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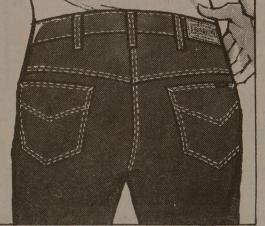
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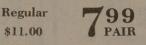
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DETAILING: Double sewn seams, slightly flared legs fit over boots. Two back pockets with "V" scroll stitching.

THE BATTALION Page 5 Wood industry opposes laws for NW forests

Associated Press PORTLAND, Ore. — Lush forests cover much of the Pacific Northwest like a rich carpet of

green. They are coveted as irreplacable areas of natural beauty, sanctuaries from the hectic complexities of modern life.

They also are valued for the trees that represent the life blood of the region's economy. In 1974, the wood products industry pumped \$5.5 bil-lion into the economies of Oregon and Washington. About half of the timber in the two

states is in national forests. So when Congress considers forestry legislation, the special interests in the Pacific Northwest hone their politi-cal skills and come out scratching. The controversial Mononghahela court ruling has spawned the latest foresetry logislation new being con

forestry legislation now being considered by the House and Senate.

Forest products representatives predict economic disaster if the Mononghahela decision is applied to the nation's most timber-rich region, the Pacific Northwest. Convoys of log trucks rumbled into Portland last spring to hold a "funeral" for the timber industry

Several environmental groups filed suit in federal court to stop the practice of clear-cutting harvesting all the trees in a given area in the Mononghahela National Forest of West Virginia.

A federal judge ruled that the Or-ganic Act of 1897 prohibits clear-cutting because it says only dead or mature trees can be cut in national forests and all the trees to be cut

nust be marked. The Mononghahela ruling all but stopped national forest timber sales in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, as well as in West Virginia. Similar rulings followed in Abele and Targe Alaska and Texas

The House and Senate are considering two very different bills on the subject. The House bill still is in committee. The Senate passed its version by a 90-0 vote last week.

The Senate bill has been criticized from both sides. Industry lobbyists complain it is too specific, raising the risk of more lawsuits by environmen-

talists. "What we have now is an omnibus bill with too damn many things in it,' said Bill Hagenstein, veteran timber industry lobbyist and executive vice-president of the Industrial Forestry Association, an organization of timber producers in Oregon and Washington.

But some environmentalists say just the opposite.

"In my opinion the bill is far too weak," said David Corkran, a Sierra

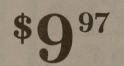
Club member from Portland. Theodore Schlapfer, regional forester for the Forest Service in the two states, said he doesn't think the Senate bill would change the agency's practices.

The powerful environmental lobby pushed for legislation that covered the whole issue of timber management in national forests. The industry favored simple repeal of the offensive section of the Organic Act. As the legislation developed, the

clear-cutting issue faded. Environ-

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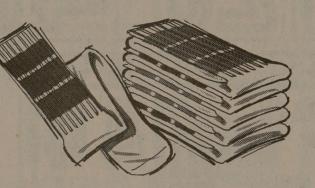
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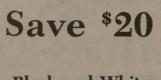




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mentalists didn't oppose clear-cutting as long as it was done under guidelines that protected the soil and minimized the visual impact. But other provisions of equal impor-tance have kept the bill a special interest battleground.

They include:

•Requiring the Forest Service to operate under the sustained yield concept, which means no more timber could be cut than grown over a given period. The Forest Service now operates that way, but as an administrative decision. It doesn't have to

•Forbidding intensive harvesting and reforestation of so-called arid lands or lands that are not wellsuited for rapid growth of new trees.

•Changing the method of paying counties their share of revenue from national forest timber sales within their borders. Now, the cost of road construction and reforestation is subtracted from the revenue before the counties get their 25 per cent. Under the new proposal, the coun-ties would receive 25 per cent of the

The Senate bill contains all three controversial provisions. The House version does not. Both allow clearcutting.

The sustained yield provision is the most controversial part of the

Senate package. Rep. Jim Weaver, D-Ore., saic he'll try to amend the House bill to include the sustained yield require-ment. Behind it are projections o shortages of timber on private land with old growth stands being cut be fore the second growth reaches man ketable size.

A study by Dr. John Beuter o Oregon State University predicts a 22 per cent decline in the amount of timber cut in Western Oregon by the year 2000 because of the unavailability of private timber.

If private timber isn't available environmentalists say the Fores Service will be under increased pressure to provide more trees That's why they want the sustained yield concept written into law.

Hagenstein, the industry representative, acknowledges the indus try believes more timber, particu larly mature trees, could be cut in national forests.

He said increasing the harves would set no precedent.

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