


Photo by Tim Hermach

Slabbed logs in Eugene, Ore. bound for Japan



# We Can Not Supply the World

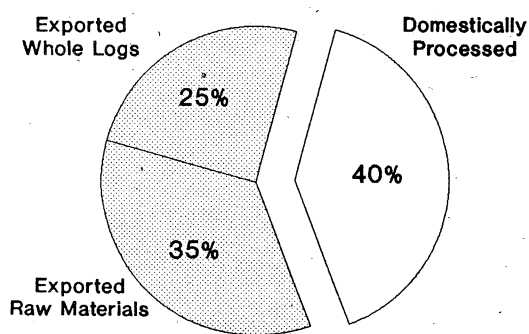
*The U.S. does not have the tree-growing capacity to provide the whole of Asia with as much raw timber as it can process and consume. Our largest timber producing states have become third-world colonies*

*abusing their natural resources for the advantage of other nations. Decisions made on Wall Street and in Tokyo are written on the denuded hillsides of the Northwest.*

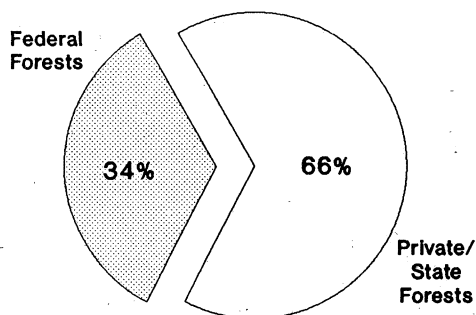
*It is illegal to export oil from the U.S.; oil is deemed too precious. Yet, our last remaining virgin forests—the nation's only gene pools for North America's natural temperate ecosystems—can be ground to pulp or sliced into slabs and shipped out of the country.*

In the Northwest, the amount of timber exported is nearly twice the amount cut on federal lands. If exports are stopped, the Northwest can stop cutting all federal lands without shrinking the domestic timber supply.

Exported vs. Domestically Processed



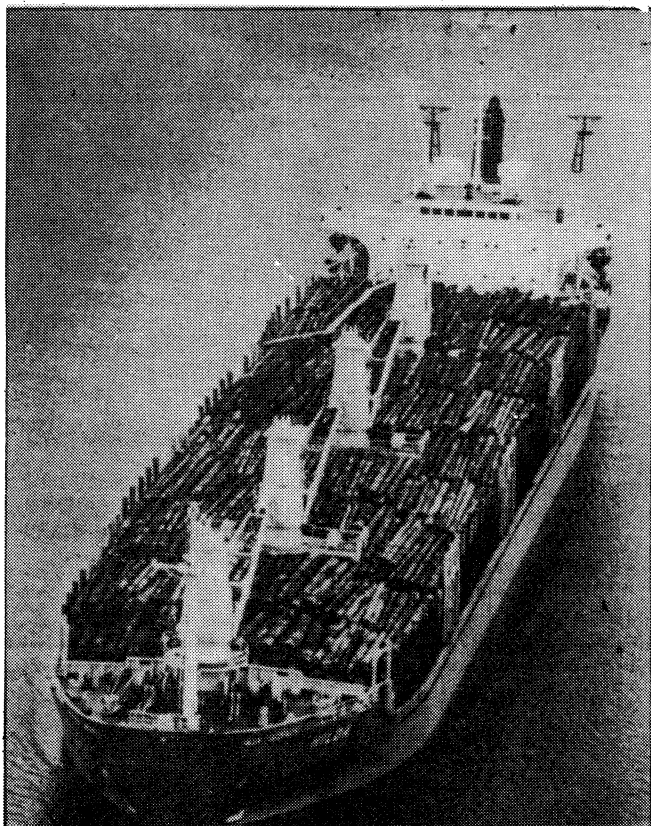
Total Amount Cut From Federal Forests vs. Private/State Forest



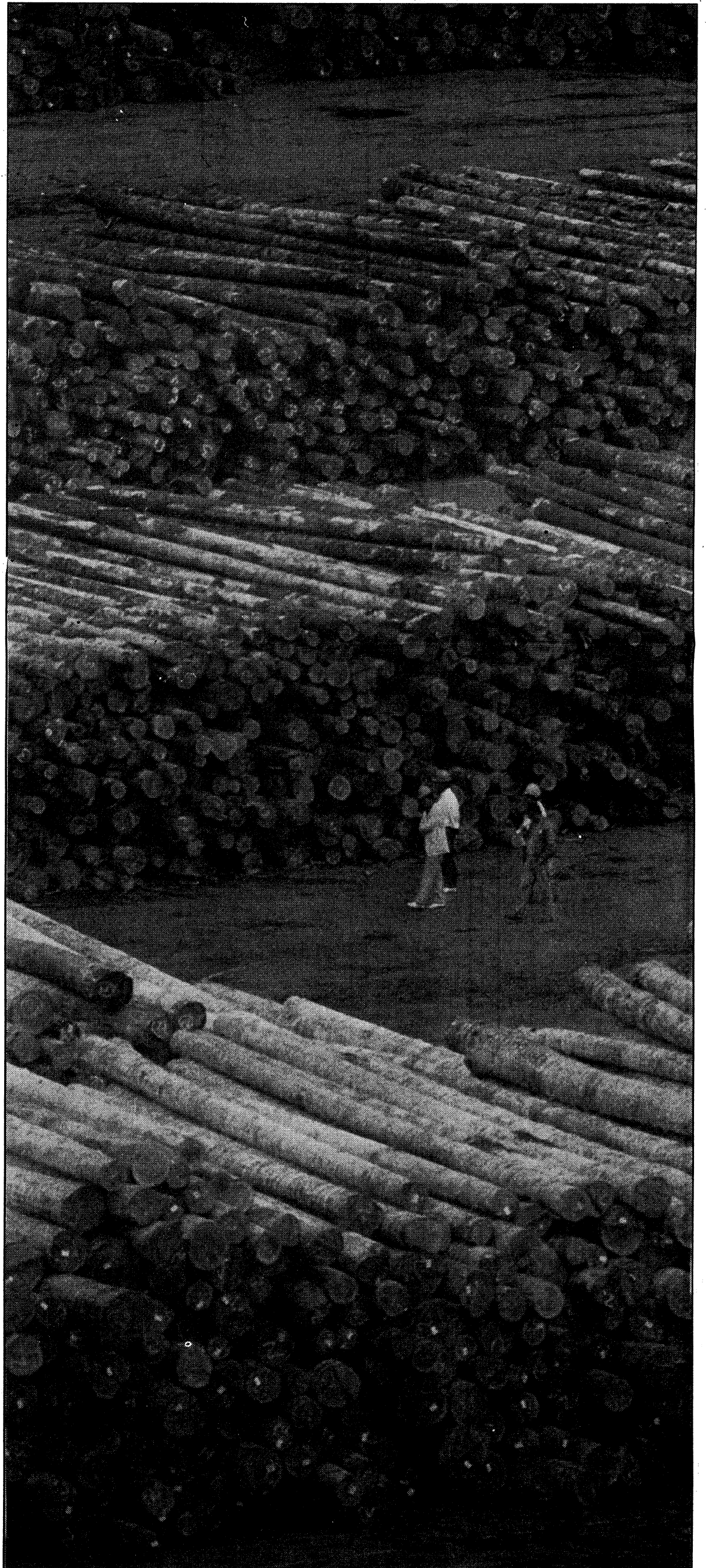
Source: USFS/Rep. DeFazio's Office

*"The exporters say: Forget tomorrow. The Northwest can make more money today by acting as a tree plantation for the Japanese."*

*The Register Guard,  
Eugene, Ore., March 11, 1990*



Photos courtesy of the Register Guard



Weyerhaeuser logs awaiting export from the docks in Longview, Washington

# The Solution

***The Native Forest Protection Act of 1990 (NFPA '90) is comprehensive legislation for the total, uncompromised protection of the public's native, virgin forests. This act would:***

- Part I** ○ Protect all remaining virgin forests on federal land from further logging, roading, and other destructive activities.
- Part II** ○ Prohibit and / or rigidly tax all wood product exports that have not undergone maximum domestic processing from both public and private lands.
- Provide funds and assistance for displaced workers and their families for areas including but not limited to education, retraining, relocation, health care, mortgage payments, and property taxes.
- Provide in-lieu-of property tax payments to the counties and schools that currently depend on timber receipts for income.
- Provide regulations and incentives for paper recycling and research and development of alternative non-forest products.
- Part III** ○ Restore all remaining non-virgin federal forest lands to their original natural and biologically diverse state, and permit logging and other consumptive practices only at levels that sustain this state.
- Ban slash burning and all forms of herbicides, pesticides, and chemical fertilizers from all federal forest lands.

For the benefit of the American public, the national economy, and the entire world, this act would result in:

- Preserving vital ecological values of our nation's forest lands which will contribute to the protection and restoration of the earth's environment.
- Ending the U.S. Government's unfair competition with private wood lot owners, thus promoting long-term sustainable private forestry for a healthy and stable timber economy.

CONCEPTUAL DRAFT

CONCEPTUAL DRAFT

## *The Native Forest Protection Act of 1990* NFPA 1990

Whereas, the Congress of the United States of America, recognizing that less than 5% of our nation's native, virgin, and ancient forests remain; and that over 72% of the nation's forest lands are now in private ownership; and if properly managed and operated under a free enterprise system without unfair competition from subsidized timber sales from public lands, are capable of producing all of the wood products the nation requires for its domestic market in perpetuity;

Therefore, the Congress expressly declares that the forest lands now in public ownership shall be maintained as natural, diverse forests, for their broad ecological and environmental purposes, for the long-term public benefit of the nation and the earth's biosphere.

In carrying out this mandate, the Congress specifically prescribes the following actions and mandates:

### *Part I - Protecting Native and Virgin Forest lands*

All federal land management agencies are hereby directed to protect all remaining virgin, native and ancient forest lands in public ownership and their diversity of wildlife and fisheries and to prohibit, without exception, any timber sales, cutting, or salvage, from such lands, effective immediately. Furthermore, no new road building shall be permitted.

Federal land management agencies are directed to classify and designate, by no later than March, 1995, all native and virgin forest lands which comply with the specifications set forth in the Wilderness Act of 1964, as additions to existing Wilderness Areas or as entirely new Wilderness Areas. The National Park Service is directed to study and recommend to Congress that qualifying forest lands be added to existing national parks or established as new national parks, and the Park Service shall be obligated to fully protect and maintain such lands as virgin forests, in their natural state.

For native and virgin forest lands in public ownership, unqualified for National Park or Wilderness status, these public agencies are directed to classify these lands, regardless of size, as National Native Forest Preserves, National Biological Areas

or as National Forest Natural Research Areas, which permit a broad range of non-consumptive, recreational, and biological uses, but prohibit any and all timber sales. No risk of loss, or loss of biological diversity shall be permitted on any and all federal forest lands.

### *Part II - Economic Mitigation and Worker Protection*

To assure both permanent protection of the nation's remaining native and virgin forests and the continued availability of forest resources for domestic requirements, the Congress directs that no logs, merches, cants, chips, or pulp of any kind be exported from any lands, public and private. An inverse graduated excise tax shall be instituted on the export of all forest products, which shall decrease as extent of processing increases. At the point of maximum value-added processing, this tax shall converge at zero. These taxes shall be dedicated to the other programs in this Act.

Congress shall make available to the wood-products workers and industry, the funds to assist the inevitable industry transition. These funds would include but not be limited to: forest rehabilitation jobs, workers' education, retraining, relocation, family health care, mortgage payment assistance, property tax deferrals, and any other assistance as needed; federally-guaranteed, long-term, low-interest loans to build value-added product manufacturing facilities and to re-tool or to close old-growth mills; tax incentives for small, non-industrial private woodlot owners to manage for sustainable timber production; directing the Forest Service and the BLM to provide jobs in forest land rehabilitation, to restore the biological diversity, environmental, and ecological values.

Congress shall make available a trust for stable payments to counties and schools to replace the loss of expected revenues from federal timber sales. Payments are to be structured to create national parity in payments to counties with federal lands. Such payments shall be based on "in-lieu-of property taxes" as if the land were privately owned, rather than revenues based on the extraction and destruction of irreplaceable living natural resources.

To reduce the demand for wood products to sustainable levels, Congress directs the Secretary of

Commerce to promulgate regulations (including incentives and penalties) for paper recycling and innovative product design for minimizing consumption and waste of all wood products. The Congress shall appropriate funds for the research and rapid development of alternative non-forest pulp and paper sources and non-environmentally-destructive processing of pulp.

The Forest Service and BLM shall identify all roads in our federal forest lands not absolutely essential to the forest-wide general travel network. These roads shall be closed without delay and re-vegetated by January 1, 1993. Aerial Photo Mosaic maps of all US National Forests and BLM forest lands shall be provided annually to the Congress and be available to the public.

### *Part III - Rehabilitation of Multiple-Use Forest lands*

The Congress directs that all public forest lands which are not native, virgin forest, be classified as Perpetual Forest lands. Such lands shall be allowed to naturally regenerate and exist as original natural forests with their historic biological composition, gene pools, species, and age diversity; slash burning and all forms of herbicides, fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals are prohibited. Any and all new roads, temporary or otherwise, are prohibited. Congress further directs that any sale of timber from such lands be on a long-term, sustained-yield basis, that no clearcutting shall be permitted, and that quantities logged on any logging site shall not exceed 2% of the biomass per acre in any one decade, and that the full range of ecological and successional attributes of a native, virgin forest be maintained. No trees shall be cut on non-productive sites with "land capability classes" of IV, V, VI, or VII. No risk of loss, or loss of biological diversity shall be permitted on perpetual and cut-over federal forest lands.

Congress directs that no timber sales shall be permitted that do not fully recover the replacement and environmental costs to the public of such specific sales, individually and collectively, so that the primary private-sector timberlands are not unjustly and unfairly harmed by below-cost sales of public timber.

# Tell Congress Now to Stop the Destruction

*America's publicly-owned virgin, native forests belong to the nation and to the world, to man and creature alike—not to the few who persist in exploiting them for short-term profits. Laws have been manipulated and*

*broken to suit the timber industry. But Congress will not withstand aroused public opinion. Concerned and responsible citizens cannot tolerate the theft and destruction of public land. Your voice of outrage is needed!*

**Write your Congressional delegation today.** Ask that it support the introduction and passage of the *Native Forest Protection Act of 1990 (NFPA '90)*, the *only* measure yet conceived that will save all of the remaining federal virgin forests and address the related issues of exports, worker and community assistance, and proper forest management. Letters leave a written record that cannot be ignored.

**Addresses:**

The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_  
House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

**Call the U.S. Congress** at (202) 224-3121, and ask for the offices of your representatives.

**Contact the Native Forest Council** to receive the *Petition to Ban the Logging of Native Forests on U.S. Public Lands*. Sign and make copies of this petition and distribute them among fellow citizens. They will be hand delivered to the U.S. Congress and all other governmental agencies that are influencing and allowing the current destruction.

## Timely issues of critical importance

**August, 1990**—At this moment, Congress is considering three terribly destructive legislative measures. The first is a one-year rider on the FY 1991 Appropriations bill similar to last year's Hatfield-Adams Section 318 rider. Like 318, this rider would establish a mandated sales quota (somewhere in the range of 3.0-4.0 billion board feet), and limit or prohibit judicial review. The second is the National Forest Plan Implementation Act of 1990, introduced in the Senate by Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-OR) and in the House by Rep. Les AuCoin (D-OR). This bill would fix current forest plans into law for the next ten years, setting mandated sales quotas not subject to judicial review. The third is the Kootenai and Lolo National Forest Management Act of 1990, introduced by Sen. Max Baucus (D-MT). Montana has six million acres of roadless virgin forest in a state of defacto Wilderness pending permanent Wilderness legislation. In other words, until some of this land is designated Wilderness, it is all off limits to logging. In the Lolo National Forest, this bill would put only 1.9 percent of suitable timber lands into Wilderness preserves, while releasing the remaining 98.1 percent to the timber industry. It would also impose stringent restrictions on judicial review.

In your letters and phone calls to Congress, strongly oppose all three. Mandated sale quotas immune from challenge in the courts leave federal land management agencies above the law—free to operate as they wish with little or no degree of accountability. It seriously threatens not only our forests, but the integrity of the Constitution.

A 318-like Appropriations rider would permit another full year of devastation to Northwest old-growth forests. And while the National Forest Plan Implementation Act admittedly has little chance of success, the Montana Wilderness bill has a good chance, and as permanent legislation, would set precedents that could lead to unparalleled disaster throughout our nation's federal forest lands.

### Help Spread the Word

*You can help our efforts enormously by offering to distribute the Forest Voice in your area. Only when enough citizens become informed and aroused can we stop this insanity.*

*Call or write us, and we will send you a bundle immediately. Our printing and shipping costs amount to \$20 per one hundred papers; any donations made toward offsetting these costs are greatly appreciated.*

### Please Note: Legislative Confusion

A bill sponsored by the Ancient Forest Alliance called the *Ancient Forest Protection Act of 1990* was recently introduced by Rep. Jim Jontz (D-IN). While similar in name to *NFPA '90*, it differs vastly in content. Listed below are the fundamental differences of the two:

<i>Native Forest Protection Act (NFPA '90)</i>	<i>Ancient Forest Protection Act (AFPA '90)</i>
A national, "saves all" approach	A regional, "saves some" approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applies to <i>all</i> federal forest lands in the nation.</li> <li>• Protects <i>100 percent</i> of all remaining virgin forests on federal lands from further logging, roading, and other destructive activities.</li> <li>• Restores <i>all</i> the remaining non-virgin federal forest lands to their natural state, and permits logging and other consumptive practices only at levels that sustain this natural state.</li> <li>• Prohibits slash burning and chemical herbicides and pesticides from <i>all</i> federal forest lands.</li> <li>• Mapping and identification procedure is simple, inexpensive, and can be done with already existing data. Definitions are explicit, and leave little room for differing interpretations</li> <li>• Prohibits and / or heavily taxes the export of whole logs and raw-material wood products from all forest lands—both public and private—nationwide.</li> <li>• Provides regulations and incentives for recycling and research and development of alternative non-forest products.</li> <li>• Compensates schools and counties for lost timber revenues with in-lieu-of property tax payments.</li> <li>• Provides funds and assistance for displaced workers and their families for areas such as education, retraining, relocation, health care, mortgage payments, and property taxes.</li> <li>• Ends the U.S. Government's unfair predatory competition with private woodlot owners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applies to <i>select</i> federal forest lands in parts of Oregon, Washington, and California.</li> <li>• Protects a <i>portion</i> of the virgin forests—those deemed "significant"—on the selected lands from logging, roading, and other destructive activities. All other virgin forests on these lands are "released" to continued clearcutting and destruction.</li> <li>• Protects a <i>portion</i> of non-virgin forests—the "significant"—on the selected lands. All other non-virgin forest on these lands are "released" to continued clearcutting and destruction.</li> <li>• Does not address slash burning, and prohibits chemical herbicides and pesticides in <i>some</i> instances.</li> <li>• Mapping and identification procedure is extremely complex and expensive, and requires a comprehensive and unprecedented data-gathering program. Definitions of "significant" are subject to wide debate and stand to be severely compromised.</li> <li>• Does not address exports.</li> <li>• Does not address recycling or alternative non-forest products.</li> <li>• Does not compensate counties or schools for lost timber revenues.</li> <li>• Does not address displaced workers.</li> <li>• Does not end the U.S. Government's unfair predatory competition with private woodlot owners.</li> </ul>

# The Native Forest Council Needs Your Help

**Become a member and help us distribute this Special Edition to every voter in America!**

*The Native Forest Council relies on contributions from citizens like you to spread this urgent message of our forests' ongoing destruction. So far, we have distributed over 400,000 copies the Forest Voice all across the country.*

*Because of this effort, Congress has received thousands and thousands of letters in support of the Native Forest Protection Act of 1990. With your help, we can continue amassing a strong foundation of informed and aroused citizens who will generate tens if not hundreds of thousands more.*

*Our forests need and deserve this support. Please help!*

## About the Native Forest Council

The Native Forest Council is a non-profit, tax-deductible organization founded by an initial group of business, academic, and professional people acting as concerned private citizens.

We believe that a single-purpose organization dedicated and skilled in taking this issue directly to the American public is now of critical importance.

We have undertaken our national campaign to preserve the nation's remaining virgin forests for the benefit of all Americans. We do so in conjunction with many other environmental organizations. Our cause has been joined by many prominent citizens including David Brower, for many years Executive Director of the Sierra Club; Huey Johnson, founder of Trust for Public Lands; and Dr. Carl Sagan.

**Join the *only* national grass-roots organization with the sole purpose of saving the last of America's priceless virgin forests.**

*Few organizations are willing to advocate for total, uncompromised protection of the public's remaining virgin forests; none have made this cause their single priority and focus. The Native Forest Council devotes its resources entirely toward educating and empowering the public with the knowledge of what really happens on U.S. National Forests and other public lands. Once truly informed, the public cannot ignore this outrage, and cannot stand idly by while the timber industry destroys a national heritage.*

*Along with supporting this unique national education campaign, you will receive a free one-year subscription to the Forest Voice. This frequent publication will provide you with in-depth articles and up-to-date information on the forest issue, and outline specific and timely actions you can take in the struggle to save what remains.*

### FOREST VOICE

The *Forest Voice* is published by the Native Forest Council, P.O. Box 2171, Eugene, Oregon 97402. Phone (503) 688-2600, FAX (503) 461-2156. The Native Forest Council is a non-profit, tax-deductible educational organization dedicated to the uncompromised preservation and protection of the nation's little remaining publicly owned native, virgin forests.

The *Forest Voice* is sent free to all contributors and members of the Native Forest Council. Other subscriptions are \$25 per year. Bulk orders are available in units of 100, 200, 500, and 800 at \$20 per 100 copies. Call for special rates on orders of 25,000 or more.

A complimentary issue is available by request by phone or mail for individuals, schools, public officials and agencies, churches, and other organizations.

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Printing: Eagle Web Press  
Springfield News

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**YES!** I want to help save the last of America's virgin forests. Here's how I can help:

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