

Protecting Public Forestlands



# Forest Voice

1992  
Volume 5  
Number 3

A Publication of the Native Forest Council

## Hitting bottom at the Earth Summit

GOOD TO BE AT THE EARTH SUMMIT! LISTEN, PABLO. YOU GOT A TREE SOMEWHERE? WE NEED A PICTURE OF ME STANDING NEXT TO A TREE AND THEN I'M OUTTA HERE!



BY WRIGHT FOR THE PALM BEACH POST

**Also in this issue:**

- \* *Update on the NFC's Media Campaign*
- \* *Alarming satellite photos*
- \* *The role of business in ecology*

\* If you have a GREEN label, it's time to renew your membership! \*

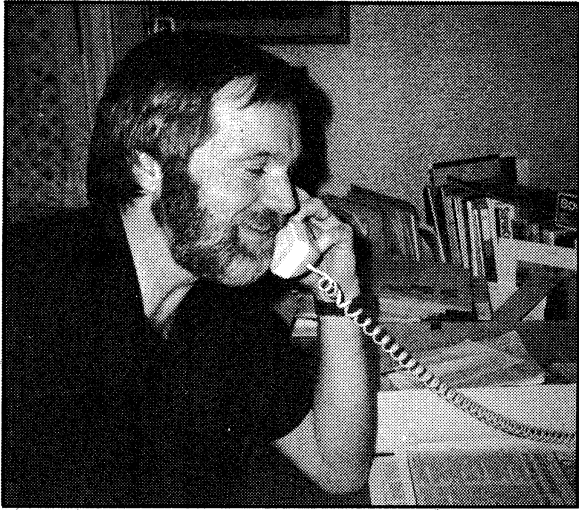
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**ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED**

## From the Executive Director

***"For anyone who has seen the photos, Robertson's remark recalls the defense used by those who brutalized Rodney King: 'Don't believe what you see, believe what we tell you.'"***



Timothy Hermach

It may be ill-advised to develop too fond a taste for the forest-legislation bones currently being chewed by Congress. Ironically, millions of acres of great trees can be felled by a single Bush--albeit one with veto power. As a number of recent events

have shown, our hollow political leadership continues its slavish devotion to avoiding issues more demanding than Murphy Brown. Our photo-opportunity president made a one-day appearance at the twelve-day Earth Summit in Rio, just long enough to ensure that nothing meaningful would capture his attention. Apparently the environmental problems of an entire planet escaped his notice. America's shabby performance at the Earth Summit was designed to eviscerate the accords and treaties. Since our political leadership is a model of avoiding accountability, the outcome was never in doubt.

The forests will get little help from the "summitteers". The Bush Administration's position seems to be that we ought to save other people's forests, but not our own. Since we have little say in the affairs of other nations--nations with fewer economic options than the United States--this guarantees the progressive deterioration of forests world-wide.

At home, the administration continues to obstruct, to deny, and to ignore. During the recent "God Squad" hearings the Administration first stacked the committee with political appointees, then prevented the Environmental Protection Agency from giving damaging testimony by forcing it to withdraw on the first day of the hearings. Against overwhelming scientific, ecological and economic evidence, the "God Squad" voted to exempt 13 timber sales in spotted owl habitat from environmental laws.

Just prior to the Earth Summit, the Goddard Space Flight Center released two photographs comparing Pacific Northwest forests to Brazil's. (see pg. 8,9) They showed U.S. forests to be far more damaged than the Amazon's; a single picture disclosed hundreds of square miles of cancerous clearcuts. The administration's response? They claim the photos don't tell the whole story. Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson declared that you couldn't see the seedlings from a satellite's perspective. For anyone who has seen the photos, Robertson's remark recalls the defense used by those who brutalized Rodney King: "Don't believe what you see, believe what we tell you."

The very next day, before the seedling-defense had time to root, Rep. George Miller, D-Calif., released a study showing that less than two-thirds of the Forest Service's replanting efforts succeed, and that the Service has been cutting way beyond sustainable levels. In addition, the study showed that the Forest Service counts many barren areas as standing timber, raising cut levels based on the fraudulent assumption that more forest is available to cut. Chief Robertson has yet to respond.

This is a persistent exercise in avoidance; denial on a massive scale. Special interests continue to loot America's national forests with administration and congressional consent. The equation is simple: Politicians + PAC \$ = stumps.

With the painful sluggishness of a kidney stone, Congress continues its search for a "compromise." But let's be clear: Compromise means you lose, the forests lose. The American people should not be asked to compromise because they own the forests, not the timber industry. Anyone viewing the satellite photos can see that the forests have not been managed for "multiple use" but are victims of *multiple abuse*. For the American people, who have already lost 95 percent of their native forests, the only reasonable and acceptable solution is total and immediate cessation of logging of native forests on public lands.

A logger of 27 years writing in The Register Guard, Eugene, Oregon, 6/19/92, acknowledging massive overcutting of public forest lands, summed it up this way: "If the environmentalists want to strike a blow at the real culprit, they should drive one long gigantic tree spike through Congress and the White House." Given the dynamic leadership both have displayed on the forest issue, it's an idea with some appeal.

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## The Forest Service: *Bleeding trees*

It was a typical flustered compromise, pleasing nobody. On May 14th the Bush Administration announced that it will allow the northern spotted owl to perish across half its range in order to spare several thousand forestry jobs. (Since then, U.S. District Judge William Dwyer rejected the Forest Service's spotted owl "protection" plan and reimposed his injunction on timber sales and logging in owl habitat - Ed.) Both greens and loggers had hoped for more; both will loathe and blame each other. Yet they face a common enemy: the Forest Service, whose thankless job is to maintain American forests with an eye both to the economy and to the environment.

Throughout the West, the Forest Service stands accused of failing in its basic task: ensuring a supply of trees for future generations. In California, the agency has had to launch an investigation into whether its own employees are stealing logs. In Montana, it has gone along with a plan to log areas where grizzly bears live. And in Washington and Oregon, the

service is accused of mismanaging vast forests, leaving trees to die from insects and disease.

Attacks come from within as well as without, as angry employees take their complaints before Congress. John Mumma, a former head of national forests in Idaho and Montana, has claimed he was forced from his post and (offered) a Washington desk job after he objected to logging quotas. (28-year veteran Mumma left the Forest Service, and testified before Congress about the agency's abuses - Ed.) John McCormick, another veteran of the Service, has told tales of illegal heavy machinery tearing up the forests, of officials who let private timber companies choose which public tracts they want to cut, and even of "love vans", paid for by taxpayers, carrying prostitutes to woodland assignments with forestry workers.

Many employees claim the agency has been padding its tree stocks by leaving on the books, under "forests," swathes of land long since cleared of trees. If stocks seem high, the Agency

can make a bigger cut than would otherwise be allowed.

The Forest Service's chief concern is not, apparently, to preserve forests, but to preserve itself. Congress will reward it with larger budgets only if it cuts more trees; so, if they want to do something good for the forests, foresters must first hack some of them down. This led to a ridiculous scene in an Idaho national forest, when a Forest Service employee was given the task of standing in a desert of tree stumps to explain to angry visitors the benefits of clear-cutting. His salary was paid by cutting down more trees.

**"...politicians began to use the Forest Service as a base for patronage."**

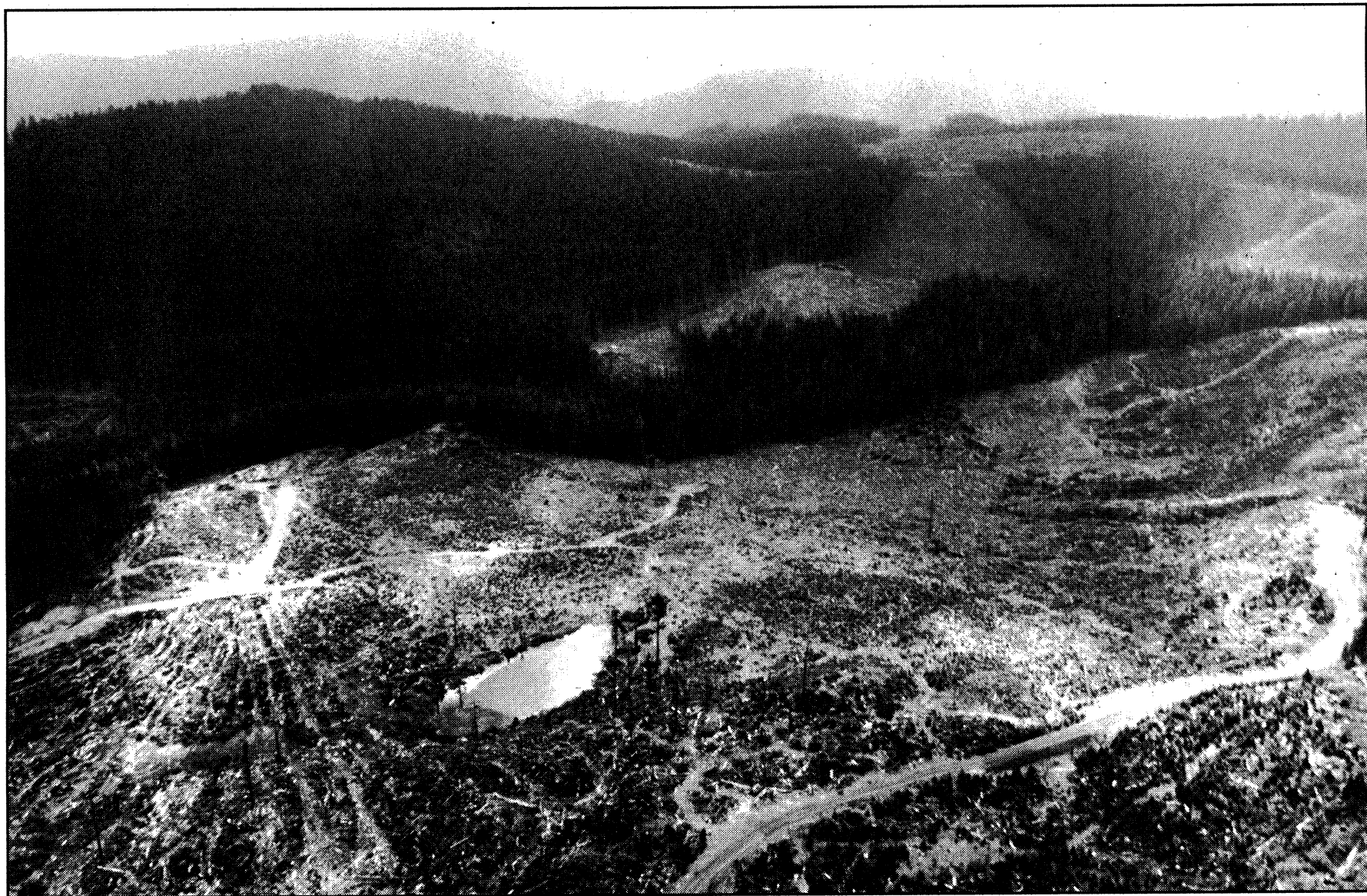
The two incompatible assignments of the Forest Service, to protect forests while developing them for harvest, could be juggled for the first two-thirds of this century. In those days forests, especially in the West, were still vast enough to accommodate both loggers and campers. Today the battle is over control of a much smaller amount of forested land--perhaps only 5 percent of the forests that once covered America--and the Forest Service is helpless to referee it.

The Agency became tightly enmeshed with timber-industry interests in the years after the second world war, when politicians began to use the Forest Service as a base of patronage and job creation. The most egregious example of this is the Tongass National Forest in Alaska, where huge stands of trees are being cut for low-value pulp simply to create jobs....

The Forest Service is not lacking in assets. Its timber holdings are conservatively valued at \$50 billion, a figure that would place it among the largest corporations in the United States. Yet it loses millions of dollars each year by, for example, building roads to forests where there are few harvestable trees. Randal O'Toole, a forest economist with Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants, says that the agency could earn perhaps \$5 billion a year simply by charging fees to hikers and hunters, a practice that private timber companies in the south have found quite lucrative.

At present, however, Congress does not allow it. If the Forest Service wants to pay for trails, it must cut down trees. In this it mimics (a) medieval technique: bleeding a patient, even if it kills him.

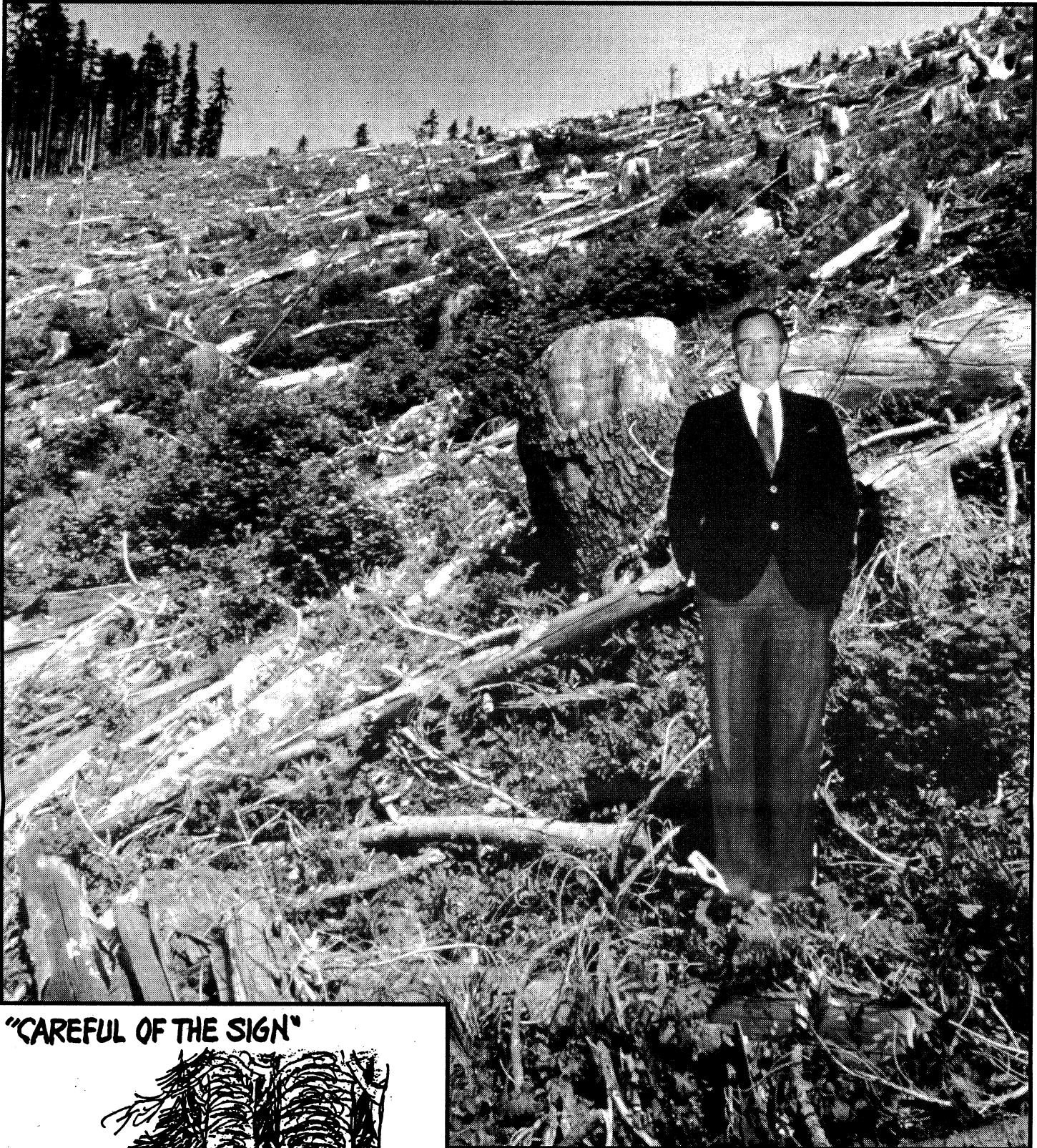
*Reprinted from  
The Economist, May 23, 1992*



Mt. Hood National Forest, OR

photo by Tryg-Sky/LightHawk

# Depleting public wealth should not be mistaken for income



Gifford Pinchot National Forest/Environmental President

"CAREFUL OF THE SIGN"



The NFC has long been accused of doctoring the photographs published in the *Forest Voice* (which of course we do not), but this was too good to pass up. It comes from the clever mind of activist/photographer Elizabeth Feryl. Appropriately, it was shot while President Bush was in Rio urging *other* nations to save *their* forests.

But it is also appropriate in light of the fact that in July the President flew to California, stood in front of a Sequoia, proclaimed his undying love for trees and graciously extended his protection to "several groves" of the thick-waisted giants. A symbolic election-year gesture at best, since for years the President had vigorously opposed such protection.

Photo-opportunities notwithstanding, we felt it only fair that he also take some responsibility for his administration's disastrous management of America's national forests. The scene in this photograph, replicated endlessly in our national forests, is the sad reality of bankrupt policies that subordinate all other forest values to commodity timber production.

*This photograph is part of a series of six color postcards available from Primrose Press, 1701 Broadway #278 Vancouver, WA 98642 (206) 573-3342*

## George Bush to Earth Summit:

*"There are no environmental problems, just public relations problems."*

As a historical precedent, the Earth Summit was able to attract the greatest number of world leaders that have ever assembled with a single aim. As an undertaking, it sought to forge agreement among some 180 nations with diverging agendas and disparate economies. Its goal, to search for global sustainability--both economic and environmental--and to reverse the accelerating global deterioration. As a journey toward self restraint, the conference represents the first faltering steps toward global-good intention, dragging a reluctant United States behind.

Quoting **The New York Times**: "At the conference, the United States made no attempt to exercise the kind of leadership it had shown at a world environmental conference in Stockholm 20 years earlier....Instead the Bush Administration appeared divided and paralyzed by ideology and political concerns, reinforcing the perception that in an election year it is incapable of facing up to new foreign policy challenges."

As a result, three of the Summit's five major agreements are non-binding; and of the two treaties, one was not signed by the United States, and the other was gutted of meaningful deliverables at our insistence.

### The Earth Summit Accords

#### STATEMENT ON FOREST PRINCIPLES

A **non-binding** document that recommends that countries assess the impact of economic development on their forests, and take steps, both individually and with other countries, to minimize the damage.

#### DECLARATION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

A **non-binding** statement of 27 broad principles for guiding environmental policy that emphasizes protecting the environment as part of economic development, safeguarding the ecological systems of other nations and giving priority to the needs of developing countries, the "most environmentally vulnerable."

#### AGENDA 21

A **non-binding** 800-page blueprint to clean up the global environment and encourage development in an environmentally sound manner. Adopted by consensus after developing countries abandoned their demand for specific commitments of aid from industrialized nations to pay for the plan.

#### BIODIVERSITY CONVENTION

A **legally binding** treaty that requires inventories of plants and wildlife and plans to protect endangered species. It also requires signers to share research, profits and technology with nations whose genetic resources they use. **The United States did not sign.**

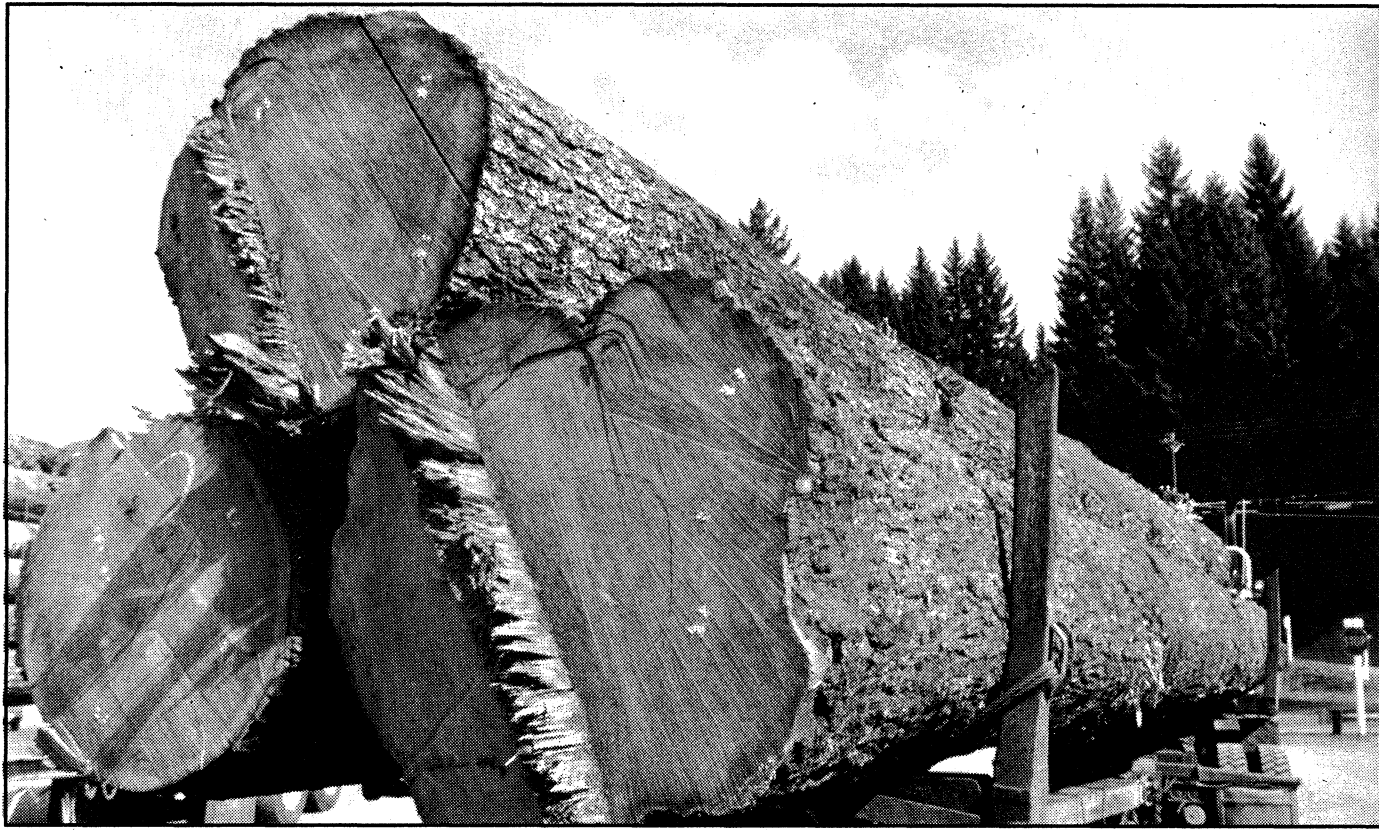
#### GLOBAL WARMING CONVENTION

A **legally binding** treaty that recommends curbing emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other "greenhouse" gases thought to warm the climate by trapping the sun's heat close to earth. **The United States signed, but insisted that the document not set targets for reducing carbon dioxide emissions.**

Maurice Strong, the conference organizer, summed up the 12-day effort this way: "As a conference, Rio was clearly a great success, but whether or not it succeeds in its purpose of setting the planet on a new track remains to be seen. I sat at the podium in Stockholm 20 years ago. I heard most of the same things. Most were not translated into action....People can't allow their leaders to forget what they promised here."

For the "Environmental President" who promised nothing, that should not be difficult.

## The power of Business to destroy, and its potential to restore the earth



Public treasures, private profit

photographer unknown

# The Ecology of Commerce

INC. Magazine / April 1992

by Paul Hawken

*Author of "Growing a Business" and founder of  
Smith & Hawken, the garden supply catalog company*

It strikes me that we in America understand little about what business is. Given that business and the free market have become the most dominant social force in this century and, presumably, of the one to come, I realize that this is an odd observation. Yet most of us still do not understand how business works....

Now, 100 years ago it may not have mattered how much we understood about business--what makes for healthy commerce--but today it does because I think we can say in no uncertain terms that business is destroying the world. And while consumers and producers are becoming aware of their interrelated impact upon the earth, what also needs to be said is that business can restore the planet upon which we live.

I don't believe there's any choice about this. Either we see business as a restorative undertaking, or we, business people, will march the entire race to the undertaker.

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**Business is the only mechanism on the planet today powerful enough to produce the changes necessary to reverse global environmental and social degradation.**

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Doing that will depend in large part on the willingness of customers to change what they buy, how they buy, and from whom they buy their products and services. I know it sounds a little venal...to say this, [but] you can make money restoring the world...and it may be the only way it happens. There is an economy of degradation, which is one objective way to describe industrialization, and there is a restorative economy this is nascent but real, whose potential size is as great as the entire world economy is today.

How bad is the degradation? As I speak to you today, there are 5,000 fires burning in the Amazon Basin. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a dead beluga whale has to be handled with gloves and face masks and is classified as toxic waste because of the amount of toxins it contains. It is estimated that we lose 100,000 species on

the planet every year, mostly invertebrates, and mostly species we've never seen or classified....

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**We can say easily that business is no longer developing the world. We have become a predator.**

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And this predation is invariably, directly or indirectly, in the form of the corporation, a corporation that's satisfied, sometimes smug, convinced that its goals are justifiable and worthy, so long as they lead to profitability.

Because business is so well organized, capitalized, and managed, we fail to see that business has run amok. It is simply out of control. And despite our efforts and the efforts of many people worldwide, we face on the planet today what mountaineer and naturalist Jack Turner has called the "final loss"--a point in the not-too-distant future when environmental degradation will no longer require our active participation. It will just happen. Biological diversity is messy. It walks, it crawls, it swims, it swoops, it buzzes. But extinction is silent, and it has no voice other than our own....

The great writer-naturalist Aldo Leopold had it right when he said, simply and bluntly, "Things are wrong, morally wrong, whenever our biotic community is degraded." The question we must ask is: Can business change in time to arrest global environmental degradation? And on the face of it, the answer would have to be no.

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**The force of human greed expressed through commerce is powerful and increasing worldwide.**

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I think we have to ask ourselves again, what kind of business have we created where the Karen Silkwoods of the world are run off the road and killed simply for calling plutonium what it is: contamination? We have to ask ourselves, what kind of world is it where a baby food executive substitutes artificial flavoring and sugar for apple juice? What kind of business have we created when we even

lie to infants? When timber-company executives propose to start a hate-them campaign against environmentalists to "kick them in the crotch," and to disguise the fact that the funding came from the timber industry? What do companies think of us when they advertise biodegradable Hefty trash bags that are not biodegradable, and in the process of advertising quote the Native American Chief Seattle?

Anne Wilson Schaef and Diane Fassel wrote a ground-breaking work called *The Addictive Organization*. In it they point out how closely American corporations mimic the behavior of addicts. The first thing addicts do is lie to themselves. The second thing they do is lie to their families or to their organizations, creating confusing patterns of behavior. The last thing they do is lie to the world around them. And that last lie is what we call advertising. So we know that if lie number three is present, then lie number two and lie number one are present as well. Addiction is simply a way of not feeling. When we talk about addictive organizations, we're talking about institutions that cannot feel the world around them. Once you've lost that sense, then anything's possible, isn't it?

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**My question is, can we envision businesses that are honest, that tell their customers the truth?**

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Is it conceivable that every business of a certain scale would do an audit every year of the impact and damage it has visited, directly and indirectly, upon the environment--an audit as careful and fastidious as the ones we do with our accounting firms, accompanied by a management letter just as fiscal audits are, that would make specific recommendations to our boards of directors, telling us how we can waste less, pollute less, become more efficient, become more economical, avoid future litigation, and provide a safer and cleaner world? Every company in the Fortune 500 has refused to do precisely that. They have been asked--and they won't do it. Who are these people? Is that what you want from your business leaders?

Can we imagine a society where

virtually nothing is thrown away? Where products are cyclical, not made for onetime use? How about corporations beginning to clean up other people's messes? Yes, other people's, not just their own. And to restore the resource base upon which we all depend.

Can we imagine businesses that act like Mohawk Indians, that look seven generations ahead to measure the impact their actions will have upon the land?

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**Are we in such an all-fired hurry to "prosper" that we can place one billion pounds of toxic pesticides upon our land, in our water, on our food, in our bones, in our babies?**

---

Can there be, on the other hand, businesses that are so meaningful to those who work for them that they feel they have found their life's work and that their jobs have dignity and integrity and that their own creativity is enlivened and that they experience their own imaginations richly? Why is it that work is so hellish for the majority of Americans?...

The economics of restoration is the opposite of industrialization because industrial economics separated production from the land, land from people, and ultimately, personal values from economic values. Restorative economics is slow. It's a patient reconstruction and repairing of social and environmental wounds. It begins with seeing products in relationship to raw materials on land and sea, whether in forestry or farming or fishing. Restorative economics means producing products in ways that do no harm to workers, the environment, and society. And finally, it means educating customers so their values are honored, awakened, and informed. In order to restore that relationship with the customer, business must change from being predator to being educator.

Of course we can continue, as businesses, to lie and gull and wheedle and fudge the facts, using sex, power, vanity, and rock and roll to convince our customers that we're adding value to their lives....

We have too long treated our

customers as wallets disguised as human beings, and our customers have obliged us and disguised their humanity from us. We have demeaned them. We have pandered to their base selves, their lowest common denominator, and in so doing, we have created a wasteful society and companies that are increasingly uncompetitive in world markets....Our businesses have tried to make us stupid. In Japan they say, Is it good? In America, we say, Is it good enough?

But...our customers are now telling us something; they're trying to say something and we have to listen. They're saying they want this world to change, and they want their companies and their products to not harm the world in which they live. And American corporations have a tremendous opportunity to listen and respond.

And how have American businesses responded? One of the ways has been green marketing...When we see this manipulation of our needs as customers, we know we've been flimflammed. We're not just being taken for a ride. Our intelligence is being taken for granted.

Green marketing by definition is a fraud. The leopard's new spots will wash off in the first acid rain, because green marketing is based on a view of the customer that's just as demeaning as the one that got us into this situation in the first place. In a sense, nothing has really changed.

It's absurd to suggest that American industry has turned on a dime and cleaned up its act. But that's exactly what Madison Avenue would have us believe. So when that happens, it's not just the environment that's degraded, but corporate credibility.

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**We're subjected every year to 21,000 commercials. We spend more on them than on secondary education.**

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Seventy-five percent of the commercials we see on network television are paid for by the 100 largest companies in America. That means that information in the form of advertising has become a cartel. The windows of communication are being shut, and unless

something changes, we will continue to see a devolving pattern of deception, which will result in a consumptive, ignorant society that destroys the world around it, even when the world is saying, we don't want to do that.

We need a new bill of rights, a commercial bill of rights, that sets priorities and establishes principles that people believe are fair and universal. This bill of rights would articulate the proper role of business. These are not rights of the corporations (which already have many rights, perhaps too many) but the rights of the people who work within them and are served by them.

The New Bill of Rights:

FIRST: The right to create products and participate in processes that do not harm others. Simply that: that do not harm others.

SECOND: The right to work in a clean and safe environment.

THIRD: The right to a job that is meaningful, worthy, and constructive.

FOURTH: The right to work in a company that compensates fairly.

FIFTH: The right to be told the truth about the company and its products.

SIXTH: The right for employees to participate in critical and substantive decisions that affect the work force.

SEVENTH: The right not to exploit other people or other forms of life.

We lead by being human. We do not lead by being corporate, by being professional, or by being institutional....Futurist Willis Harman summed it up far better than I when he said, "Business has become, in the last century, the most powerful institution on the planet."

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**The dominant institution in any society needs to take responsibility for the whole.**

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Every decision that is made, every action taken has to be viewed in the light of, in the context of, that kind of responsibility."

# Satellite pictures prove U.S. Fore Study finds reforestat

*"The report said the exaggerated estimates had resulted in more [national forest] timber being cut than was being replaced and it compared the situation to the savings and loan debacle."*

- Roberta Ulrich, *The Oregonian*



Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon. Light areas denote clearcuts.

photo courtesy of Goddard Space Flight Center

## ***Congressional report uncovers Forest Service deception***

### **"Phantom" Forests Exposed**

***Register Guard***

Eugene, Oregon  
June 16, 1992

WASHINGTON--The government has overestimated reforestation and growth rates on national forests in the Northwest, resulting in exaggerated logging quotas that cannot be sustained, a congressional report said.

"The mismanagement of these forests has been devastating,"

Rep. George Miller, D-CA, said in releasing the study of 15 national forests in Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho and Montana.

"This report shows that in spite of repeated assurances by the Forest Service, the forests we've cut down are not growing back," said Miller, chairman of the House Interior Committee.

The Eugene (OR) based Willamette National Forest and the Umpqua National Forest, with headquarters in Roseburg, were among the forests faulted

in the report.

A U.S. Forest Service spokeswoman defended the agency in broad terms but conceded that there were "glitches in the system."

The study prepared by committee staff shows dozens of examples of "phantom forests," where logged areas have not regrown and timber inventories have been overstated, Miller said.

The Willamette Forest has unrealistic projections about the

growth of replanted trees, while some reforestation efforts have failed in the Umpqua Forest, the report said.

Also, the study found acute reforestation failures and unrealistic growth projections in the U.S. Bureau of Land Management's Medford (OR) District.

By exaggerating inventories and regeneration, the Forest Service and BLM justify cutting more timber than would be allowed under the government's sustainable-harvest policy, Miller said.



# ts more damaged than Brazil's on claims exaggerated

*"Rather than monitoring the forest assets held in trust for future generations, the agencies have engaged in speculative investment that can only be described as liquidation of the trust assets--the public's forest heritage, the report said."*

- Roberta Ulrich, The Oregonian



State of Amazonas, Brazil. Light areas denote clearcuts.

photo courtesy of Goddard Space Flight Center

"The Forest Service does not check whether new saplings are growing after they are 3 years old, they do not check forest inventories against actual on-the-ground surveys and they have not stopped cutting in forest areas that they know will not grow back," Miller said.

As a result, forest re-growth in the Northwest is only 64 percent of the volume being cut, the report says....

Miller distributed the report to members of the House Interior Committee, which is scheduled

to vote on a proposal by Miller and Rep. Bruce Vento, D-MN, to ban logging across about 8 million acres [one quarter of which is] old growth forest in Oregon, Washington and California. Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-OR, and Rep. Bob Smith, R-OR, are fighting the bill.

Daniel Weiss, an aide to Miller said the report substantiates NASA photographs released last week showing that the Northwest's forests are in worse shape than Brazil's rain forests.

"Through aerial photographs

and people's analysis of on-the-ground surveys, we can see that in some areas the Forest Service says are reforested, there in fact are no trees growing there," he said....

A mapper for the Forest Service first raised concern publicly about inventories in February. LeRoy Lee of Santa, Idaho, said inflated government logging quotas on a national forest in Montana were based on thousands of acres of "phantom trees" that were cut years ago but still show up in Forest Service computers as mature

timber....On one ranger district near the Idaho and Canadian borders, nearly three-fourths of the barren clear-cut lands are on the books as mature timber....

Other national forests surveyed were the Olympic in Washington; the Clearwater in Idaho; the Kootenai and Lolo in Montana; the Mount Hood, Rogue River and Siskiyou in Oregon; and the Klamath, Plumas, Sequoia, Sierra, and Six Rivers in California.

*Now it's*

# The Campaign to Pro

Several years ago, the Native Forest Council developed a detailed strategic plan with the objective of preserving America's remaining native forests. A key element of that plan was a national

*Newsweek*

**CBS**

education/media campaign. Its goal was to nationalize the forest issue through widespread media exposure. The NFC spent almost two years promoting the plan among environmental organizations, and looking for funding and/or co-sponsorship. We retained Fenton Communications in Washington, DC to begin publicizing the forest issue. Press kits were developed, interviews given, and slowly editorials and feature articles about the forests began to appear in mainstream publications. Over the last nine months, Tim Hermach, Executive Director of the Native Forest Council has made five trips to the East coast to brief print and electronic media representatives on

**NBC**

Andy Kerr of the Oregon Natural Resources Council spent a week in Washington and New York doing presentations before the editorial boards of major media outlets.

That effort resulted in coverage from: **National Public Radio, The Washington Post, The New York Times, ABC, CBS and NBC, Time, Newsweek, The Wall Street Journal, Associated Press, USA Today, MacNeil/Lehrer, Reuters, The Oregonian, Knight-Ridder, People, and CNN Headline News.**

*The New York Times*

The campaign also included:

- A news conference for U.S. Forest Service employees courageously speaking out against current policy despite possibly losing their jobs;

- publicizing the environ-

the economics of the forest issue.

In January, we received much needed support from our friend Lewis Seiler. This March, with the addition of LightHawk as campaign co-sponsor, the Campaign to Protect National Forests hit full stride. Recently, Hermach, Michael Stewartt of LightHawk, Jeff DeBonis of the Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics, and

*Los Angeles Times*

mental and economic folly of pending legislation that would open the last of Montana's public forests to logging;

- media briefings on how Oregon rivers are being

**ABC**

*our turn...*

# Protect National Forests

**MacNeil/Lehrer**

choked by logging-created erosion;

- and responding to the "God Squad" decision on the spotted owl.

Our message is getting out, and indications are that it is being well received. The economic arguments we have been voicing for four years are now routinely quoted in the press. Many journalists have come to the same inescapable conclusion: There is no economic or ecological justification for logging native forests on public lands.

**UPI**

*The Washington Post*

Our thanks to David Fenton and his fine staff for their guidance and organizational skills. And most especially we wish to thank our members and supporters whose encouragement and generosity have made this education campaign possible. The campaign will continue as long as the issue requires it, and funds permit. We welcome the support and

**Reuters**

**Time**

participation of all like-minded groups and individuals in this campaign. Only an informed, outraged, and voting public will be able to advance a national legislative solution to the persistent and single-minded assault on the last 5 percent of our native forests.

*Wall Street Journal*

# Ancient Forest Adventures

It is ironic that thousands of people who feel most strongly about saving America's national forests may never set foot in one. Some live in areas that were previously stripped of native forests; others live in the plains or desert states. Still others may simply not have the time or opportunity to visit these national treasures.

Mary Vogel wants to change all that. In 1990 she created a company called Ancient Forest Adventures (AFA) which seeks to bring forests and people

together. AFA offers week-long interpretive tours of Oregon's ancient forests in walks that range from easy to strenuous, depending on the preference of the group.

Vogel, a former land use planner, brings a rich assortment of knowledge and lore to the hikes. Participants will learn about the latest scientific research being done on ancient forest ecosystems, about wild foods, and medicinal uses of native plants; about Native American perspectives and traditions, and the

secret habits of wildlife.

AFA hosts trips year-round. In the winter, coastal and low-elevation Cascade forests are usually free of snow. However, from November to April, groups may also choose cross-country skiing or snowshoeing in higher elevations. Along the way there are hot springs to soak away the miles, and in warmer months, cool lakes welcome swimmers.

Ancient Forest Adventures offers resort-based trips for those who prefer amenities, and less expensive backpacking trips for those who prefer to sleep

under a canopy a thousand years in the making. Single day trips are available by special arrangement, as are tours for journalists, travel agents, resort managers or newsletter editors.

AFA seeks to educate and to inspire; to allow people from all over the U.S. to fully appreciate a national heritage that is being rapidly destroyed.

*For more information on Ancient Forest Adventures, call Mary Vogel (503) 385-8633, or write AFA, 16 N.W. Kansas Ave., Bend, OR 97701-1202*



Opal Creek, OR

photo by Trygve Steen



On tour with Mary Vogel

photo by Trygve Steen

# Logging destroys coastal ecosystem

## *A Native American's cry for help*

April 26, 1991

To whom it may concern:

My name is Chris Morganroth. I have lived on the Olympic Peninsula for 52 years. I was raised in the Indian village of LaPush, Washington where I am an enrolled member of the Quileute Tribe and presently serve as tribal councilman....

My concern is about the near total loss of an entire ecosystem as a result of clearcutting, otherwise known as logging. Rivers that empty into the Pacific Ocean on the Olympic Peninsula in the state of Washington carry tons and tons of silt, and mud from the tributaries to the coast. The flow of the silt is a direct result of clearcutting. Many square miles of timber have been removed from the land leaving nothing to protect the soils that nourished the trees and other vegetation. As vegetation that once held the soils together is removed, the soils become vulnerable to "washout" from rain and snowmelt. (This geographic area is known for its heavy rainfall.) When the forests stood intact, the heavy rainfall was put to use providing life giving water to a myriad of life, both animal and plant. But now, as the soils wash out from the watershed, many adversities take place.

The nourishment leaves the woodlands and a portion settles in the riverbeds to clog spawning grounds. Many times nowadays a river can rise to flood proportions very rapidly. Whereas, just a few years ago (20 to 30 yrs.) a river almost never rose to flood proportions nor did it color from the silt and mud. These clearcutting practices have continued for several decades without any regard for the destruction of marine life, especially the vegetation, found in the coastal waters.



Olympic National Forest, WA. Erosion from steep slopes washes into rivers flowing to the Pacific.

photo by Tryg-Sky/LightHawk

Where I live on the Quillayute River, I have had the opportunity over a period of more than 40 years to observe the changes in the estuary and coastline....I'm referring to the kelp beds that once grew in a vast undersea forest on the Olympic Peninsula's Pacific coast. The last kelp beds I observed outside the mouth of the Quillayute River were during the late 1950's and early 1960's. The coastal floor to a mile or so out is now covered with silt that once nourished the forests. Kelp and all seaweeds need solid clean rock to grow on. Those rocks are buried under mud and silt leaving nowhere for any marine plant life to grow.

It used to be that after a storm the kelp tore loose from their "holdfast" and washed ashore in huge entangled masses, sometimes three to five feet deep. These masses of kelp served as part of a food chain for a myriad of shore birds. Now the shore birds have diminished to nearly nothing. The shorelines get battered from waves during a storm because the kelp beds are not there to buffer the heavy wave action. When the kelp beds were intact, it was a haven for a variety of sea life. This includes seals, otter, rockfish, codfish, clams, crabs, starfish, urchins, juvenile salmonids, as well as clinging and other free-swimming marine life.

Estuarine life has also diminished to nearly nothing....Silt depositing has been a slow process on coastline and tidal zones and therefore not many people have been observant of the devastation....The resources that were on the coast were in such abundance that the aboriginal people could take what they needed at their leisure. For the past 10 to 20 years the gathering of seafood on the Pacific coast has been very limited for everyone.

If there is anything that can be done at all to stabilize the watershed, I hope it can be done soon....I spoke with my tribal elders and they too share my concern and are willing to corroborate my statement by way of their written depositions.

I fear that recovery of the coast as well as restabilization of the watershed will require a very long time. I hope we can do something in a unified effort to drastically minimize "washout" and outflow of silt, sand and mud to the ocean.

Sincerely,

Chris Morganroth

# Public has no obligation to provide assured timber supply



Longview, WA: American logs and American jobs on their way to the Far East

photo by Elizabeth Feryl

Northwest Congressional delegations, the timber industry and the woodworking unions, continue to attack effective old growth forest legislation because "it does not provide the industry an assured supply of timber." This fundamental premise, regardless of its widespread repetition, is blatantly false. On the contrary, the public has absolutely no obligation to sacrifice the last of its public native forests to assure the timber industry a supply of timber.

The timber industry has had 50 years to assure itself of a continuing supply of raw materials.

72 percent of our nation's forestlands are in private ownership representing 80 percent of the most fertile forestlands. Land grants gifted to the railroads of over 200,000,000 acres included some of the nation's finest stands of virgin timber, exceeding the total acreage in the national forests. Rather than operate on a truly sustained yield basis, the industry accelerated the liquidation (mining) of its own forests, without regard for its long term future in wood products manufacturing. The past ten years has actually seen a marked increase in this liquidation of merchantable private timber, with much of the pro-

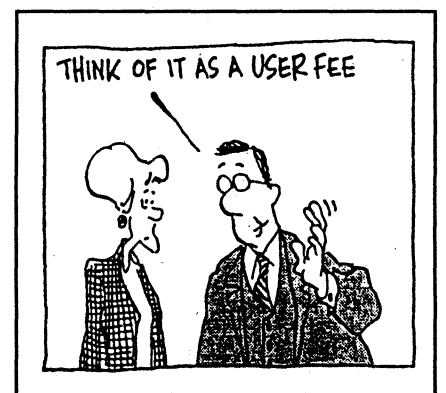
ceeds going into other, more profitable investments. Exports of timber raw materials have increased dramatically, with some estimates as high as 50 percent of the total board footage cut, if logs, cants, chips and pulp are included. There is now an army of log buyers scouring private lands to feed this export market. Even spindly 20-year old immature forestlands are being mowed down to feed export chip trucks.

It is past time to require the timber industry to grow its own trees on the more than ample private forestlands available to it. If they can grow timber

sustainably--as they claim--they should do so on their own lands. If they cannot, they should certainly not be allowed to cut the remaining old growth forests on public lands. The public must shout a final "no more" to any further mining of its old growth native forests and to reject any responsibility whatsoever for industry's raw materials. The public's forests are now priceless and must not be for sale.

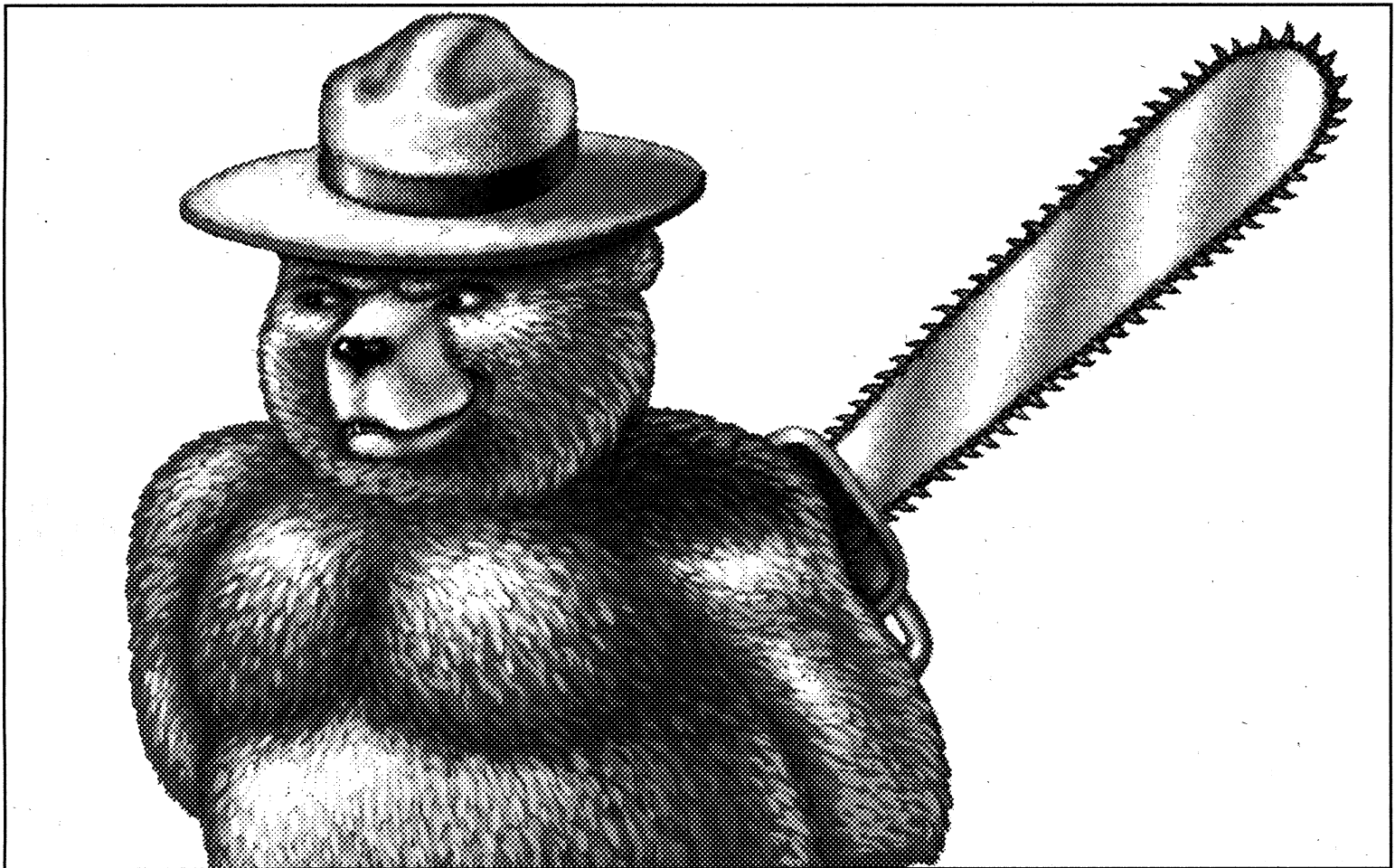
- G. Hermach

George Hermach is a retired business executive and entrepreneur.



by Wasserman for the Boston Globe

**There's a bear in the woods.  
And he's destroying our heritage.**



graphic courtesy of Americans for Ancient Forests

# **Say it ain't so, Smokey.**

**It's an embarrassment.** The U.S. Forest Service is helping big timber companies chop down America's national forests. They say they've got to do it because they need the wood. But the truth is, private forest lands could supply the timber they now take from our national forests.

But they're selling that timber to Japan and other countries to make the biggest profits they can. And the Forest Service is helping them, spending hundreds of millions of your tax dollars each year to cut your forests. And now they want to take the last small fraction that belongs to all of us.

**It's a shame.** 95 percent of America's native forests have already been destroyed, and there is no need to cut the rest of America's forest heritage--much of which is older than America itself.

**It's also a crime.** Even federal laws have not stopped the Forest Service from favoring the special interests. U.S. District Judge William Dwyer found that: "The most recent violation...exemplifies a deliberate and systematic refusal by the Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife Service to comply with the laws protecting wildlife."

**When the native forests are gone, they are gone forever.**

The national forests are America's natural heritage. Like the Grand Canyon or Old Faithful. They are the products of thousands of years of evolution. Once destroyed, they can't be replaced.

Let's save the last of America's native forests. The national forests belong to all Americans. It's high time the Forest Service remembered whose interests it should protect.

## **Join the Native Forest Council Help Stop the Chainsaws**

## About the Native Forest Council

The Native Forest Council is a non-profit, tax-deductible organization founded by a group of business and professional people alarmed by the willful destruction of our national forests. We believe that a sound economy and a sound environment are not incompatible and that current forestry practices are devastating to both.

With only 5% of our native forests remaining, and much of that badly fragmented, we can no longer compromise or merely slow the rate of destruction. All remaining native forests must be preserved, and environmentally sound forestry must be practiced on previously logged forestlands.

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## Forest Voice

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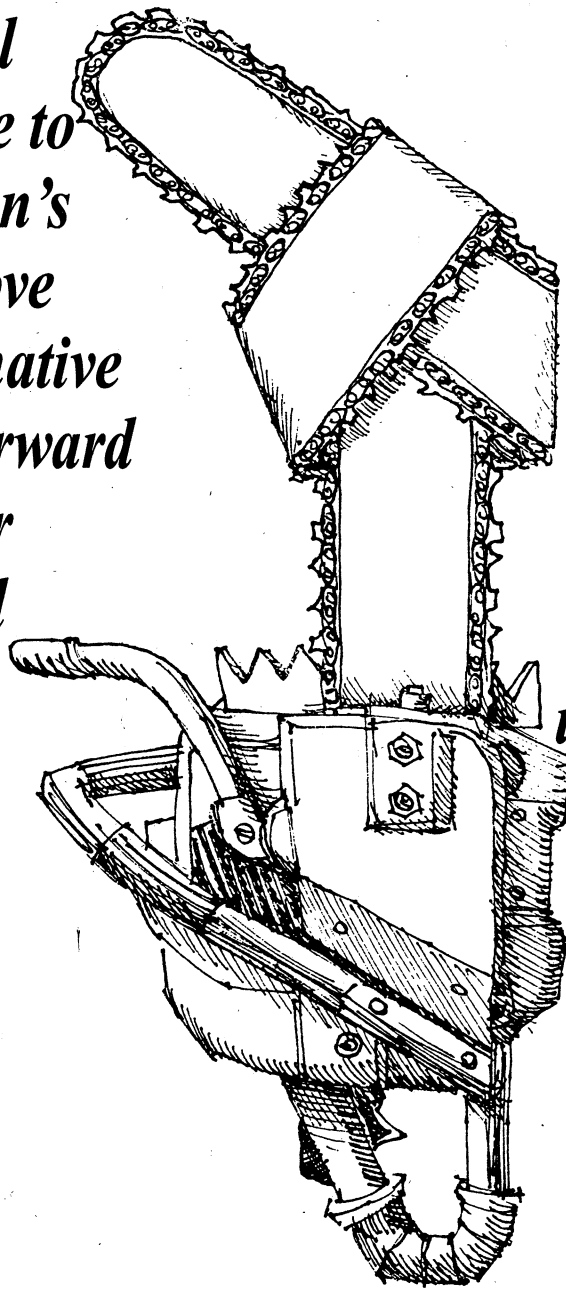
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# Stop the Destruction

*Your voice is needed to silence the saws*

*“The Native Forest Council has done more to alert the nation’s public and move the primeval native forest issue forward than any other environmental organization I know of,*



*unexcelled even by the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society.”*

**David Brower,  
Former Executive  
Director, Sierra Club**

## Forest Action Form

**YES!**  
**YES!**  
**YES!**  
**YES!**  
**YES!**

***I'll join the NFC and be part of the solution!***

- I am joining NFC and making the largest contribution I can.
- I am already a NFC member. Please accept this contribution in addition to my annual dues
- Please count me as a contributor. I do not wish to become a NFC member at this time.

- \$10,000    \$1,000    \$500    \$250
- \$100    \$50    \$25    \$\_\_\_\_\_ other

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Acct. # \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Charge my  Mastercard  Visa \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Mail this form with check or money order payable to Native Forest Council at:  
Native Forest Council, P.O. Box 2171, Eugene, Oregon 97402.

**Please send the Forest Voice to the attached names and addresses.**

