

Monte Dahlstrom (left) and his brother, Kirk, timber workers from Hoquiam, Wash., respond to President Clinton's forest decision Thursday. "We're so sick of the government. All they've done is talk. Is this just more talk? I don't know," Kirk Dahlstrom said.

MICHAEL LLOYD/The Oregonian

WHAT THE TIMBER DECISION MEANS

Q: DOES THE CLINTON PLAN PROTECT OLD-GROWTH FORESTS?

A: Yes. It protects 3.67 million forested acres in a system of reserves stretching over 8.6 million acres from the Canadian border to Northern California. About 80 percent of the Northwest's remaining old-growth forests will be included in these reserves.

Q: DOES THE CLINTON PLAN PROTECT OLD-GROWTH FORESTS AND THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL?

A: Yes. It protects 80 percent of the remaining older forests where the threatened owl lives in a system of watershed and old-growth reserves stretching from Canada to Northern California.

Q: WILL ANY JOBS BE GAINED?

A: Yes. Under Clinton's economic assistance plan, an estimated 8,000 jobs will be created by 1994, mainly public works jobs in stream restoration. Congress has been asked to appropriate \$30 million to pay for those jobs.

INSIDE

HARSH WORDS: Timber industry leaders see little in the Clinton plan that will help workers and mills in the near future / **A12**

HARD SELL: Interior Sec. Bruce Babbitt, Agriculture Sec. Mike Espy come west to defend the plan / **A15**

HARSH REALITIES: In the end, President Clinton's choices were more limited than he had assumed. An exclusive interview with the president / **FORUM E7**

Q: HOW MANY JOBS WILL BE LOST?

A: By 1994, when the plan is in effect, timber jobs in the owl region are expected to decline by an additional 6,000 from the 1992 employment level of 125,400. Most job losses already have occurred. Timber employment dropped by 19,500 between 1990 and 1992.

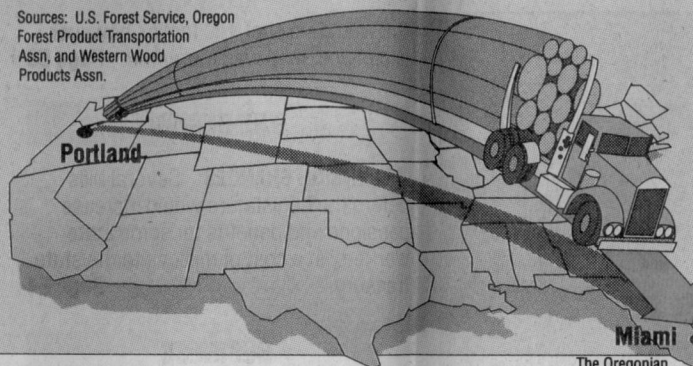
Q: HOW MUCH TIMBER WILL BE CUT UNDER THIS PLAN?

A: About 1.2 billion board feet annually. That's about one-fourth as much as the U. S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management sold on owl forests during the record timber sale years of the 1980s. It's two-thirds as much as new forest plans and owl protection plans allow.

BOARD FEET

1.2 billion board feet of timber would fill enough log trucks to stretch 3,286.93 miles, or from Portland to Miami. It also could build 120,000 three-bedroom single-family houses.

Sources: U.S. Forest Service, Oregon Forest Product Transportation Assn. and Western Wood Products Assn.



Q: IS THIS FINALLY THE END OF ALL THE SHOUTING?

A: Don't count on it.

Text by KATHIE DURBIN/The Oregonian

The administration's first priority is to get federal timber sales released from court injunctions that have been in place since 1991 and return forest management to the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, he said.

Earlier Thursday a somber Clinton, flanked by Vice President Al Gore and four Cabinet members at a Washington, D.C., news conference, called his plan "a departure from the failed policies of the past." He said it will protect the environment, break legal gridlock and

ease timber communities through a tough transition.

"The plan is more difficult than I thought it would be in terms of the sizes of the timber cuts. . . in no small mea-

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'New forestry' guru gets president's ear

By KATHIE DURBIN

of The Oregonian staff

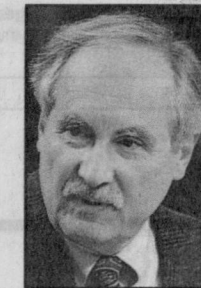
Four years ago Jerry Forest Franklin, the feisty guru of "new forestry," had a hard time getting his bosses in the U.S. Forest Service to listen to his unorthodox ideas about finding more ecologically sensitive ways to cut trees.

Now, President Clinton himself has latched onto Franklin's controversial and largely untested theories in his bid to solve the Northwest forest conflict.

Franklin, a University of Washington forest ecologist with an international following, led the effort to develop Option 9, Clinton's chosen strategy. It creates a vast system of old-growth and watershed reserves but allows light logging across most of the landscape.

Call it what you will — ecosystem management, adaptive management, ecoforestry — the idea that logging and wildlife protection can coexist on the same land has not been tested across the landscape and over time anywhere in the Northwest, as Franklin himself acknowledges.

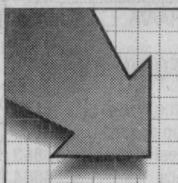
"The thing about revolution is, you launch yourself out into new areas," Franklin said in a briefing this month on a new demonstration project planned for the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington. "That's nothing new to forest-



■ Jerry Franklin's ecological ideas win over a reluctant Forest Service, and two experiments are planned

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THE STOCK MARKET



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Gunman kills 8 in San Francisco

By JAMES O. CLIFFORD

The Associated Press

■ The heavily armed man walks into a 34th-floor law firm and opens fire, later killing himself as police close in

SAN FRANCISCO — A gunman opened fire in a law firm on the 34th floor of a high-rise in the financial district Thursday, fatally shooting eight people before killing himself, authorities said. At least six were wounded.

The gunman apparently shot himself to death as police searching the building closed in, said police spokesman Dave Ambrose.

Police continued combing the halls and offices of the 48-story glass tower for a possible second gunman after a 9-1-1 call reporting a hostage on the 32nd floor.

Seven people were found dead inside the building, including the gunman, San Francisco Mayor Frank Jordan said at a news conference. Two others died at San Francisco General Hospital.

The gunman took his own life in a stairwell between the 33rd and 34th floors, Jordan said.

"At this point, we think the individual must have known someone, I think he was going after

someone on the 34th floor at the Pettit & Martin law firm," Jordan said.

Jordan said authorities didn't have a motive yet but believed the shooting spree may have been "prearranged" because the gunman was so heavily armed.

"Not only did he have the weapons, but he also had a large cache of ammunition in a black canvas bag . . . hundreds and hundreds of rounds in the bag. So, he was there deliberately with the intent to shoot someone," Jordan said.

Besides the bodies found in the building, two other shooting victims, a man and a woman, died at San Francisco General Hospital, Dr. Martha Neighbor said.

Five other shooting victims were admitted to that hospital, including a woman in critical condition with head, chest and arm injuries, hospital officials said.

Another woman was in surgery with wounds to

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DAVID R. SEGAL/Associated Press

Paramedics wheel a woman to an ambulance outside a San Francisco high-rise office building after she was shot Thursday by a gunman who opened fire on the 34th floor.

portunity.

"In my judgment, it's a matter of common sense and erring on the side of caution," Lindberg said. He said the development was "good news" for the city.

INDIAN FISHERIES

President Clinton's forest plan has found an admirer in the chairman of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission in Olympia.

"In calling for ecosystem management on a watershed basis, the president has hit the nail on the head," said Chairman Bill Frank Jr. "The tribes have promoted wise watershed management for a long time. It is gratifying to finally have a president who doesn't run scared from it."

Frank said the shift in federal procedure to comprehensive management will take a lot of coordination and good scientific study to succeed. "But the longer we wait to approach wise management in this way, the harder and more expensive it will be," he said.

While the plan may not be enough to protect salmon runs, it is probably a good sign that both environmentalists and the timber industry are criticizing it, Frank said.

"At least it's a clear indication that this president seeks balance, and won't be bought," he said.

"For the past 20 years, harvest levels have been pushed beyond sustainable yield to meet growing wood demands. In doing so, this generation has been stealing resources from its children and shamefully ignoring the economic and cultural needs of the future," Frank said.

— The Oregonian

POINTS OF VIEW

"I have no doubt that in the closet, they're popping champagne corks and shouting to high heaven."

Jim Gelsinger,
president, Northwest Forestry Association,
on what he thinks is the real reaction of environmentalists

"We're threading the needle. There's not a lot of decision space here. If anybody looks at this objectively, you come to the conclusion this is the best plan possible. These are not a lot of environmental radicals."

Jay Zeigler,
Department of Interior spokesman

Jerry Franklin took the lead in designing the strategy President Clinton unveiled Thursday as his preferred Northwest forest management plan.

Franklin: Plan includes guru's theories

■ Continued from Page One

The clear-cuts that checker Northwest forests also were an untested experiment, Franklin noted.

"We actually spent about 25 years trying to figure out how to make staggered-setting clear-cuts work," he said. "We're in the same place now with ecosystem management. We know what we have been doing isn't working very well. We can't be sure the new system will, either."

Yet Clinton's forest plan, unveiled Thursday, embraces Franklin's theories and those of landscape ecologists in a number of ways:

- It looks at the broad landscape, creating reserves that encompass large portions of key watersheds.

- It designates 10 large forested tracts covering 457,000 acres as "adaptive management areas" for experimental forestry and community-based forest planning.

- It allows thinning of trees up to 80 years old and salvage sales in stands of any age within old-growth reserves. This element of the plan, controversial among environmentalists, is designed to make younger stands more diverse and appealing to wildlife, while also providing some timber for Northwest mills.

- And it requires varying levels of "new forestry" — retention of snags, fallen logs and small patches of live trees — on the land between the reserves, land known as the "forest matrix."

Clinton's plan represents an abrupt shift from the pattern of 40-acre clear-cuts and untouched wilderness areas that fragments the forests of the Cascades, Olympics, Siskiyou and Coast Range.

While no single person can take credit for the changes that have swept the forestry profession in recent years, Franklin has been catalyst, lightning rod and midwife to the new forest ethic.

Born in Waldport and reared in Camas, Wash., the young Franklin ("Forest" is indeed his middle name) felt drawn to the old-growth forests during camping trips to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

The son of a pulp mill worker, he enrolled in Oregon State University's School of Forestry, where he was indoctrinated in the science of

"We have to integrate the protection of biological diversity onto the lands we use."

Jerry Franklin

clear-cutting and plantation management. Franklin chose another way: He began studying the virtually untapped field of old-growth forest ecology.

In the early 1970s, a National Science Foundation project provided funding for the first in-depth study of the old-growth Douglas fir ecosystem. Franklin led that project. Using the Forest Service's H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest near Blue River as a laboratory, he designed quixotic research projects — logging operations that left messy snags and piles of slash behind, and experiments that measured how fast fallen logs decay when left on the forest floor (very slowly).

After the eruption of Mount St. Helens in 1980, Franklin studied the swift return of plants and animals to the blast zone. There, he made a discovery that seemed profound: The biological legacy nature's fury had left behind in the soil, from seeds to burrowing gophers, had hastened regeneration.

In the fireweed seedlings poking through the charred earth, Franklin saw implications for healing land scarred by clear-cutting. What if a biological legacy could be left on the land after logging to provide habitat for cavity-nesting birds, small mammals, salamanders and insects?

Instead of removing all the trees, burning the slash and replacing the complex natural forest with a plantation monoculture, he proposed leaving large live trees, dead snags and fallen logs.

Instead of continuing to lay out 40-acre clear-cuts in a vast mosaic, he said, forest managers should begin considering how logging affects the broad landscape — wildlife species that need forest cover to migrate, and salmon streams that fill with silt after road-building and logging.

He also proposed experimenting with "restoration forestry" on the

Northwest's tree plantations — trying to make them more like natural forests by thinning young trees, planting a variety of tree species and creating small openings.

Yet by the late 1980s, Franklin still was among only a handful of forest scientists promoting the ideas that came to be known as "new forestry."

Then, in 1989, the first in a series of federal court injunctions blocked new timber sales across the Northwest — and Forest Service officials in Washington, D.C., suddenly began paying attention.

To the Forest Service and to politicians, "new forestry" has obvious appeal. Its goal is ecological, but it also recognizes society's need for forest products. It appears to provide a middle ground.

In 1990, the Forest Service unveiled "Shasta Costa," a much-touted experiment in Southwest Oregon's Siskiyou Mountains that proposed to take timber from a roadless area by logging lightly — using small patch cuts, thinning sales and helicopter tree removal.

That plan, the flagship of the Forest Service's short-lived New Perspectives Program, fell apart when its original backers left the Siskiyou National Forest, timber companies realized they would get less timber under the plan, and environmentalists learned that logging in Shasta Costa might damage fragile coastal fisheries.

But the concept captured the attention of foresters throughout the region — on federal, state, private and tribal land. Suddenly, Jerry Franklin was in great demand.

Over the past three years Franklin has worked with Plum Creek Timber Co. and Weyerhaeuser Co. on "new forestry" experiments in Western Washington. He has assisted the Yakima Nation in developing environmentally sensitive for-

est practices. He now directs the Olympic Natural Resources Center, which conducts forestry experiments on federal and state land in Washington. And he heads the National Science Foundation's Long-Term Ecological Research Program, a \$10 million program that conducts ecological studies throughout North America.

Since 1991, Franklin has been a key player in efforts to resolve the Northwest forest conflict. He served on the "Gang of Four" panel (the Scientific Panel on Late Successional Forest Ecosystems) that developed a range of forest management options for Congress. He took part in Clinton's April 2 Northwest Forest Conference.

And he served on the White House Ecosystem Management Assessment Team, where he took the lead in designing Option 9.

Franklin has been arguing for years that drawing lines in the forest is not the way to protect ecosystems because there simply isn't enough intact old growth left to do the job.

"We have to integrate the protection of biological diversity onto the lands we use," he says.

Yet most environmentalists and most timber industry groups have shunned "new forestry" and no one knows for sure whether the idea will fulfill its promise. In fact, the Forest Service is about to embark on its first comprehensive test of the concept, a long-term experiment with new logging patterns that will occur on Oregon's Umpqua National Forest and Washington's Gifford Pinchot National Forest beginning next year.

As many as 64 sites, each one at least 50 acres in size, will be logged using a range of techniques, from clear-cutting to retaining 80 percent of the trees. Birds, small mammals and other species will be counted before logging and over time.

"All over the region, there have been experiments, but there has been no systematic approach," Franklin said. "Given the scale of change that's occurring, it seemed to us that we really do need to do things on a large scale, systematically."

It's as much an investment in the future as in anything that's going on now."

forests open to logging.

"Environmentalists are not dancing in the streets," said

Andy Kerr, conservation director for the Oregon Natural Resources Council.

"This plan is, we think, risky," he said. "It does not provide a high level of protection for the forest ecosystem to be here in a hundred years. It is, however, a step in the right direction."

Others attacked the plan as scientifically flawed.

"While well intentioned" the plan "hovers on the edge of environmental credibility," said Paul Ketcham, conservation director of the Portland Audubon Society.

"There are loopholes large enough to drive a log truck through," said Bob Freimark, The Wilderness Society's regional director. "What we need is a legally and scientifically viable plan."

Environmentalists said the option Clinton selected fails to provide for "inviolable" reserves of old-growth that are off-limits to all logging and development. Timber thinning and salvage would be allowed throughout the area covered by the plan.

Kerr said that environmentalists would have preferred to end all old-growth logging along with an executive order banning U.S. log exports.

Critics said the plan doesn't:

- Prohibit future timber harvests in roadless areas.

- Protect salmon and other species.

- Apply to forests in Eastern Oregon and Washington.

On the plus side, environmentalists said that they supported Clinton's vow to ask Congress to eliminate a tax subsidy for timber companies that export raw logs. The move is intended to discourage exports and increase supplies available to domestic sawmills and wood products firms.

Leaders of the Pacific Rivers Council praised Clinton's candor and his support linking forest management to watershed protection.

"We've got someone at the top of our government finally telling the public the truth," said Bob Doppelt, the council's executive director. "It's a very, very new day for land management and water management, not just in this area but nationwide."

Environmental leaders had especially harsh words for much of the Northwest congressional delegation for its failure to fight for wilderness protection. House Speaker Tom Foley, D-Wash., drew the most fire for advocating higher timber harvests than Clinton proposes and for suggesting that the Endangered Species Act be amended.

KERR

JOEL DAVIS/1990 The Oregonian