

Forest Voice

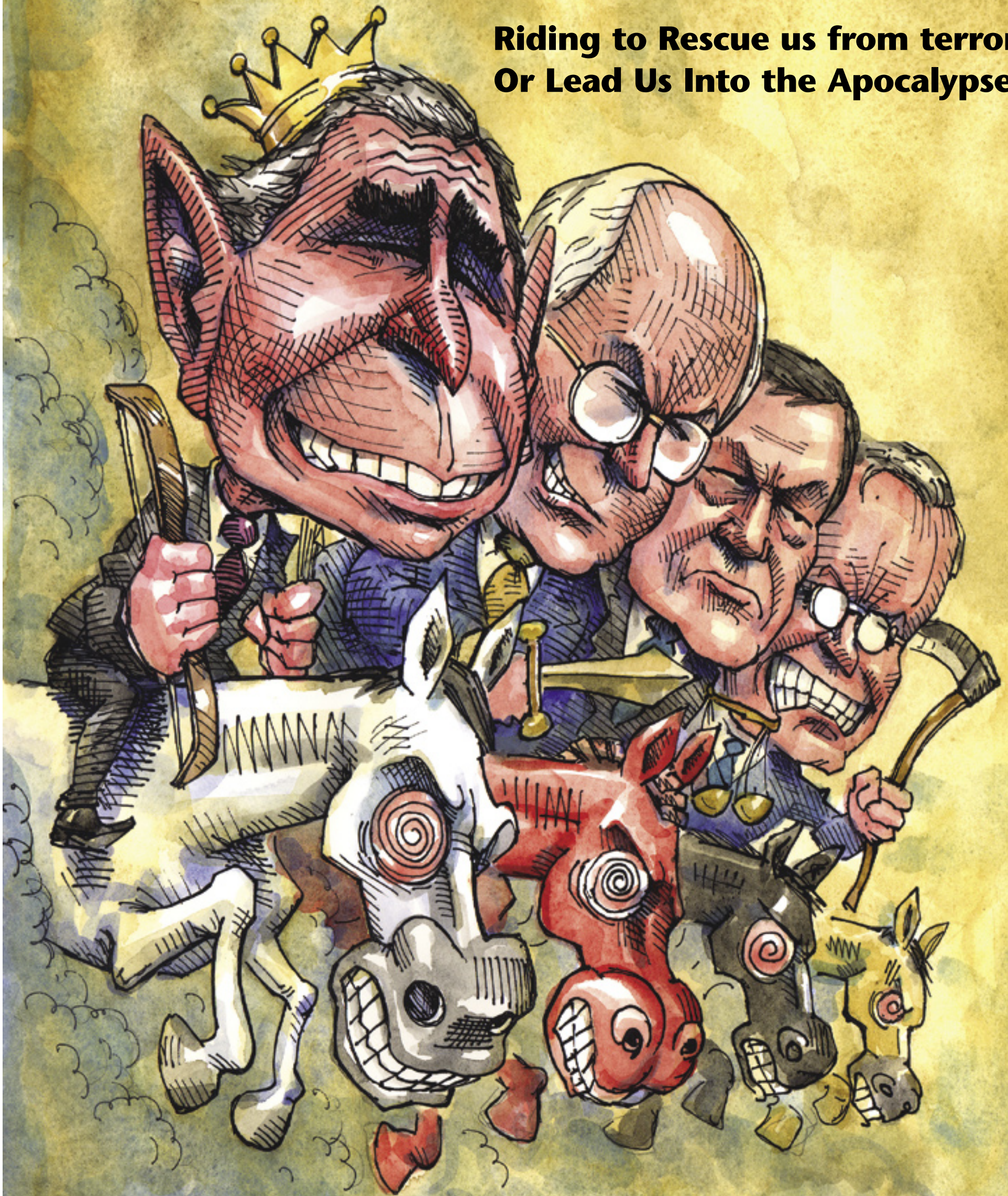
Summer 2003

A Publication of the Native Forest Council since 1988

www.forestcouncil.org

The Four Horsemen

**Riding to Rescue us from terror?
Or Lead Us Into the Apocalypse?**



Native Forest Council
PO Box 2190
Eugene, OR 97402

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. Postage PAID
Eugene, OR
Permit No. 310

Forest Voices

An open forum for Forest Council members and others



Forest Voice

© 1988-2003
ISSN 1069-2002
Native Forest Council
PO Box 2190
Eugene, OR 97402
541.688.2600
Fax 541.689.9835
info@forestcouncil.org
www.forestcouncil.org

Forest Voice is sent free to members of the Native Forest Council. The cost of U.S. membership is \$35 annually. Bulk orders of the *Forest Voice* are available for \$25 per 100, plus shipping. A complimentary copy is available on request.

All rights to publication of articles appearing in *Forest Voice* are reserved.

Publisher
Timothy Hermach

Special Thanks
Eric Bezdek
Brett Campbell
Brett Cole
Jim Flynn
Funk/Levis & Associates:
Chris Berner, David Funk
Jackie Melvin
Pedaler's Express
Trygve Steen

Submission Guidelines
We welcome unsolicited submissions that address issues relevant to public lands protection and support the Native Forest Council's mission. If you would like us to return your work, please include a SASE.

Inspired? Incensed? Impressed?
Please write:
Native Forest Council
PO Box 2190
Eugene, OR 97402

Last Cover "Great Photojournalism"

Dear Tim,
Target is great photojournalism! Too bad it is our reality.

Susan and Joseph



To obtain copies of our last issue, which features dramatic aerial photographs of complete national forests, please contact the Council: (541) 688-2600, www.forestcouncil.org, info@forestcouncil.org.

Forest Voice "Blows Me Away"

Howdy co-workers:

I continue to plague my two senators with pleas to cosponsor "Zero Cut" and "Forever Wild" and to introduce a U.S. federal old growth logging moratorium. Same for my "adopted" congressman, Ron Kind (my former congressman, Dave Obey, seems comatose).

I look forward to the next *Voice*. They always blow me away. Say, I could use another copy of the one entitled "Corporate takeover of enviro-ed" as it's in tatters after multi-lendings (mostly to high school bio teachers of this county).

In Appreciation,
Michael J. Riegert

Teachers Wants To Pass On Respect For Earth

To Whom it May Concern:

Greetings! My name is Ty Smeins. I am a sixth grade teacher at Kewaunee Middle School. I am contacting your organization to ask for assistance. Kewaunee is a small town in Northeast Wisconsin. Since I have moved here one year ago, I have noticed many issues which cause me great concern. It seems common practice in this area for the population to live their lives with very little concern for the environment and our Earth for the sake of convenience. Trash burning is still permitted and practiced by the majority of the rural population. Due to pollutants in the lakes, rivers and streams from the paper mills, it is recommended that anglers eat no more than one fish a month from these. Litter is strewn about the ditches. Exploitation of wood and grasslands is predominant to provide more farming and grazing lands. And the majority of the community's energy comes from one of the two nuclear power plants that are located within ten miles of each other. A let-someone-else-worry-about-it attitude seems to prevail.

I am alarmed by the carefree attitude which is passed down to the children of the area, my students. This location is absolutely beautiful. Bluffs tower over the shores of Lake Michigan. Beautiful rolling hills meet the horizon. A wide range of wildlife can be found here, though their habitats are decreasing. My goal is to help my students appreciate what Mother Earth has given us. I want them to understand the peril that our Earth is in, and that they can make a difference in changing this. Next fall, I will be devoting an entire unit to conservation and preserving our land, air and water. I want my students to understand the importance of why we must change our current lifestyles, how to make this change, and that the time to take action is now.

I have contacted you for assistance in this area. I would appreciate any reading materials, educational or otherwise, multimedia materials, or any other resources that could be sent in helping me achieve these goals. I know that many organizations have packets designed specifically for educators. If you provide these, I would like to participate in your program. I feel that my job as a science teacher is to not just inform my students, but to encourage them to use the information to provide a better world for future generations. As teachers, we are in an ideal situation to impact not just our families and/or friends, but many young minds.

I hope you feel the same way that I do, and would like to assist me in providing our youths with the knowledge to live in harmony with our environment. I greatly appreciate your time and effort.

Ty Smeins

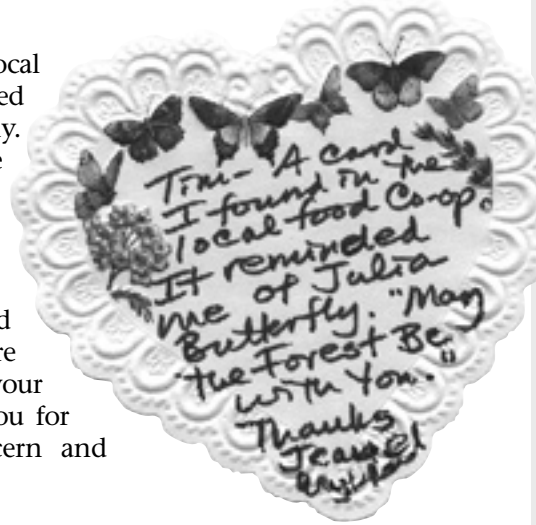
Thank You For Your Leadership And Courage

Tim,

A card I found in the local food coop. It reminded me of Julia Butterfly. "May the Forest Be With You."

This little gift I found in a local grocery store. I thought of you and the *Forest Voice* where I first learned about your organization. Thank you for your leadership, concern and courage. I admire you!

Sincerely,
Jeanie Myland



Big Greens? Is Anybody Home?

Dear Friends,

Ten days ago, I sent an e-mail to the bigwigs at the big eco groups (Sierra, Audubon, NWF, GreenPeace...) about attending the 2004 National Science Teachers' Association convention (www.nsta.org). I have heard nothing. Yes, we are all busy trying to end the commercialization of public lands or end cutting on national forests. And these are noble fights. But what got us to care about nature? Education. We cannot continue to ignore the 55 million kids in public schools. Encourage the big green groups to show up in Atlanta April 1-4, 2004.

Blessings and thanks for what you do,
John Borowski





Native Forest Council

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

The mission of the Native Forest Council is to protect and preserve every acre of publicly owned land in the United States.

Board of Directors

Allan Branscomb
Larry Deckman
Sharon Duggan
Calvin Hecocata
George Hermach
Timothy Hermach
Mark Minnis
Nathan Tublitz

Advisory Board

Ed Begley, Jr.
Jeff DeBonis
Erika Finstad
David Funk
Rev. James Parks Morton
Lewis Seiler
Fraser Shilling

President

Timothy Hermach

Staff

Debbie Shivers

Forester

Roy Keene

Regional Representatives

Margaret Hays Young
Brooklyn, NY
718.789.0038
718.789.8157 fax

Wayne Norton
Gainesville, FL
352.373.8733

Jason Tamblyn
Duluth, GA
678.969.7013

Seattle Office
Richard Lewis
Suzanne Pardee
206.633.6043



News and Views

Bush Push To Privatize Forest Service

This May, the Bush administration increased the pressure on the Forest Service and other federal agencies to increase competitive outsourcing, requiring federal workers to compete with private companies. The administrative decision could replace ten percent or more Forest Service jobs with private contractors.

Bush Gang Opens Public Lands to Drilling

On August 7th, the Bush administration ordered federal managers to remove obstacles to oil and gas drilling in the West, according to a report in the *Los Angeles Times*. The new policies take effect immediately, do not require congressional review and are part of a series of moves made by the administration to increase drilling on federal lands, said the report. Publicly-owned lands directly affected include Bureau of Land Management areas in Montana's Rocky Mountain Front, Wyoming's Powder River and Green River basins, Utah's Uinta Basin, Colorado's Piceance Basin and New Mexico's San Juan Basin. The new policies will allow corporations to drill without considering environmental damage in certain areas in exchange for protecting other areas.

Logging Doesn't Stop Fire

According to a study released this June, claims that logging (or "thinning," as industry calls it) can reduce wildfire hazard, are tenuous at best. In "Modifying Wildfire Behavior — the Effectiveness of Fuel Treatments," the Southwest Community Forestry Research Center in Santa Fe, NM examined more than 250 of the most current studies that evaluate "thinning" and fire behavior in western forests.

Editor's note: Here in Oregon, the hottest portions of last summer's Biscuit Fire occurred on previously logged forestland, an area which had been stripped of the large, fire-resistant trees that once stood there.

Logging Stops Fire, Says Big Timber, Feds

How can we curb wildfire? By quadrupling logging. That was the solution proposed by a coalition of logging corporations, Forest Service officials and six western governors. USDA undersecretary Mark Rey, Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton, Forest Service Chief Dale Bosworth and the governors of Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon and Arizona met with logging interests for a "learning session and consensus building program" this June. The group called for logging a forest area as large as three states to save them from fire.

One Billion Stolen From Forests Annually

Forest Service officials estimated one in ten trees cut in your national forests are taken illegally, according to a June report in *The Washington Post*. That adds up to approximately one billion dollars stolen from publicly-owned lands every year, say forestry economists. But arrests and prosecutions for logging theft are uncommon, said the report. Just three people were charged with stealing trees in 2001.



Timber theft in national forests adds up to annual one billion dollar robbery of the American people.

Forest Council Opens Seattle Office

The Native Forest Council opened the doors to its Seattle office on April 30, 2003. The Seattle office initiated a door-to-door canvass, reached about 2,000 homes during its first two months of operation and has led hikes through old growth forests in the Pacific Northwest. The Seattle team tabled at nine farmers markets and festivals during May and June, and plans to table right through the holiday bazaar season. *See story, p.10*



Participants in Native Forest Council's old growth forest hike on the Greenwater Trail near Mt. Rainier Front row, left to right: Maple Breitbach, Suzanne Pardee, Rebecca Francis, Cedar Pardee-Lewis. Back row, left to right: Phil Sheffer, Rick Cragg, David Estafen, Henriette Anne Klausner, Richard Lewis.

CONTENTS

2 Forest Voices

Kudos for our aerial photos, a teacher wants to pass down respect for the Earth and a member says "May the forest be with you."

3 News and Views

Bush pushes to privatize national forest management, Big Timber continues using fire as an excuse to log and Forest Council in Seattle.

4 Subsidies Anonymous

Economist Randal O'Toole looks at the Forest Service budget and finds a shift of money and power from forest managers to fire managers.

7 Forest Council 2002 Annual Report

Education, legislation and litigation: Another year of fighting for the forests and facing a formidable, anti-environment administration.

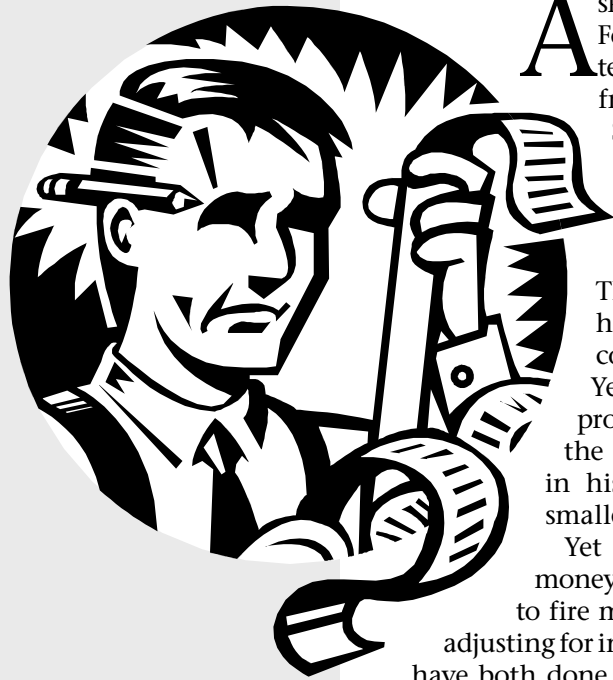
11 War on Your Forests

Aerial photograph compilations provide a new perspective on national forest destruction. See your national forests from an "airplane's-eye" view.

Subsidies Anonymous

by Randal O'Toole

A REVIEW OF THE FOREST SERVICE BUDGET



Ask any district ranger, or any on-the-ground Forest Service employee, and he or she will tell you that the national forests are suffering from a severe budget crunch. Yet the Forest Service's total budget increased from \$3.2 billion in 1991 to \$5.3 billion in 2001. Where has all that money gone?

First of all, there is inflation, which has halved the value of a dollar since 1980. Though everyone talks as if Alan Greenspan has gotten inflation under control, it is still continuing at about two percent per year. Yet inflation only partly accounts for the problem: Even after adjusting for inflation, the Forest Service's 2001 budget was its highest in history. Budgets since then, though slightly smaller, are still larger than any prior year. Yet this increase disguises a massive shift of money and power from national forest managers to fire managers. As shown in the table below, after adjusting for inflation, Research and State & Private Forestry have both done okay in the past two decades. But the four major items going towards on-the-ground forest management — National Forest System, Construction, Permanent Funds, and Trust Funds — have collectively declined by nearly a third. Fire, meanwhile, has increased by more than 250 percent.

Change in Funding from 1980 to 2002 (After adjusting for inflation)

Research	24%
State and Private Forestry	102%
Fire	253%
National Forest System ¹	-37%
Construction ²	10%
Permanent Funds ³	-31%
Trust Funds ⁴	-31%
Total NF Management ⁵	-32%
Land Acquisition	197%
Payments to States	-30%
Total Forest Service	17%

Change in Funding Notes

1) National Forest System includes operating funds for timber, wildlife, recreation, and other national forest and grassland resources.

2) Construction was recently changed to also include facilities maintenance, so part of the increase (and part of the National Forest System decrease) represents a transfer of funds. Construction also includes construction for research, state & private forestry, and fire, but most is for national forests.

3) Permanent funds include such things as brush disposal and timber salvage sale funds.

4) Trust funds include such things as Knutson-Vandenberg, road maintenance, and reforestation.

5) For the purposes of this story, National Forest Management funding is approximately the sum of National Forest System, Construction, Permanent Funds, and Trust Funds.

Admittedly, some of the fire money will be spent in on-the-ground fuel reduction programs. But this is only a small share of the total. In 2002, only \$209 million went for fuels reduction, while \$1.2 billion went for presuppression, suppression, and rehabilitation of burned areas. Most of the rest went to Research or assistance to other agencies (presumably managed by State & Private Forestry).

The Thoreau Institute's 2002 analysis of fire, "Reforming the Fire Service" (<http://ti.org/fire.html>), notes that there is some tension between national forest managers and the people who lead fire suppression teams. "On one hand, land managers can ignore the effects of their actions on future fire problems because the fires will be taken care of by the firefighting program," said the paper. "On the other hand, the fire commanders may decide to use short-term fire fighting strategies that create or exacerbate long-term management problems."

In a sense, we really have two different Forest Services. The National Forest Service focuses on managing the land, while the Fire Service focuses on suppressing fires. In the last few years, the second Forest Service has gained at the expense of the first and is on the verge of surpassing it in total funding.

When the budgets of the two are summed, they have remained relatively constant over the past two decades. After adjusting for inflation, the 2002 budget of the two was just 3.6 percent more than the 1980 budget. But the Fire Service budget has ballooned by more than \$1.1 billion, while the National Forest Service budget has shrunk by \$1.0 billion.

Particularly devastating to the National Forest Service has been the shrinkage in discretionary funds, namely the permanent and trust funds. Knutson-Vandenberg Funds, the most discretionary of all because they can be spent on reforestation, wildlife, recreation, or just about any other resource, have shrunk from well over \$250 million a year to less than \$90 million today. Salvage sale funds have similarly declined from highs of around \$200 million to just \$65 million today, while brush disposal (fuel treatments) declined from well over \$60 million to around \$15 million today.

Collectively, this adds up to a loss of well over \$300 million inflation-adjusted discretionary dollars. The vaguely defined "fuel

Ask any Forest Service employee, and he or she will tell you that national forests are suffering from a severe budget crunch. Yet the Forest Service's total budget increased from \$3.2 billion in 1991 to \$5.3 billion in 2001. Where has all that money gone?

treatments" line item can replace many of these losses. In a very real sense, fuel treatments will do many of the things that K-V, salvage sales, and brush disposal funds once did, including thin young stands of trees, remove dead-and-dying trees, and burn brush.

Fuel treatment budgets have increased by only about \$175 million in the past couple of decades, so they don't fully make up for the decline in discretionary funds. This means forest managers are scrambling for their share of those funds. I've heard at least one case in which local people objected that a proposed prescribed burn was unnecessary, and national forest managers responded that, if they didn't do the burn, they would lose the funds.

Professional foresters have a tendency to think that every forest needs their tender loving care. Even young foresters who want to save old growth often agree that many second-growth forests are overstocked and need thinning. Given complete discretion and, more important, unlimited funding, foresters would gladly turn the national forests into the sort of forests found in Germany, where every stick of wood is removed almost as soon as it hits the ground.

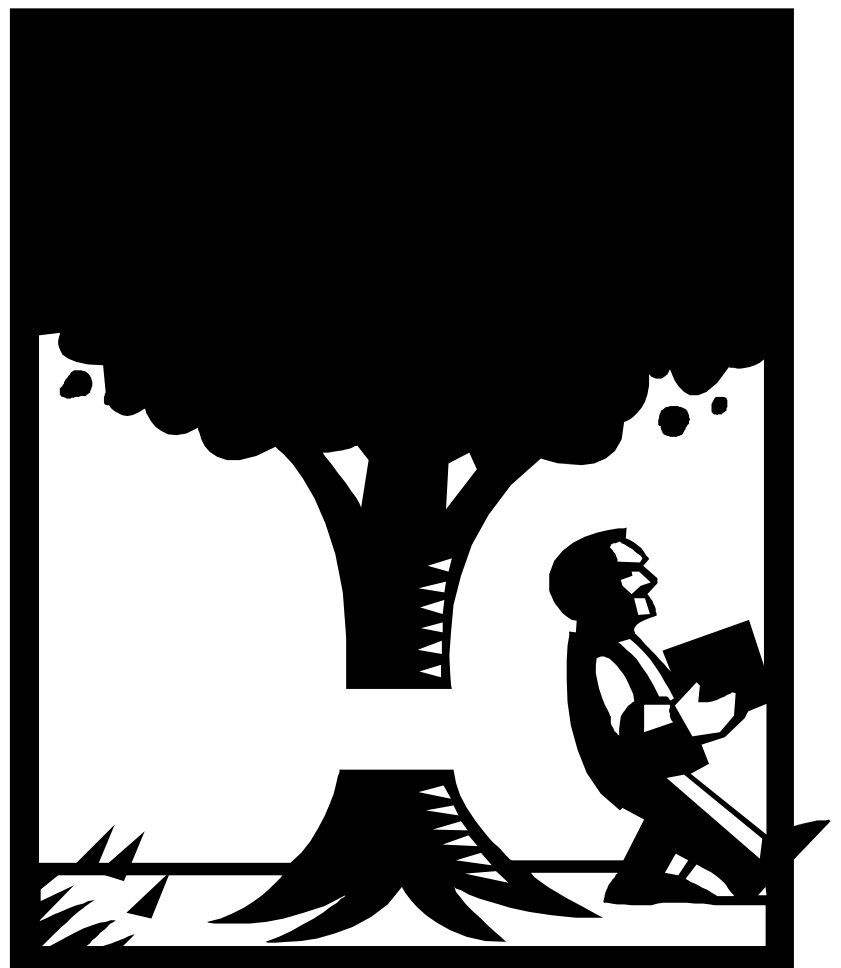
I am not against management and personally think national forests are undermanaged today. But I can easily imagine national forest managers all across the country figuring out how to describe their pet projects as fuel treatments. In other words, I am not convinced that spending money on fuel treatments will do much for anyone other than the National Forest Service.

Many people inside the Bush Administration seem to hope that fuel treatments can be turned into timber sales, especially if those treatments can be shielded from environmental objections. But this is unlikely. For one thing, there are few buyers for national forest timber, most of them having gone out of business or found other, more reliable sources of wood.

The biggest obstacle to more timber sales, however, is not environmentalists or the market but Forest Service employees themselves. Employees hired in the past three decades are mostly urbanites of the "Earth Day" generation who became foresters to save the forests, not to clearcut them. Moreover, the incentives to give away timber as a part of a stewardship contract in which the timber cutter also does some fuel treatments are

We really have two different Forest Services.

The National Forest Service focuses on managing the land, while the Fire Service focuses on suppressing fires. In the last few years, the second Forest Service has gained at the expense of the first and is on the verge of surpassing it in total funding.



much smaller than the incentives that timber sales used to provide in the form of Knutson-Vandenberg and similar funds.

Nor is transferring money and power from the National Forest Service to the Fire Service a good thing. National Forest Service officials claim decades of fire suppression have created fire hazards in the forest, and one solution, they say, is to let more fires burn. But the Fire Service is so oriented to suppression that it puts out 99 percent of all fires. Out of more than 1,600 fires reported to date on national forests in 2003, the Fire Service has let only 16 of them burn (<http://www.nifc.gov/news/sitreprt.pdf>).

The real problem with fire is that an urban culture combined with decades of Smokey-the-Bear indoctrination have led to a dominant belief that fire is bad for the forest. In fact, fire is good for wildlife and plant communities, does little harm to recreation (and can even improve scenic views, as I discovered on a recent visit to Yellowstone), and in most places does little harm to soils or watersheds.

The transfer from a National Forest Service to a Fire Service may become even worse with the 2004 budget. President Bush proposed to increase the Fire Service budget by more than \$170 million while keeping the National Forest Service budget about the same. But lawmakers eager to please rural constituents have boosted the Fire Service budget by another \$900 million. The fire

The transfer from a National Forest Service to a Fire Service may become even worse with the 2004 budget.

budget is already larger than the National Forest System budget; this increase would make it larger than the National Forest System, Construction, Permanent Funds, and Trust Funds combined.

This increase may not be sustainable. The drought we have had since 1999 seems to be tapering off. Although the drought in the Rocky Mountains is still serious enough to lead to a few exciting fires, if the next few years are wetter, Congress will soon lose interest in fire funding.

Yet the change from a National Forest Service to a Fire Service is likely to inflict some permanent changes in the Forest Service culture. Five years from now, I will look back and say, "Yes, these changes were all predictable." But honestly, I can't say exactly how the Fire Service will change the National Forest Service, only that those changes are not likely to be good. Here are a few possibilities:

- The agency is learning (or relearning) that it can get more from Congress by milking disasters than by practicing good management.
- It will continue to focus on expensive — and largely pointless — fuel treatments because they are the best pork it has to offer Congress.
- It won't take the right steps to protect structures in the wildland-urban interface because every time a house burns down it gets a bigger budget.
- It will continue to put firefighters in danger because of the myth that fires can do more damage to forests than to human beings.
- It will continue to neglect what are probably the most valuable national forest resources — recreation, wildlife,

The real problem with fire is that an urban culture combined with decades of Smokey-the-Bear indoctrination have led to a dominant belief that fire is bad for the forest. In fact, fire is good for wildlife and plant communities, does little harm to recreation (and can even improve scenic views, as I discovered on a recent visit to Yellowstone), and in most places does little harm to soils or watersheds.

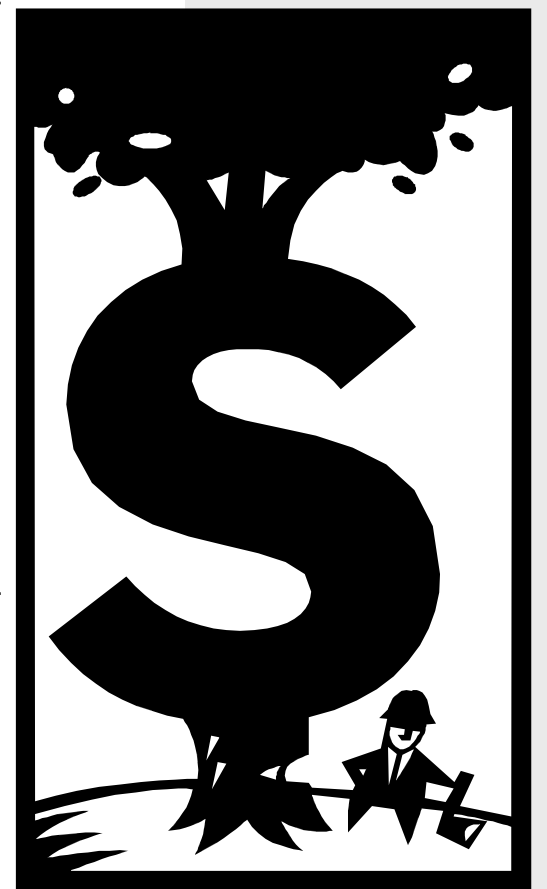
fish, and watersheds — because those still won't give it much of a budgetary hit, thanks partly to a few recreationists who self-destructively oppose more recreation user fees.

It would be nice to say that the Bush Administration is doing to something to improve this picture. But it seems to be influenced by the people who hope to somehow turn fuel treatments into timber sales. Congress, meanwhile, is still trying to solve the fire problem by dumping money on it. Neither approach will lead to sound public land management ■



Randal O'Toole is an economist and has been director of the Oregon-based Thoreau Institute since 1975. He has also been an adjunct scholar at the Cato Institute since 1995. Mr. O'Toole has published dozens of studies and monographs on planning, environmental policy, and natural resource management issues as well as a book, *Reforming the Forest Service* (Island Press,

1988). His recent research and policy interests have centered on regional planning and growth management in Portland, Oregon and, more generally, on the New Urbanism. Among his more recent publications is *The Vanishing Automobile and Other Urban Myths* (Thoreau Institute, 1996) a critical appraisal of growth management and regional planning in Portland. Randal has analyzed more than 70 national forest plans since 1983, including plans in every region of the country. His clients have included the New Mexico Department of Natural Resources, the Colorado Department of Natural Resources, four other state agencies and more than 75 environmental groups. In 1978, Randal received the Richard L. Neuberger Award from the Oregon Environmental Council for outstanding service to Oregon. In 1981, the Oregon Natural Resources Council awarded him the David Simons Award for vision. Randal received a B.S. in Forest Management and a B.S. in Geology from Oregon State University in 1974 and pursued graduate work in economics at the University of Oregon from 1977 to 1980.



What's the Cost to Replace a Tree?

Interest Rate	Years				
	100	200	300	400	500
4%	\$40	\$2,600	\$130,000	\$6.5 Million	\$330 Million
6%	\$51	\$120,000	\$39 Million	\$13 Billion	\$4.5 Trillion
8%	\$2,200	\$4.8 Million	\$11 Billion	-	-
10%	\$14,000	\$190 Million	\$2.6 Trillion	-	-

TREES filter out particulates and Carbon Dioxide from the air, absorb ozone-destroying CFC's and provide food and shelter for wildlife. An acre of **TREES** can remove thirteen tons of dust and gases from the surrounding air every year. **TREES** provide shade for wildlife, lakes, rivers and streams — and for people. **TREES** create soil. Their roots dig through the earth and hold it together, preventing erosion and mudslides. **TREES** support microscopic organisms that keep soil alive and make it fertile so other organisms (and more trees) can continue to live. **TREES** reduce noise and wind, provide stability for communities and bring people together. **TREES** directly affect the weather and climate, in some cases literally creating rain.

A Tree that lives 50 years will contribute services worth at least \$196,250:

- **Humidity Control: \$37,500**
- **Air Pollution Control: \$62,500**
- **Soil Erosion Control and Fertilizer: \$31,250**
- **Protein: \$2,500**
- **Wildlife Shelter: \$31,250**
- **Oxygen: \$31,250**

Sources: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, United States Forest Service, Timber Association of California and the United States Bureau of Land Management.

Hitler Said It First: Lie Big

by Tim Hermach

Adolph Hitler said it first: When it comes to lying, bigger is better. When Karl Rove claimed, among other things, that President Bush ranked with Theodore Roosevelt as an environmentalist, my response was "Huh?"

"I would suspect," said Rove, "that Theodore Roosevelt would be standing up and applauding the president's initiative on, say, healthy forests." Standing up and applauding? Try rolling over in his grave!

For conservationists, the statement is a slap in the face. If our nation's magnificent natural treasures weren't at stake, Rove's statement would be funny. George W. Bush the next Roosevelt? The President may be many things, but green is not one of them. Forgoing the traditional "presidential honeymoon," Bush spent his first 100 days attacking environmental protection: Pushing for drilling in ANWR, more roads and logging in national forests and snowmobiles in Yellowstone.

I must admit it was bittersweet for us in the grassroots conservation movement. At last, an adversary who clearly stood for something: big corporations over the environment. For eight long years, Clinton had made many of us soft with half-measures, policy reversals and even outright lies. In many

George W. Bush the next Roosevelt? The President may be many things, but green is not one of them.

cases, the administration was in bed with well-connected (and well-paid) leaders of large, national environmental groups, who were more than happy to give him their seal of approval. In exchange, the beltway enviros received access and fundraising fodder. Clinton talked green. On the ground, though, trees kept falling.

Then came George W. Bush. A man who talked the talk and walked the walk! An overtly anti-environment administration would, at the very least, give us something to rally against. And it would bolster the resolve of Americans to take a stand for what little remains of their mountains, forests, rivers and streams.

Yes, the Bush administration hit the ground running, and they're still going. Most recently, the man now in charge of your national forests (a former Big Timber lobbyist) just completed a major overhaul of the management rules. It's no surprise they're a virtual wish list for logging corporations. Thanks to the current administration, laws to protect roadless areas have been rolled back. Protection for forests in the Northwest has been gutted. The list goes on -by the latest count, the Bush administration has made at least 50 major anti-environment policy changes.

Back to Rove's statement. Evoking Roosevelt to laud the man responsible for redoubling the chainsaws in our national forest ... for bringing snowmobiles back to Yellowstone? Roosevelt's beloved Yellowstone? Where the exhaust is so bad that park rangers wear respirators? Bush the next savior of the environment? It's all so confusing.

So far, the administration has done everything it can to obfuscate, justify or downplay its environmental policy. And,

so far, they've failed to convince Americans with their hackneyed arguments: That national forest logging, an industry kept afloat by billions in tax dollars, benefits the economy; That clearcutting national forests prevents fire and keeps them healthy; Or that five seedlings somehow replace an ancient, towering redwood.

Manipulating the debate is one thing. But overtly claiming we have the next Roosevelt on our hands? This must be a new strategy.

Or perhaps a very old one. "The size of a lie is a definite factor in causing it to be believed," said Hitler. Most folks are "more easy prey to a big lie than a small one," the evil, brilliant propagandist reasoned. "They themselves often tell little lies, but would be ashamed to tell big lies."

This is one big lie: "We have more trees today in the United States than we did when Theodore Roosevelt was president," said Rove. Even if this were true (and it's not), he's leaving out something: One tiny sapling (or five, or a hundred) is still not the same as a giant, 500-year-old Sequoia.

In the 100 years since Roosevelt was president, Big Timber has cut down all but five percent of our nation's forests and nearly 40 million acres of our national forests. The consequences have been devastating: erosion, mudslides, the destruction of municipal water supplies and a fishing industry that will never be the same. We've lost billions in tax dollars (in both cash and wasted resources), the export of raw materials overseas and squandered opportunity costs in a taxpayer boondoggle that rivals the Enron and Worldcom debacles. We've lost watersheds, viewsheds and irreplaceable natural treasures.

We've squandered an American legacy. A legacy Roosevelt thought he had left behind 100 years ago. We've punched it full of loopholes, subsidies and legal exceptions. And a few fat cats have profited.

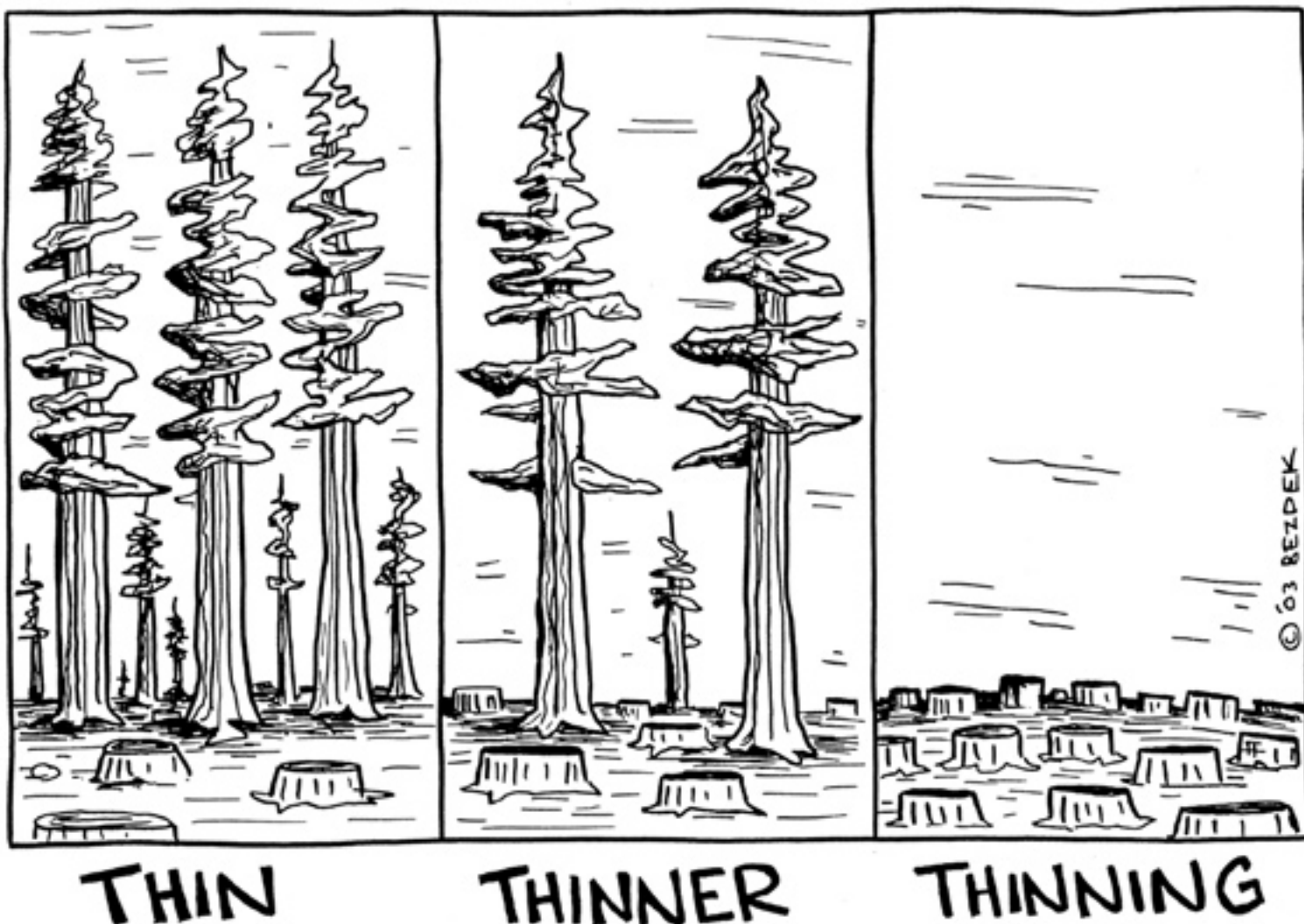
Today, a few pristine, precious forests still stand. To cut them down, to reduce what's left to logs, would be like melting the Statue of Liberty for scrap iron. If the Bush administration wants to do that, then they should fight fair and set the record straight.

Calling Bush the next Roosevelt is a big lie. Big enough, perhaps, to work for a nation of sheep. See for yourself: Visit www.forestcouncil.org and take a "tour" of what your national forests look like from the air. Or read these words from the real Teddy Roosevelt: "To waste, to destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed." ■



Native Forest Council president and founder, Tim Hermach

In the 100 years since Roosevelt was president, Big Timber has cut down all but five percent of our nation's forests and nearly 40 million acres of our national forests. The consequences have been devastating: erosion, mudslides, the destruction of municipal water supplies and a fishing industry that will never be the same.



Native
Forest Council

Annual Report

2002

2002 Highlights

Stock market doldrums, a flagging economy and the Bush administration's unabashed assault on our environment made 2002 a challenging year for all nonprofits, especially those of us fighting for our nation's mountains, forests, rivers and streams. Like almost every grassroots organization, the Council faced dramatic declines in funding last year. However, we maintained a high level of activity in 2002. The Council introduced a bill to Congress, won a lawsuit, launched an ambitious project to compile aerial photographs of every major national forest and continued our efforts to protect America's public lands through education, legislation and litigation. With challenges, however, come opportunities. Lean times have forced us to become more efficient and effective. And the obvious attack on our environment has drawn more attention to our issue. In 2003, we are continuing programs at reduced levels commensurate with lower revenues, focusing on more grassroots efforts, such as volunteer fundraising and canvassing.

Fifteen Years: Still Refusing to Quit or Compromise

"Never give in. Never, never, never, never, in nothing great or small, large or petty, never give in except to convictions of honor and good sense."

Sir Winston Churchill

As of 2002, Native Forest Council has been around for 15 years. And, despite the challenges ahead, we will never, never give in. Today, I can honestly say, the challenge is as daunting as it's ever been for our feisty, grassroots group of forest defenders. Thanks to the Bush administration, more Americans are concerned about the environment—the only good result of some very bad policies. This attention has meant that many of the very largest national environmental groups have actually seen an increase in fundraising despite the weak economy, according to a report in this June's *Chronicle of Philanthropy*. But most grassroots organizations don't have the deep pockets and the resources (full-time fundraisers, researchers and marketing professionals) to weather the storm. Most of these folks are simply busy doing their work: monitoring

government and industry, fighting in the courts and working to change laws and policies. And, sadly, many of them are falling by the wayside or merging just to survive. This shakeout of the smaller conservation groups and the subsequent rise of organizations with millions in annual revenues looks an awful lot like the changing face of business in America. Look at the media, bookstores and retail shops: Fewer, more-powerful corporations control more and more, offering less variety and innovation. Are the local, cutting-edge organizations who dare to take risks and ask for true conservation going the way of the mom-and-pop stores? Are the Walmarts of environmentalism taking over? I hope not. I know one thing, after 15 years of calling for Zero Cut (despite the doubts about our "radical" position), we're not about to give in. With your continued support, we'll still be there to hold the line. ■

Tim Hermach
President and Founder
Native Forest Council



2002 Forest Council Contributors

Earth Share of Oregon	Dr. Michael Bachmann	Mark Burwinkel	John Demario	Ray George	David Donielson
New England Natural Bakers, Inc..	Peter Bahls	David Bybee	Lou Anna Denison	Alberta Gerould	Rob Henderson
Centereach High School	Deborah Baine and Richard Mead	Mary Bycroft	Nancy Diskin	Phiilippa Gerstenblitt	Donna Henderson
Wisconsin Historical Society	Richard Bakal	Olin and Lucy Byerly	David DiTullio and Kate Pilacky	Donna Gerten and Alan Mudge	Carl Henn
Wehling Family Foundation	David and Brigid Baker	Mrs. Howard Byrley	Melba Dlugonski	Tino Giannakopoulos	Dr. Nicholas Hennessy
International Society Of Arboriculture	Bernadette Barberini	Carlo Calabi	Earl Dodds	Jeanne Ginsberg	Elizabeth Hennings
Pipe Vine	Kay Barmore	Paul and Ilse Calabi	Alan Dolan	Kenneth Glasgow	Carl and Elizabeth Hermach
Benzler Farms	Lynne H. Barnes	Richard Calvert	Norma Douglas	Thomas Glatzel	George and Ruth Hermach
Eugene Natural History Society	Sam Barrett	Shirley Cameron	Daniel and Lee Drake	Howard and Jane Glazer	Jeffrey and Anita Hermach
Patagonia	Margaret Barroero	Thomas Campbell	Ellen Drell	Alyce Gligor	Francis Hermach
Premena	Thomas Barron	Walter Capps	William and Alice Dugan	Richard Glogowski	Tim Hermach and Deborah Ortuno
Kids for Living Earth	Harold and Lois Barton	Brian Carey	Greg Dugan	Marvin and Sherna Gluck	Ken and Kathy Hermach
Anonymous	Brenda Barton	Jack Carl	Sharon Duggan	Janet Gohres	Edward and Mary Herman
Anonymous	Walt and Mary Anne Bean	Eric and Colleen Carlson	Margaret Duperly	Philip and Marion Goldstein	Aileen Herrmann
Trillium Natural Grocery	Joseph and Kelly Beard-Tittone	Juana Carreras	Ruth Caroline Dyer	Margot Copeland Goode	Tom and Susan Herschelman
Habitat Creations/Wet Rock Gardens	Lorne Beatty	William Carter	Michelle Eaton	Sylvia Goodman	Ron Hershey
Photography Plus	Stephen Bechtel	Katharine Cashman	Larry Edwards	Genevieve Gore	Jerry Herst and Julie Dorfman
Mom's Montlake Motel	Kenneth and Lillie Becker	Jacqueline Ceberek	Stan Eilers	Joy Gorman	Kent Heuer
Frosty Hollow	Gerhard Bedding	David and Nancy Cencula	Frederick Ellis	Gabriela Gosman and Hyagriv Simhan	Terry Hiatt
Ecological Restoration	James Bendele	Peter Chabarek and Willow Rose	Lucy Elwood	David Gould	Henry and Carol Hicks
Tides Foundation	Dorothy and John Bennett	Sue Chaney-Meinor	Gene and Barbara Emge	Robert Governski	Hamlet Hilpert
Clancey Printing Co. R.E.M.	Gary Benthin	Lynne Cherry	Ursula Emmons	John and Mariam Graham	Richard and Janet Hincker
Waggoner Creative	John Bentley	Virginia Christie	Joan Ensor	Jeanne Grant	Superior Nut Co.
United Way of King County	Eleanor Berke	Dahmin Chu	Jordan Epstein	Joann Gray	Cynthia Hobart
Brookrod	David Berkshire	Fred Cichocki	William Evans	Alenka and Scott Grealish	Nancy and Werner Hoehenrieder
B.C. Outdoors	Daniel Berman	Mary Lou Ciranni	Sue and Larry Evans	Leon and Doris Greenberg	Adele Grinstein
Nature's Way	Lynn Berner	Sueanne Clark	David and Jennifer Evans	Ron and Linda Greenman	Robert Gross and Alice Muccio
Kentucky Heartwood	Gaby Birnbaum	Karma Clarke-Jung	Frank Falch	Alan and Monica Gregory	Richard Grossman
Southern Appalachian Biodiversity Project	Moisha and Bob Blechman	Becky Clausen	Steve Falkowski	Adele Grinstein	Lloyd Gysin
Brightwater Entertainment	Dorothy Blum	Jessica Claydon	Elizabeth Faller	Robert Gross and Alice Muccio	Martin and Florence Haase
Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program	Carolyn Boardman	William Clifford and Kristine Fulsaa	Emily Alix Fano	Richard Grossman	Paul Haley
San Francisco Public Library	Mary Bohannon	David Coe	Arthur Farley	Bradford Hall	Wallace Hall
Buffalo Exchange	Dennis and Michelle Boles	Clarence and Claire Coe	Florence and Steven Faust	Wallace Hall	Jeanne Hall
Paul Smith College	Sam and Laurie Booher	Mr. and Mrs. Don Colby	Fred Felter	Bradford Hall and Kelley Brunson	Bradford Hall and Kelley Brunson
Harris & Associates	Forrest and Marianne Bornkessel	Susanna Colloredo-Mansfeld	Loren Fennell	Suzanne Hanchett	Suzanne Hanchett
Mindful Care for Women	Ellen Borowski	Robert and Mildred Colmer	Kermit and Barbara Finstad	Rob Handy	Rob Handy
Environmental Federation of Oregon	Susan and Joseph Bower	Joan and James Colonna	A. Raul Fiol	Nancy Haney	Mr. and Mrs. Jon Hansen
Vermont Law School Library	Jeanne Bowers	Jeffrey Connerton	Molly Fleming	Mr. and Mrs. Jon Hansen	Clint Harder and Linda Sanders
Robert and Kerstin Adams	Kathryn Brainich	Walter Cook	Philip and Jennifer Floyd	Clint Harder and Linda Sanders	Jim and Nadine Harrancg and Rebecca Harris
William and Cindy Adams	Kathryn Brainich	David Cooper	Pat Fontaine	Rebecca Harris and Keith Duffy	Rebecca Harris and Keith Duffy
Jeff Alford and Brenda Barcelo	Elfrieda Branch	John and Jane Corliss	John Forese	Chris Harrison	Chris Harrison
Ann Allen	Peter Brand	Jeanne Corrigan	Juliana and S.T. Forgione	Robert and Lois Hartwig	Robert and Lois Hartwig
Cynara Allison	Erik Breilid	Susan Cox	Eve Forrest	Robert and Kay Haugaard	Robert and Kay Haugaard
Owen and Marty Altman	Dr. Mitch Brinks	Roger Cranos	Richard Foster	Martin Havlicek	Martin Havlicek
Shan Ambika	Bob Brister	Stephanie Crowell	Stephen Fowler	Joseph Hayes	Joseph Hayes
Mark Andersen	Elaine Broadhead	Kevin Crupi	David and Pamela Fox	David Head and Nancy Trent	David Head and Nancy Trent
Karen Anderson	Earl and Rosalyn Brooks	Ann Csonka	Lawrence Fox and Kevin Henry	L.A. Heberlein	L.A. Heberlein
Ron Anderson	Frank and Linda Brousseau	James and Barbara Dall	Cecil and Ellen Frasier	June Heilman	June Heilman
Edrey Anker	Hendrik Brouwer	Kenneth Damro	Ginny and Robert Freeman	Angela Heinrich	Angela Heinrich
June Anna-Frey	Judd and Mary Brown	Joseph and Barb Danko	Mark Freeman	Peter Niels Heller	Peter Niels Heller
Anonymous	Edward Brownstein, M.D.	Barbara Davidson	Debbie Friend	Mike Helm	Mike Helm
Sidney Arnold	Henry Bruse	Jill Davies and Nigel Hollis	Michael Frome	Richard and Kathie Helser	Richard and Kathie Helser
Daniel Arreola	Maxie Bryant	Robert Davis	Shirley Froyd	Heather Henderson and	Heather Henderson and
Dr. and Mrs. Harry Babb	Sharon Buck	Rand and Kathy Dawson	Thomas and Yvonne Fugate		
Kay Bachman	Victor Buenzle	Elisse De Sio	Donald Fuhrer		
	Arlette Buffo	Jeffrey Dean	Marnie Walker Gaede		
	John Bulliard	Robert DeBolt	Petra Gampfer		
	Dale Bunker	Robert Decker	Manos and Helen Garedakis		
	Sharon Buquen	Larry Deckman and Sloan Heermance	Nancy Geboski		
	Paul Burmeister	Vicki Deisner	Rick Gedeon		
	Chuck Burr	Kristin DeLancey	Martha Gellhorn		
	Ray Burton				



Maile Johnson	Virginia Lemon	Paul Moss	Georfery and Lisa Randolph	Craig Siegel	Valerie Vanderheyden
Robert and Charlotte Jones	Robert Lenobel	John Moss	Margaret Rasmussen	Michael and Heidi Silva	Carla and Peter Vedro
Barb Jones	Elinor Levin	Glenn Muhr	Eric Rath	Eliot and Dorothy Silverman	A. Vertovec
Karen Swafford Josephson	Diane Levin	Bernice and Charles Muller	Perry and Carol Rawson	Dave and Julie Singer	Gary and Donna Via
Corwin Joy	Henry Levine	Edwards Munyak	Holly Rawson	Roger Skarr	Michael Vickerman and
James Joyce and	and Lynne Hammel	Elizabeth and John Murphy	Gerald Recktenwald	Sue Dornfeld Slater	Pamela Wiesen
Vicky Davies	Stephen Eric Levine	Betty Murphy	Don Redell	Darryl Slattengren	Lucille Vinyard
David and Ann Kafoury	Carsten Lien	Carol Murphy	Barbara and Peter Reece	Ronald Smerling	Steve and Linda Vogel
Marty Kahn	Mariposa and	Peter Muto	Florence Reichert	Laurie Snell	Edward Von Bleichert
John Kaib and Sherold Barr	Karl Linden	Richard and Victoria Myers	Guy Reid	Herschel Snodgrass and	Peter Von Bleichert
John and Dolores Kalman	Jean Lindgren	Jeanie Mykland	Valerie Reuther	Zan Tewksbury	Harry and Jean Vye
Judith Kappeler	David Line	Marie and Dean Nebergail	Lewis Richardson	Kirsten Sommer	William Wagner
Ada Jones Karow	Dr. Cliff Lobaugh	Robert and Zsuzsanna Neff	Anna Marie Rider	Myrna Stafford	Bernie Walters
John and Diane Karpinski	Kattie Louis	Richard Nelson and	Michael Riegert	Fred Stanback	Frank Wann
Lizbeth Kauffman	Nancy Lovejoy	Nita Couchman	Matthew Riley	Scarlett Stapleton	Tracy Ward
Mark Kaufmann	Amity Ludders	Carl and Janet Nelson	Carroll and Martha Ritter	William and Carol Steele	Dianne Watson
Mark Keating and	Cheryl Lyles	Sally Nelson	Noah Robbins	Mary Lee Steffensen	W. Earl Wear
Barbie Lynch	Ed MacAuley	Steve Nicola and	Earl Robinson	Jim Stehn	Karl Weichinger
Juliana Keiser	Linda Manduley	Susan Murphy	Marya Roddis	Sally Stephenson	Jeffrey Weih
Patricia Kellogg	James and Joyce Mann	Mark Nienstaedt	John and Elinor Rodgers	Rick and Deborah Stevens	R. Weller
Geoffrey Kelly	Brandt Mannchen	Daniel A. Niles	Valerie Rodgers	Esther Stone	Salome and Chuck Wells
Mary Catherine Kelly	Tom Manning	Frances Nisenbaum	J. Roe	James Stone	Frederick Westcott
Lydia Kelly	Bjoern Mannsfeld	Joe Norman	Richard Rofsky	David Stranahan and	Barbara Westlake
Robert Kelly	Stanley and Sue Mapolski	Judith Norris	J. Speed Rogers	Margaret McLaughlin	Vicki Wheaton
Wilma and David Kennell	Lloyd Marbet	Carl and Kimberly Nurmi	Margaret Rogers	Arthur and Barbara Straub	Willard and Evelyn Wheeler
Sarah Kernochan	Richard and Ann Maris	Mary O'Brien	Megan Romero	Art and Cindy Strauss	Corinne White
Charles Kerr and	John and Martha Marks	Seth Okeson	David Rosenstein	David Stroud	Kerry Whitehead and
Gudrun Rice	Ron and Cay Marquart	Lyn Oliver	Judy Ross	Michael Stroud	Sheila Mason
Chelsea Kesselheim	Robert and Roberta Martin	John and Sharon Olsen	Matthew Roth and	Dr. Thomas Struhsaker	Kathleen Whitlock and
Denise Kight	Joseph and Diane Martin	Meiti Opie	Mildred Rey	Edwin Stuart	John Ewer
Jeffrey and Carol Kilmer	Adrienne Martin	Paula Orloff	George and Sue Russell	Lynn Stull	Brian Whitlock
Charles and Reida Kimmel	Edward and Rita Martin	David Ortman	William and Bernice Russell	Len Stuttman	Robert and Barbara Widmer
Paul and Judith Kindel	Merida Martin	Lenora Ortuno	Margaret Russell	Russell and Jean Sullivan	Doug and B.J. Wiegand
Steve Kingston	A. T. Martin	R. Marriner Orum	Nancy and Charles Russell	Maureen Sullivan and	Garawyn Wilkerson and
Kennen Kinzler	Douglas Martin	Gunnars Osis	Dr. and Mrs. Peter Safar	Edward Chastaney	Melynda Knott
Phyllis Kirk	Shelley Mathews	Walter and Carol Ottoson	Dr. David and Andrea Salesin	Marion Sweeney	John Willgoss
Gary Kish	Connie May	Bill and Janice Owen	Jean Salmon	Wesley Sweitzer	Robert and Karen Williams
Thomas and Dianne Klein	Olive Mayer	David Owen	George Salzman	Freddie Taborda	Lloyd Williams and Lucia
Kathy Klein and Scott Fink	Lawrence Mayo	LaVonne Painter	Jeffrey and Babette Sanders	Jason and Dana Tamblyn	Maneri
Carla and Michael Knoper	Bayard and Evelyn	Terrence Paret	Norman and Gladys	Eldon Tamblyn	Glen Williams
John Koenig	Mc Connaughey	Irene Pashalides	Sanguinetti	David Tansey	Vincent Wilmarth
Elizabeth Kohn	Wootie McAdams	Bruce Patterson and	Mary Sarto	Ann Tattersall	Doris Wimber
Michael Kohrs	Janet McAlpin	Barbara Harney	Lise Sayer	Keith and Nancy Taylor	Robin and Mark
Linda Kolakosky	Michael and	Mark Pauli	George and Joyce Schelling	Dwight Taylor	Winfree-Andrew
J. Pierre Kolisch	Maureen McBride	Judith Peabody	George and Janet Schemm	Joan Tenhoor and	Judith Wink and
Karl and Laura Konecny	Edwin McCullough	Susan Pennell	Michael Scherer	James Dobson	Michael Zumoff
Edward Kountze	W. G. McElhinney	Richard Perez	Rosalyn and Brian Scherf	Kenneth and Ratana Tenny	John and Jill Winter
David Kracke	James and Aneta McIntyre	Monica Perin	Erich Schimps	Sandy and Berte Tepfer	Jimmy Witherington
Alyssa Krafft	Jeff McKay	Douglas and Heidi Peters	Ed Schlegel	Mary Thayer	George and Jane Withers
Victor Kral	Beth and John McManus	David and Joanne Phillips	David Schlesinger	Elise Thibodeau and	Alfred Wohlpart
Kenneth Kramer	Mimi and Stew McMillen	John Pickering	Selmajean Schneider	Kevin Zorsk	Richard Wolber
Sally Kravich	Kathleen Melhuse-Snyder	Michael and Olivia Pierce	John Schraufnagel	Camilla Thomason	Charles Wood
Philip Krohn and	Dan Melin	Janice Pinhero and	Dan Schwab	David Thompson	Elaine Woodriff
Monica Bond	George Mellor	George Fardelmann	Susan Schwanekamp	Helen Thompson	Steve and Wiletta Woodson
Walter Kuciej	Donald Merrick	Lisa Polack	Jake Schwartz	John Thornton	Michael Worsham
Mary Kwart	Joe Michael	Feng-Chu Pong	Carl and Fai Schwarzenberg	Peter Toll	Doug Wright
Julia Lakey	Don Middendorf	Wilbert and Mabel Pool	Rochelle Scott	David Tomsic	Priscilla Yates
Rick and Peg LaMartina	Dr. Raymond Mikesell	Helen and Robert Posey	Jennifer Seamans	Jean Townes	Margaret and John Yawn
Bob Lambson	Joseph Miller	Perry Powers	Robert Segal	Stephen Tracy	Jeannette Yen
Jim and Nancy Landkamer	Mark Miller and	Karie Prescott	Joseph and Eleanor	Jean-Ellen Trapani	Ronald Yoerger
Michael Lang	Susan Samuelson	Donald and Diethild Price	Sendrowski	Laura and Robert Trent	W. H. Yost
Erica Langbecker	Timothy Miller	Glen Price	Ella Seneres	George Truckenmiller	Bert Young
Karl and Barbara Lange	Revel Miller	Agnes Priddy	Carol Sharlip and	Marlene Trunnell	Elisabeth Zall
Sidney Langer	Inez Miller	Janet and Jeff Propp	Stephen White	Dr. Nathan Tublitz	Christie and James Zerfing
Betsy LaNoue	Dr. Ira and Nancy Mintz	Alison Dybvig	Jo Anna Shaw	Ancil Tucker	David Ziemann
Gregory and Patricia Larson	Leon Mitchell	Greg Pursley	Sandy Shea	Tom and Han Turner	Eric and Naomi Zwerling
Patti Laursen	Berneice and John Moore	Patricia Morrill Puterbaugh	Jeanne Sheets-Sagoo	Richard Tybout	
Su M. Lawing	Carol Moore	Sue Racansky	Allen and Wynne Shelton	Mack Tyner	
Paul and Eileen Le Fort	Jack and Beatrice Morrow	John Radscheid	Stuart Sherman	Yvette Uber	
Leon Lederman	Dr. John and Ruth Morton	Carol and Stephen Rall	Linda Shockey	Alex Uber and Pam Brown	
Berenice Lee	Rev. James and	Rick Ralston and	Stephen Shostek	Malcolm Ulrich	
Helen Lees	Pamela Morton	Pam Hillstrom	Kenneth Shults and	Alvin Urquhart	
Martin Lefstein	Allan Mosher	Gene Ramsey	Kendall Kic	Kei Utsumi	



“In God’s wilderness lies the hope of the world—the great, fresh, unblighted, unredeemed wilderness.”

John Muir

NFC Seattle

Council Opens Seattle Office

by Suzanne Pardee

The Native Forest Council opened the doors to its Seattle office on April 30, 2003. The Seattle office initiated a door to door canvass and has reached about 2,000 homes during its first two months of operation. The Seattle team tabled at nine farmers' markets and festivals during May and June, and plans to table right through the holiday bazaar season. Through this public outreach program, we have collected several hundred signatures to promote the Wild Forest Sanctuary Act. A similar bill, Public Lands Forever Wild Act (HR 5748) was introduced last year by Representative Cynthia McKinney (D-GA). We are asking representatives Jim McDermott (D-WA) and Jay Inslee (D-WA) to be original co-sponsors of the Native Forest Council's newest Zero Cut, Zero Extraction legislation.

More than 1,000 copies of the *Forest Voice* have been distributed in Seattle through the Council's neighborhood canvass, tabling and drop off distribution and stores and libraries. Enormous opportunities for public education and *Forest Voice* distribution remain. The Seattle crew has also encouraged citizens to call and write Senators Patty Murray (D-WA) and Maria Cantwell (D-WA) to oppose HR 1904, President Bush's so-called "Healthy Forest Initiative." Suzanne Pardee, director of the Seattle office, attended a standing room only town meeting given Representative Jay Inslee. She received resounding applause when she urged the congressman to call for impeachment of George W. Bush. The Seattle NFC office hopes to meet with each member of the Washington delegation of the coming months.

In addition to in-town public outreach efforts, the Seattle office has sponsored old growth hikes for inspiration. We are currently collecting information about the destructive projects the U.S. Forest Service has slated for Washington state. We plan to take Council members on hikes to imperiled groves, and active defense of these groves may ensue. The Seattle office also plans to give the Council's Zero Cut slide show to local schools and community groups.

The Seattle office is staffed by Suzanne Pardee, Richard Lewis David Estafen and Phil Sheffer. Suzanne Pardee volunteers as the Seattle Director, working on campaigns, canvassing, tabling and administration. Pardee has 25 years' experience as a political activist and has promoted Zero Cut, Zero Extraction on Public Lands ever since she started to focus on forest issues in 1986. Pardee co-founded the Pacific Crest Biodiversity Project (later renamed Biodiversity Northwest), and served as its director for four years.

The Seattle office is also staffed by Richard Lewis, who volunteers his time providing technical support and outreach through tabling, canvassing and event planning. He has worked for the Environment News Service for four years.

David Estafen is the canvass director of the Seattle office and worked previously for the PCBP/BNW canvass crew. Phil Sheffer leads hikes, analyzes Forest Service projects and tables at events. Sheffer served as Canvass Director for PCBP/BNW. ■

2002 Highlights

- Native Forest Council introduced HR 5748 into the House of Representatives. The bill calls for protection of "public assets, natural heritage, and native biodiversity on Federal public lands by banning all further degradation, development and extraction on such lands, and for other purposes." We have plans to reintroduce the bill again this year and are working to introduce the bill to the Senate, as well.
- The Council won its lawsuit against a "Forest Voice" published by the Oregon Forest Industries Council. The Salem (OR) based pro-logging group has stopped publishing the magazine and removed back editions from its website.
- We began our ambitious project to compile thousands of satellite images and create complete aerial photographs of entire national forests.



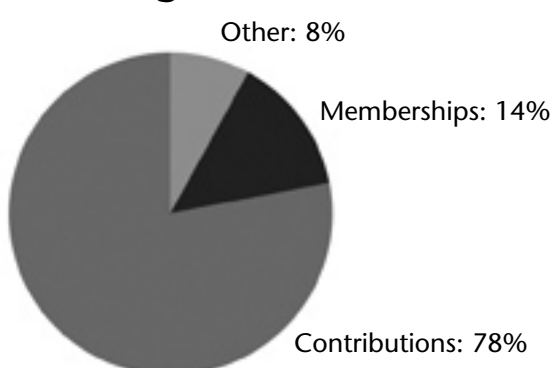
Council volunteer Robert Marris explains *Fee Demo* to a visitor at an entrance to Oregon's Siuslaw National Forest.

- We joined hundreds of other groups in a national day of action against the Forest Service "Fee Demo" program.
- We sent 33,000 issues of the *Forest Voice* to science and social studies teachers across the nation on Earth Day.
- The Council underwrote the publishing of *St. Lawrence Cement, Understanding the Impact*, a book examining a proposal to build a cement manufacturing facility and mining operation larger than any that now exists in the United States in the beautiful and historic Hudson River Valley.
- Members of Native Forest Council attended the nation's largest gathering of science teachers for the third year in a row, showing teachers how corporations influence curriculum and providing alternative information about environmental issues.
- The Council was cited as a source in many newspapers, magazines and television programs across the nation.
- We supported other like-minded grassroots groups with technical and logistic support to help their mission (and ours).

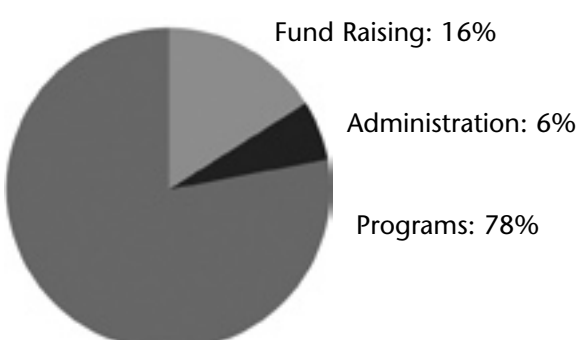
Education campaigns, lawsuits, legislation and grassroots organizing: 2002 was another busy year for Native Forest Council

2002 Financial Report

Funding Sources



Expenses



Funding Sources: \$120,982

Contributions.....	\$94,278
Memberships.....	\$16,822
Other.....	\$9,942

Expenses: \$523,640

Programs.....	\$410,548
Fund Raising.....	\$83,595
Administration.....	\$29,497

Program Allocation

Forest Voice.....	\$147,117 (28%*)
Aerial Photography Project.....	\$129,937 (25%*)
Grassroots Education.....	\$80,772 (15%*)
Educational speeches and presentations...	\$52,725 (10%*)
Total.....	\$410,548

* Percentages relate to total expense budget of \$523,640

2002 revenues declined sharply compared to the prior two years, which benefitted from two large bequests. However, we have used carry-over funds to continue high activity levels. We began our significant funding of the production of aerial photographs of major national forests, an important program that has continued through 2003. The Council continues to expend most of its revenues on important environmental programs, with only modest administrative and fundraising expenditures. Programs have continued in 2003 at reduced levels commensurate with lower revenues.

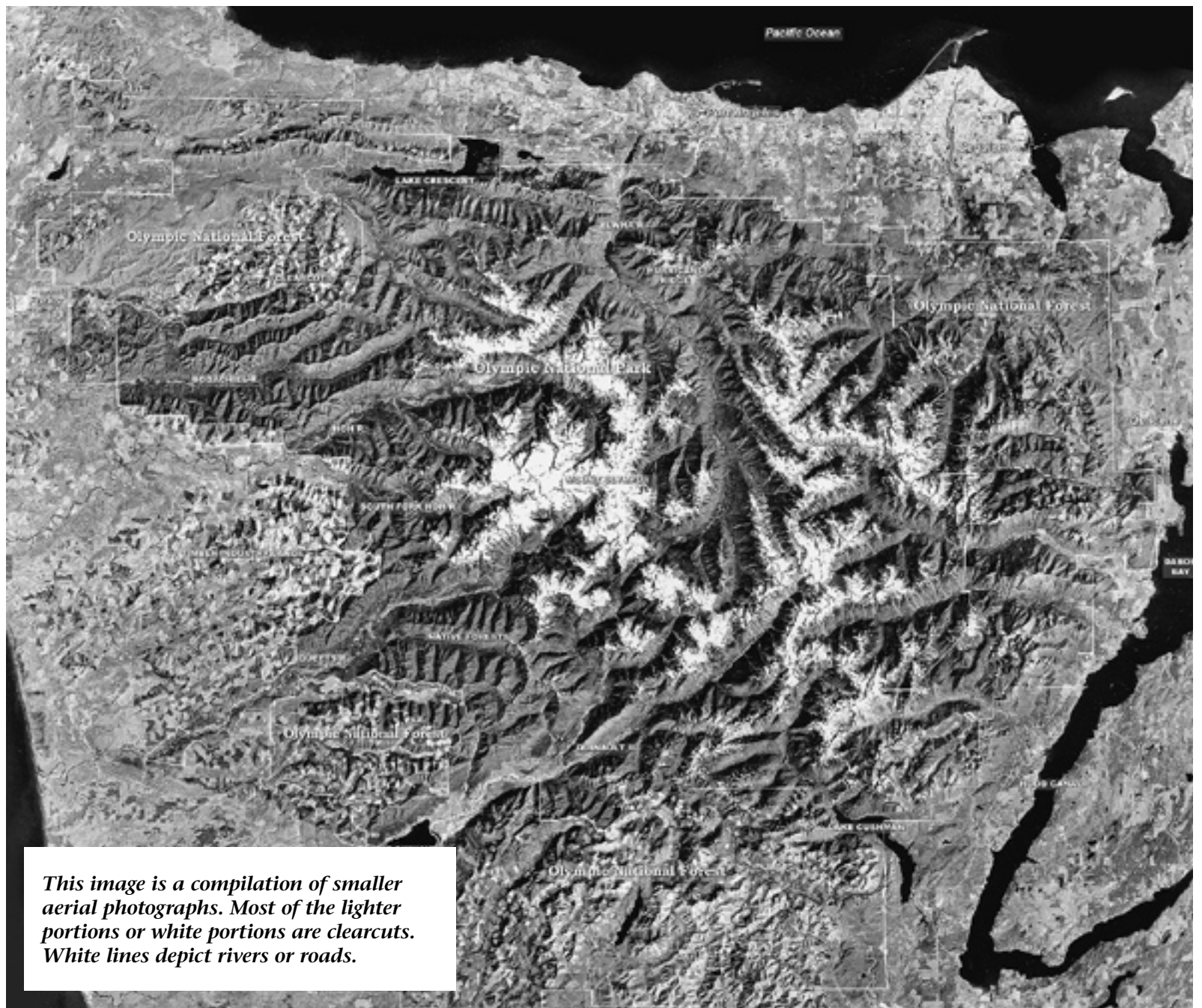
Despite revenue reductions, Native Forest Council maintained a high level of activity, committing 78% of our resources to programs.

Targeting Your Forests

Some of the white portions of this aerial photo mosaic of the Olympic National Forest depict snow, but the rest of the white areas show clearcuts.

“I hope the son-of-a-bitch who logged that forest is roasting in hell.”

—Franklin Roosevelt, after seeing the destruction of the Olympic Peninsula in 1937



This image is a compilation of smaller aerial photographs. Most of the lighter portions or white portions are clearcuts. White lines depict rivers or roads.

More than a decade ago, the first *Forest Voice* was pasted up by hand in the garage of Forest Council President Tim Hermach. Today, it's created on a computer network and sent to the printer over the internet. But the importance of compelling images is the same. Now, we're using technology to reveal the destruction of our national forests in some very new ways.

For decades, aerial photographs of the entire nation have been available. But they haven't been easy to find. Or to interpret. Thanks to the tireless efforts of Brett Cole and other Council staff and volunteers, we've been able to "stitch" thousands of smaller images into complete depictions of national forests. By exposing the extent of the destruction of our national forests, we hope to convince America, beyond any doubt, that we must save what's left and restore what's been lost of our national forests.

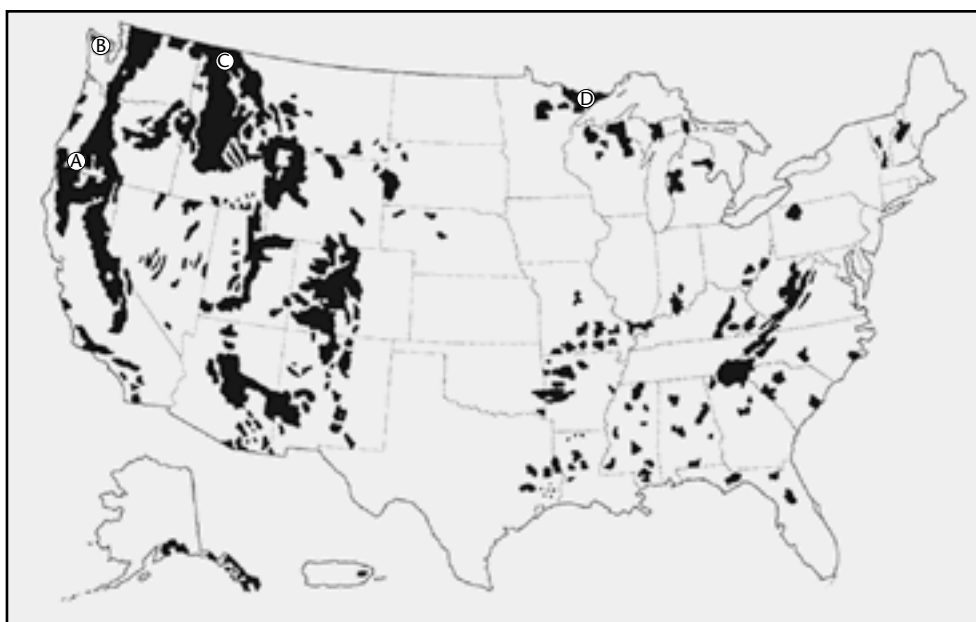
In this edition, we're printing some complete national forests and some other samples of these aerial photographs. To see more, visit our web site: www.forestcouncil.org. Our interactive mapping features allow browsers to navigate national forests. This is a work in progress, so check back often for new additions. If you are interested in public presentations, photo installations or materials for the media, please contact us: info@forestcouncil.org, (541) 688-2600.



See a forest near you—from the air. Navigation maps on our web site allow browsers to cruise selected national forests.

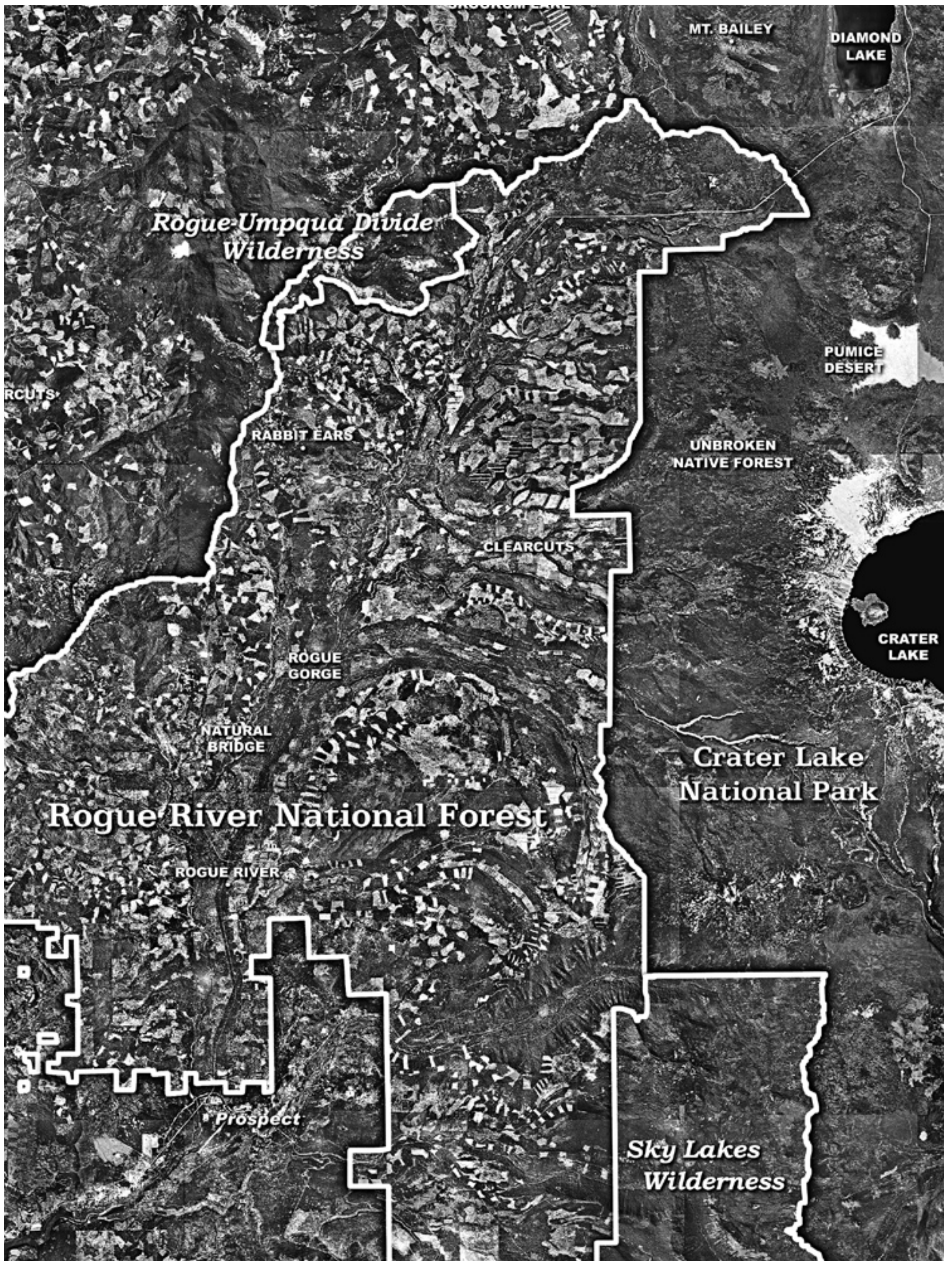
To date, we've compiled complete images of a dozen national forests. Here, you'll find a selection of the most dramatic photos from this collection. To see them all, visit forestcouncil.org.

Featured Aerial Images



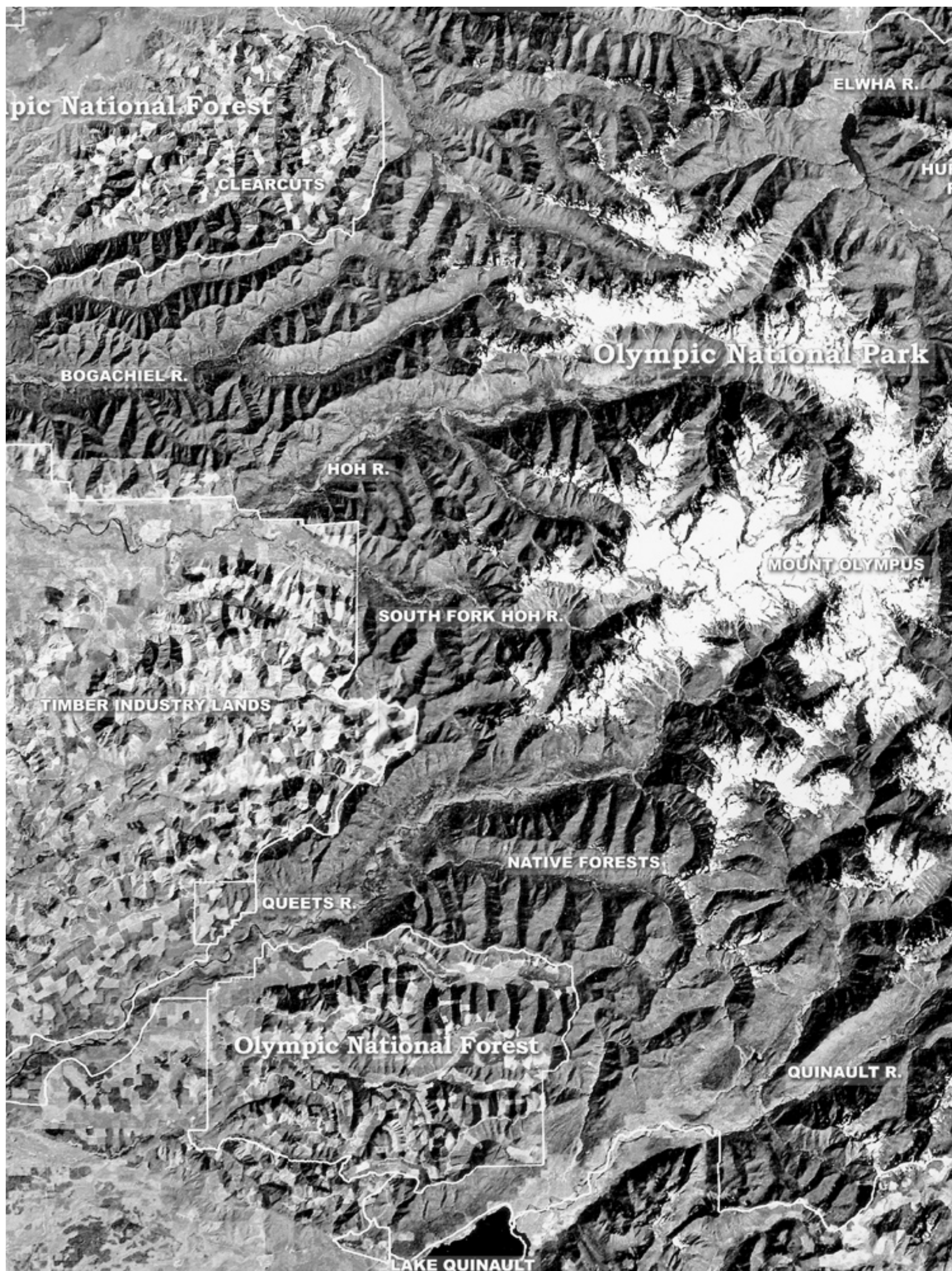
	Forest/Park	Page
A	Rogue River	12
B	Olympic	13
C	Kootenai	14
D	Superior	15

Rogue River National Forest



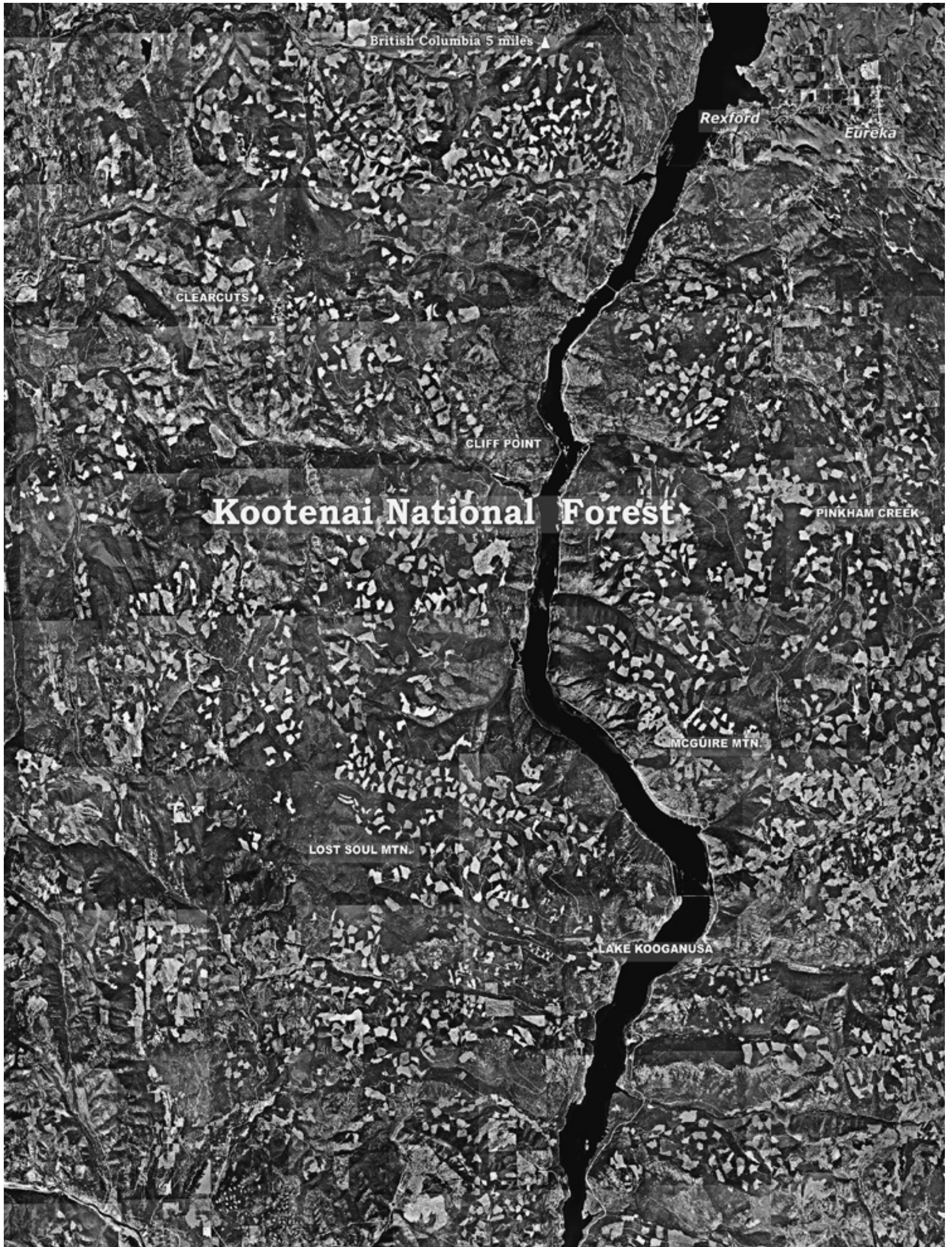
“Conservation is a great moral issue, for it involves the patriotic duty of ensuring the safety and continuance of the nation.” —Theodore Roosevelt

Olympic National Forest



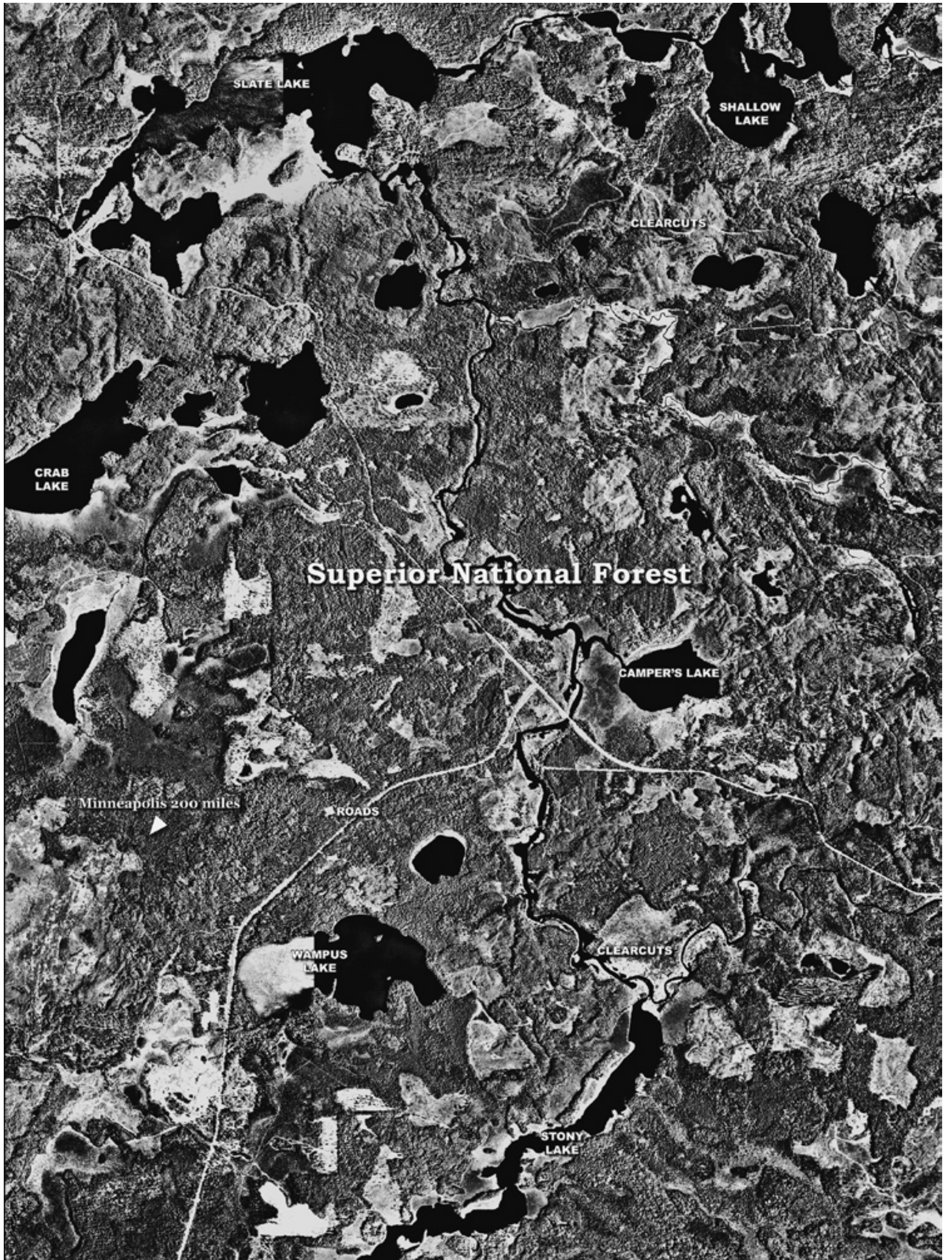
“The nation behaves well if it treats resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased, and not impaired, in value.” —Theodore Roosevelt, 1910

Kootenai National Forest



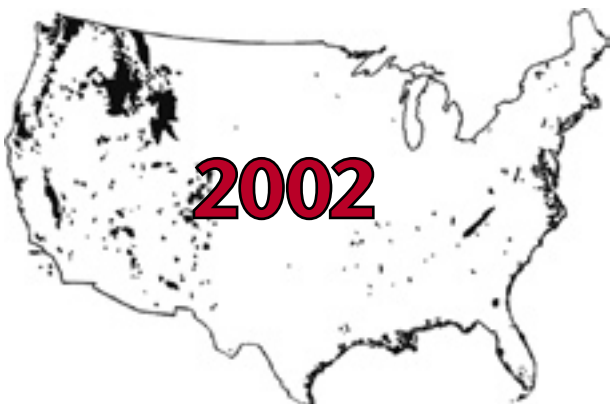
“How much wilderness does it take to fulfill the needs of civilization? That really isn’t the key question. What counts more is whether each succeeding generation must settle for an increasingly degraded world and know the experience of the past from books and pictures only.” –Michael Frome

Superior National Forest

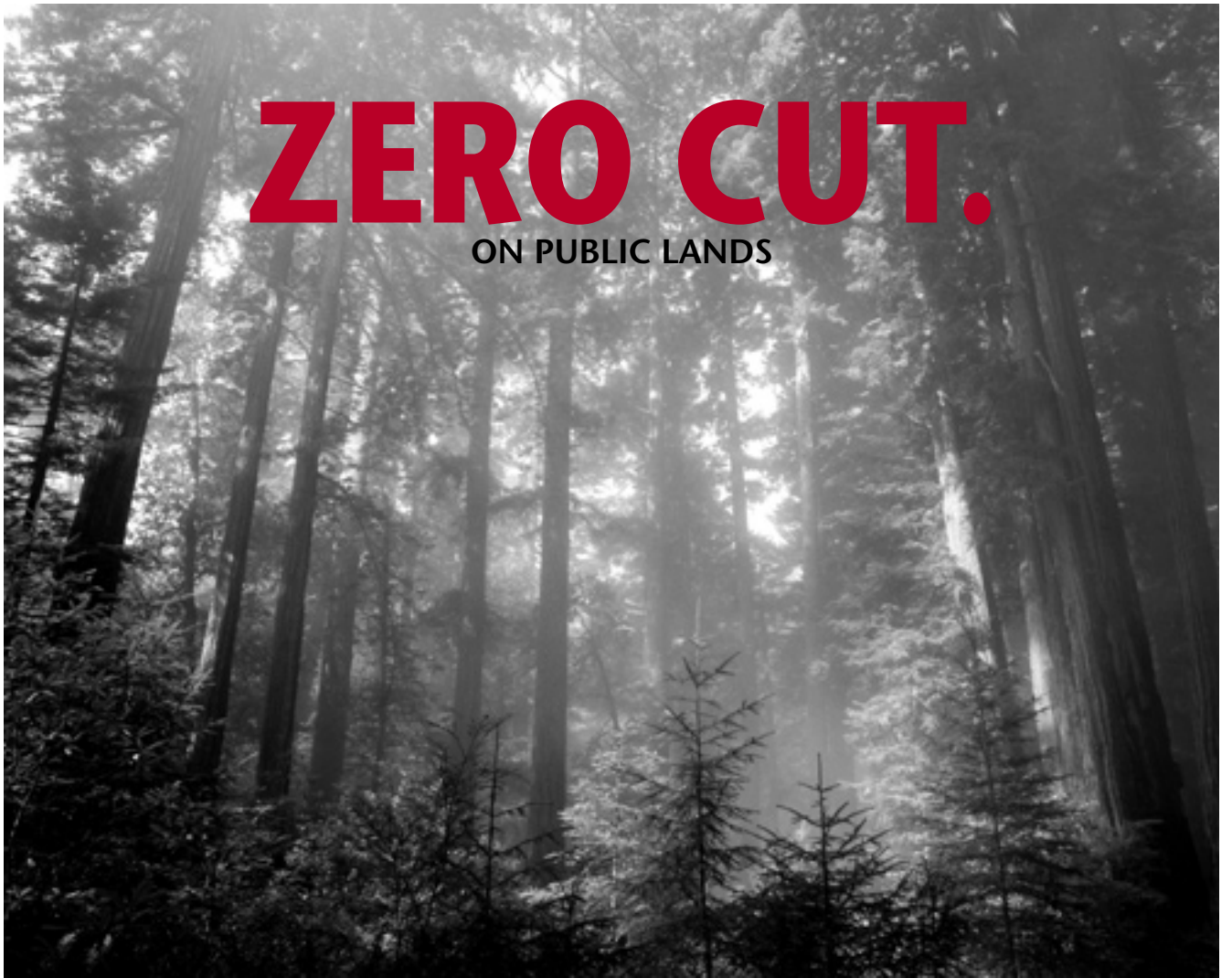


“Generations to come will suffer from the embezzlement of resources, practical and spiritual, that were our heritage.” –Ansel Adams

Save Our Disappearing Native Forests



A native forest is a self-regenerating forest that has never been cut or planted by humans.



Little more than 100 years ago, our national forests were first opened to logging. Since that tragic decision, 40 million acres of our forest ecosystems have been clearcut. The worst part? We're paying them to do it. The destruction of our nation's forests, rivers and streams—a living life-support system that gives us clean air, soil and water—costs taxpayers billions annually. But a ban on public lands logging would not affect the nation's timber supply; logging on national forests provides just four percent of the nation's timber and paper products. It would, however, preserve our nation's last remaining natural treasures.

PETITION

ZERO CUT.

No more compromises, negotiations, deals or surrenders. The destruction of America's public lands must stop! I want to help save what's left and recover what's been lost of our national forests. We need the clean air, soil and water that only forests provide. By signing this petition, I am urging the Bush administration to stop all logging on our national forests, and to spend our tax dollars on the restoration, not the liquidation, of our nation's precious heritage.

PRINTED NAME	DATE	ADDRESS	E-MAIL/PHONE
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Cut out and circulate this petition, then send it and your membership application to the Native Forest Council.

Sign me up!

- \$25 Student/Limited Income
- \$35 Advocate/Basic annual membership
- \$50 Supporter
- \$75 Conservator
- \$100 Sustainer
- \$500 Benefactor
- \$____ David Brower Circle
- I'll pledge a monthly gift of \$_____
 - Send me a monthly reminder
 - Bill my credit card
 - Please deduct my monthly gift from my checking account. I'm sending a signed and voided check. I understand deductions may be stopped or adjusted at any time.

Along with your tax-deductible contribution, please check one of the boxes below:

- I want to be a NFC member.
- I am already a NFC member.
- Please count me as a contributor.

Mail to:

Native Forest Council
PO Box 2190
Eugene, OR 97402
www.forestcouncil.org, info@forestcouncil.org

I want to help get the word out. Please send a complimentary copy of the *Forest Voice* to:

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

I want to give a 1-year gift membership of \$35 to:

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Planned Giving

Native Forest Council offers a variety of planned giving opportunities. Gifts of stock, real estate and other assets may offer tremendous tax savings for you and provide the Council with a greater net gift. If you are interested in planned giving, contact Native Forest Council at 541.688.2600.

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Phone _____ E-mail _____

My check is enclosed.
 Please bill my VISA MasterCard Discover

Card number _____ Exp. Date _____
 Signature _____