

Western Canada Wilderness Committee Education Report

A first for Canada

On the afternoon of Thursday, August 2 one of the longest searches this province has ever known, came to an end high in the branches of an ancient Sitka spruce tree near the Carmanah Valley.

WCWC researcher John Kelson carefully crawled out onto a narrow moss-laden branch and gingerly reached for a small overhanging spruce bough that was obscuring his vision. Over 160 feet below, University of Victoria marbled murrelet expert Irene Manley strained to watch John's progress through her spotting scope.

John and Irene were in the Walbran Valley, a pristine area of ancient rainforest just to the southeast of Carmanah Valley. Since May they had been working as a team documenting marbled murrelet activity in the upper Carmanah Valley and surrounding area using the wilderness committee's rainforest research station as a base of operations. They were a good match. Irene is an expert in the habits of the birds while John is an experienced mountaineer who has taught himself to scale the huge trees using his mountain climbing skills.

Together they documented a very high level of nesting activity in

the upper Carmanah Valley. This was important information for several reasons. The marbled murrelet is listed as a threatened species by the Canadian Wildlife Service. In B.C. the small robin-sized seabird only nests in the canopy of old-growth forests within 70 kilometres of the coast. It cannot survive in previously logged forest land.

John and Irene's findings had come hot on the heels of a recent B.C. government decision to allow logging in the upper Carmanah. The unusually high nesting activity - with as many as 70 birds spotted in a single morning - would strengthen the wilderness committee's call for preservation of the entire Carmanah.

Besides documenting the birds' activities, John and Irene had been trying to find a nest. Irene would search from the ground and send John up to the tree tops of areas where murrelets were seen to be landing. For months they looked with no success. Researchers have in fact been searching for the secretive bird's nest for about 100 years in the extremely dense B.C. rainforest. Though 11 tree nests have been found in the U.S. and USSR, Canada had yet to record a single nest. Sightings of as many as 70 individual birds in one morning spurred on John and Irene.

On the last day of July, near the end of the nesting season, the team decided to survey the nearby Walbran Valley to compare activity with the upper Carmanah. A bird was sighted flying into a tree. After two days of observation with no further sightings of activity in the tree, John scaled the 70 metre giant. Fifty metres up and 4 metres out on a moss-covered branch something caught his eye. He had found what he was looking for!! "There are shells in the bottom!" yelled John, too excited to think about anything else. "You found a nest!" yelled Irene.

The nest, about 12 centimetres across and not much more than a depression in the moss, had been occupied less than two days before. Shell fragments, fresh droppings and two small feathers as well as photos delivered to the Royal British Columbia Museum confirmed the find of a marbled murrelet nest.

Within a week the discovery of Canada's first marbled murrelet nest was national news. Since then the wilderness committee has asked the B.C. government to put a moratorium on all logging and road building near the nest site until further studies can be conducted.

Stay tuned, the fight to protect critical rainforest habitat in B.C. will heat up as wilderness preservation continues to be hotly contested by the B.C. government and the forest industry.



Marbled murrelets were hot news at our Vancouver news conference Aug. 10. From the left are John Kelson and Ken Lay of WCWC Vancouver; Harry Carter, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife biologist; and Denis Kangasniemi of WCWC Victoria.

Government responds to committee pressure and restricts trade in animal parts

In May the wilderness committee released an internal B.C. government report which indicated a massive slaughter of wildlife by poachers. The report, which was leaked to the committee by a government official, estimated that 6,500 deer, 3,500 moose, 900 elk, 1,500 black bears, 265 grizzlies, 220 mountain sheep, 120 cougars and hundreds of thousands of birds and other animals were poached across the province in 1978.

The committee demanded, through the media, that the sale of bear and other animal parts be made illegal in order to make it more difficult for poachers. WCWC also requested an increase in funding to put more conservation officers in the field to catch and bring poachers to justice.

The government and hunting lobby groups reacted strongly to the leaked report and wilderness committee allegations that the actual grizzly population was 6,000 not the government estimate of 12,000 bears. Both groups said the committee was distorting facts to influence public opinion and was using emotional arguments with no scientific basis.

The committee produced government statistics to substantiate its claims, such as the fact that the number of females being killed each year had increased from 25 percent of the annual kill in 1978 to 40 percent in 1989. This means that hunters are killing more females because there are fewer males and that a total of 900 grizzlies was being killed in recent years rather than the

government figure of 600. Environment Ministry employees said they would investigate these allegations.

On July 18, B.C. Environment Minister John Reynolds announced that: "...an apparent increase in demand for bear parts for use in traditional Asian medicine, such as gall bladders, paws, claws and teeth, might be having an adverse impact on our bear populations... (and) regulations (now) make it illegal to traffic in bear parts without a fur trader's licence."

Although trappers and some others would still be able to sell bear parts, this was welcomed by the committee as the government was admitting there was a problem and had taken a first step to reduce the senseless slaughter of an estimated 4,000 black and grizzly bears annually.



Will the magnificent grizzly bears of this province be relegated to protective custody in national parks, or will the B.C. government make a sincere effort to control over-hunting and poaching?

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Western Canada Wilderness Committee
annual general meeting
Sat., Sept. 22
12 noon - 5 p.m.
Cinematheque
1131 Howe St.,
Vancouver

NOTICE - RE: NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF DIRECTORS. THE PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT INDIVIDUALS WISHING TO RUN FOR THE BOARD FOLLOW THE PROPOSED SET OF BYLAWS CHANGES AS PRESENTED ON PAGE 8 VOTING AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR BYLAW CHANGES.

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Through a glass darkly, hot tar and all

The Western Canada Wilderness Committee is laying siege to the forestry department of the Greater Vancouver Water District. The battle is over ecologically-damaging clearcut logging by the GVWD in the watersheds where Vancouver gets its drinking water.

Until recently Vancouver residents could proudly and justifiably boast that this city had the best drinking water in Canada. If you've ever wondered why your drinking water is brown after a winter rainstorm - it's because the GVWD has no filtration system

and mud slides go directly into our drinking water.

Soil erosion caused by clearcutting and road building is accelerating natural background levels of erosion. Inevitably, this increased soil erosion must adversely affect our drinking water quality. The "siege" has been going on for over a year now. The clearcutting program in our water supply watersheds is proceeding as usual while WCWC project leader Mark Wareing has had a lot of hot tar poured on him from the GVWD battlements.

If water filtration is needed in the Greater Vancouver Regional District in future, taxpayers are looking at a bill of at least \$300 million. Gross value of timber taken out of the watersheds last year was about \$10 million. Total profit on the timber cutting was less than \$1 million after roads, bridges and GVWD forestry department salaries were paid.

Our campaign to stop this type of tree cutting in the Coquitlam, Seymour and Capilano watersheds is still gaining momentum. A recently-unearthed 1973 UBC Ph.D. thesis shows that the

amount of soil and rock debris dislodged by landslides in a study area that includes two of the three GVRD watersheds, is increased by up to 112 percent as a result of clearcutting and road building, when compared with unlogged areas.

One of our directors, family physician Ron (Sawbones) Abrahams, did the research that exhumed the landslide study and he has also done some tenacious work on the medical and legal fronts for our campaign to stop the extremely unwise treatment that our watersheds are currently receiving.

Victoria branch active in Tsitika campaign

The Victoria Branch is growing so rapidly that it has ruled out the idea of stacking desks, one on top of the other. So, as of Sept. 1, we will be occupying larger quarters. Take note of our new address: 19 Bastion

Square, Victoria, B.C., V8W 1J1. This will act as both our new office and temporary store until we can find suitable quarters for our retail outlet.

Victoria's canvass has done an

amazing job, having increased membership 15 fold, from 200 to 3,500, in just one year. Hats off to all those hard working people!

During the last school year, the

Victoria Branch's schools program, run exclusively by volunteers, could barely keep up with the demand for our presentations. We hope to expand on this for the coming school year.

Victoria has worked extensively on the Carmanah Valley, providing materials and volunteers to help make the Carmanah old-growth research station a reality. Victoria has organized several field trips to the valley, bringing in dozens of biologists to conduct flora/fauna surveys and encourage the scientific community, as a whole, to become more involved. Many exciting discoveries have resulted from this work.

An initial reconnaissance trip to the Walbran Valley, which was photo-documented, brought to light WCWC's concern for this watershed. This issue is moving rapidly and is a crucial part of wilderness preservation in B.C. Stay tuned for updates!

Victoria conducted initial field trips to document the logging practices of the Lower Tsitika Valley and recorded the

splendor of this watershed's remaining wilderness. After a long fight, Victoria was able to obtain the logging plans for the area, which lead to the publication of the report *Lower Tsitika Valley - A Case for Preservation*. Victoria Branch met with the follow-up committee (put in place to monitor the logging of the Tsitika), to personally express concerns over this issue. Largely due to our report, logging in the Lower Tsitika has been put on hold until major concerns brought out in our publication, can be addressed. Victoria brought a slide show and various experts to several cities and communities, to open dialogue on Tsitika's endangered wilderness.

Victoria published its first issue paper and on recycled paper! *Tsitika - Robson Bight - Nature's Mystery Deserves Protection* is widely distributed to raise public awareness.

On June 22, 1990, several native chiefs from around the Island, and WCWC representatives, met in the

Tsitika Valley to support the affirmation of aboriginal title to this area by the Tlowitsis Muntagila First Nation.

Presently, Victoria is producing a video on the Tsitika - Robson Bight, which will be available in November.

In the footsteps of the Carmanah Art Project, Victoria is organizing the Tsitika - Robson Bight Art Expedition. Over 100 artists will be travelling into the area to experience, first hand, the wilderness of whales. Their art works will be donated and displayed at upcoming art shows and sold by silent auction. Funds raised through this event will ensure continuation of the campaign to preserve the Lower Tsitika Valley.

Victoria branch staff includes: director, Derek Young; branch co-ordinator, Dennis Kangasniemi; store manager, Troy Lessard; canvass manager, Frank Wall; researcher, Clinton Webb; wholesale manager, Jim Young and art project co-ordinator, Mona Brashchuk.



Chief John Smith, left, of the Tlowitsis Muntagila First Nation, listens to Derek Ferguson, MacMillan Bloedel division manager explain the company's position on the Tsitika Valley. Natives were joined by a large contingent of outside supporters at a protest earlier this summer.

Art project captivated and inspired

Few environmental endeavors have excited British Columbians as much as the Carmanah Art Project. During the summer of 1989 more than 100 of western Canada's best known artists painted, sketched and sculpted images from this remote rainforest valley in a struggle to save it from the chainsaws of Canada's largest forest products company.

The spectacular art show which resulted went on a tour of galleries in Vancouver, Victoria and much of Vancouver Island from October through December of last year. Simultaneously with this and for the first time in B.C. book publishing history, the committee was able to produce, from start to finish, a 168 page full-color coffee table book in four months.

The book, which chronicles the struggle to save Carmanah Valley and features 70 of the best pieces from the art project, was on sale by the time the art was framed and mounted and the silent auction and show opened in Vancouver Oct. 15. Carmanah - Artistic Visions of an Ancient Rainforest went on to win B.C.'s two most prestigious book prize awards. It was also chosen Canada's top environmental book for 1989 by Equinox Magazine.

Public support for saving this little valley has been tremendous. In May 1990 the provincial government announced creation of Carmanah Pacific Provincial Park. The struggle goes on however as the park covers only the bottom half of this unique watershed. If the upper half is logged, as is currently planned, the park downstream would be badly damaged.

Carmanah will remain on the tip of people's tongues across Canada for some time yet as environmental groups fight on for this tiny watershed on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island.

Film footage of the artists was shot throughout the project by world-renowned wildlife cinematographer Bill Schmalz. More than 300 minutes of 16 mm footage will be condensed to a 25 minute production by professionals in the field, many of them giving voluntarily of their time.

Little of the old-growth rainforest will be left in Canada within 10 years. It has intrinsic value which cannot be measured just in dollars and cents. As Jack Shadbolt says in an interview filmed in Carmanah: "We don't live merely to make money... I see these people hollering always about money as though money were the only object... The fact of people coming to see it from all over the world is going to be a permanent situation..."

"You can't just take out a little and leave the rest unprotected. The whole climate changes, everything changes, the ecology changes. Everybody now has enough general knowledge of ecology to know that you can't tamper with one little area without affecting all the rest... There's a little difference between having a few chosen trees... that's tourism at its cheapest. The real kind of tourism you want is when people come in here and stay in the valley, camp in it, wander in it, get the feeling of this endless proliferation of wilderness, a sense of magic and wonder about it all. Hell, that's surely an important aspect of life here."

"There are two things in British Columbia, that are very important, one is the Indian heritage, which we're

sometimes doing our best to drive down the drain of history, and the other one is the natural heritage of the landscape itself and these are great assets. They are the thing that make British Columbia a worthy and worthwhile image."

The art book and documentary film are not the only WCWC spinoffs from the Carmanah artist project. Shortly after the show Victoria artist Dorset Huntingford designed and we printed a coloring book on the valley called *Life As Good As a Dream*. Many of her images in turn were used in a Macintosh computer game created by the students at Wonder Tree Learning Center in Vancouver. This interactive learning tool on the biology of ancient forests we helped put together is also sold through the committee.



Artists signing collector's edition Carmanah books at Qualicum Beach this spring were Jack Wise, Graham Herbert and Ron Parker. The \$295 leather-bound books are being offered with at least 60 of the 70 artists having signed.

Stores get message out through retail sales

Wilderness committee stores began successfully bringing public visibility to the retail scene in Vancouver in November of 1988. Our retail stores put a public face to every day behind-the-scenes activities. They also serve as a great way of meeting tourists and recruiting support worldwide!

The stores help satisfy a growing demand for quality environmental materials and resources. An ever-changing and growing selection of excellent books, posters, recycled paper products and T-shirts helps shoppers learn how to preserve wilderness and to help the general health of our planet.

Each wilderness committee store not only services the needs of its community, but it reflects the local membership. Each branch or branch-in-forming that has a store as its headquarters, has its own store committee, which steers the

retail outlet. Although there are basic principles and product lines, each store varies in how it is run and reflects the wilderness focus of the local group.

Each store also has a lot of input from a very diverse volunteer pool! This is reflected in the differences in merchandising and decorating techniques employed in each of the stores. Creative input is always welcome, so get to know your local store!

Watch to improve practices

The Western Canada Wilderness Committee's Forest Watch community outreach program came roaring out of the gate in 1989.

Six workshops, attended by more than 100 people, were held in locations stretching from Fernie to Bella Coola. The gatherings are designed to improve participants' critical abilities regarding forest practices and to point the way towards more effective involvement in local and provincial forestry issues.

Retail, whether through our own retail stores or through successful mall displays satisfy two important needs of WCWC groups. First, they educate the public about the local issues and the local groups. Second, they help to raise funds for the groups' continuing educational goals about wilderness preservation.

Visit your local groups store, display or event and support the activities. Please become involved in this important process!

Strategies to protect ecological diversity and the economic stability of forest-dependent communities are stressed. Mark (Gypsy) Wareing has facilitated all workshops to date, but Clinton (Bulldog) Webb will be joining the program this year. Clinton will be facilitating future workshops on Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands. Demand for the workshops is brisk - forest watcher ranks can be expected to swell considerably during the rest of 1990!

Wilderness action moves south

On Jan. 4 1990, the World Wilderness Committee became a registered non-profit corporation in the state of Washington. A few months earlier, directors of the Western Canada Wilderness Committee had granted permission for the formation of a sister organization south of the border.

Why the need for such an organization? asked several WC2 directors at the November meeting, when the idea of establishing a wilderness committee organization in the US came up. Adriane Carr answered by pointing out that at several conferences she had attended in the US, including the Fourth World Wilderness Congress in Denver in 1988, it was obvious that Western Canada Wilderness Committee was on the leading edge of the wilderness preservation movement.

Our mass production of high-quality newspapers, posters and books, plus the idea of our taking an educational message to the general public, makes us one of the leading wilderness groups in the world, she explained.

One of the projects the World Wilderness Committee is

considering is production of a poster series of endangered ancient forests in Washington State. Joining Adriane on the new board are Paul George, Ken Lay, Laurie Gourley and dendrochronologist Marion Parker. Membership fee is set at \$25 US.

The World Wilderness Committee has applied for charitable tax status known as 501(c)(3) under the US Internal Revenue code. Plans are to be active in tropical rainforest preservation campaign.

Carmanah Valley research update

High in the moss-hung forest canopy of the upper Carmanah Valley, insect traps hang like Christmas ornaments from a 245 foot (75 m) tall Sitka spruce tree. Researchers from the University of Victoria ascend using a system of climbing ropes and ladders, quietly climbing into the virtually-unknown world of the tree tops. Sample animals are collected from the various traps, each designed to catch insects with different flight patterns, then bottled and sent to a lab in distant Ottawa for identification. On the forest floor, similar traps provide comparative samples of insect life on the ground.

In the damp, green world of the forest floor, rotting logs lie for centuries nursing the seedlings of forest trees with their nutrient rich wood. Among the fronds of mosses and seedlings that must seem like giants, a tiny primitive spider scrambles through a maze of fallen twigs and needles. Never before found in Canada, this 45 million year old relic has not yet evolved to be able to spin a web. It is most closely related to modern-day tarantulas.

Early in the morning, around dawn, chunky, short-winged little marbled murrelets flit among the tree tops, circling and power diving, then disappearing into the crowns of the giant trees to their elusive nests. Marbled murrelets are diving seabirds which feed at sea and nest on the moss covered branches of old-growth trees. Researchers based in the Carmanah Valley found the first marbled murrelet nest in Canada. It was found in adjacent Walbran Valley on August 2. Scientists had been tracking birds and compiling valuable baseline data on this threatened species all spring and most of the summer before a search, which lasted 100 years, came to fruition.

Meanwhile, downstream on the flat floodplain where the giant spruce trees grow, a civil engineering student measures stream channels and studies soil samples and bank vegetation. Working towards his masters degree, his work will assess the potential impacts of upstream logging on the Sitka spruce habitat now contained but not necessarily protected within Carmanah Pacific Provincial Park.

Important questions are being answered and posed by the research in Carmanah Valley. Carmanah has emerged as one of the marbled murrelet hot spots of the west coast. What are the needs of these threatened seabirds, and is it the rapid loss of their nesting habitat that drives them in such numbers to Carmanah and surrounding valleys? Why is Carmanah unique in harboring species such as the fossil spider?

Will the superlative riverside spruce stands of the lower Carmanah park be ravaged by floods resulting from upstream logging as happened at Bull Creek and elsewhere in the California redwoods? Only through continued effort do we have any chance.



Insect traps dangle between spruce trees in the upper Carmanah. Also visible are one of our climbers, several of the research platforms and connecting ropes and ladders.

Koeye threatened

The Koeye River lies on the central coast of British Columbia near the fishing village of Namu, approximately 300 air miles north of Vancouver. It contains some of the most diverse wildlife on the coast, in particular grizzly bears.

Koeye ('Kui, pronounced Kway) is a Heiltsuk or Bella Bella Indian word meaning "sitting on the water". Lying within the Heiltsuk land claim, the Koeye is in an area of coastal rainforest which remains relatively undisturbed.

Grizzly bears are found throughout the drainage and the sedge meadows of the estuary are of particular importance to them. Some other species observed in the watershed and area are: humpback whale, killer whale, Pacific white-sided dolphin, black bear, pine martin, mink, river otter, wolf, black-tailed deer and marbled murrelets. All five species of salmon use the system.

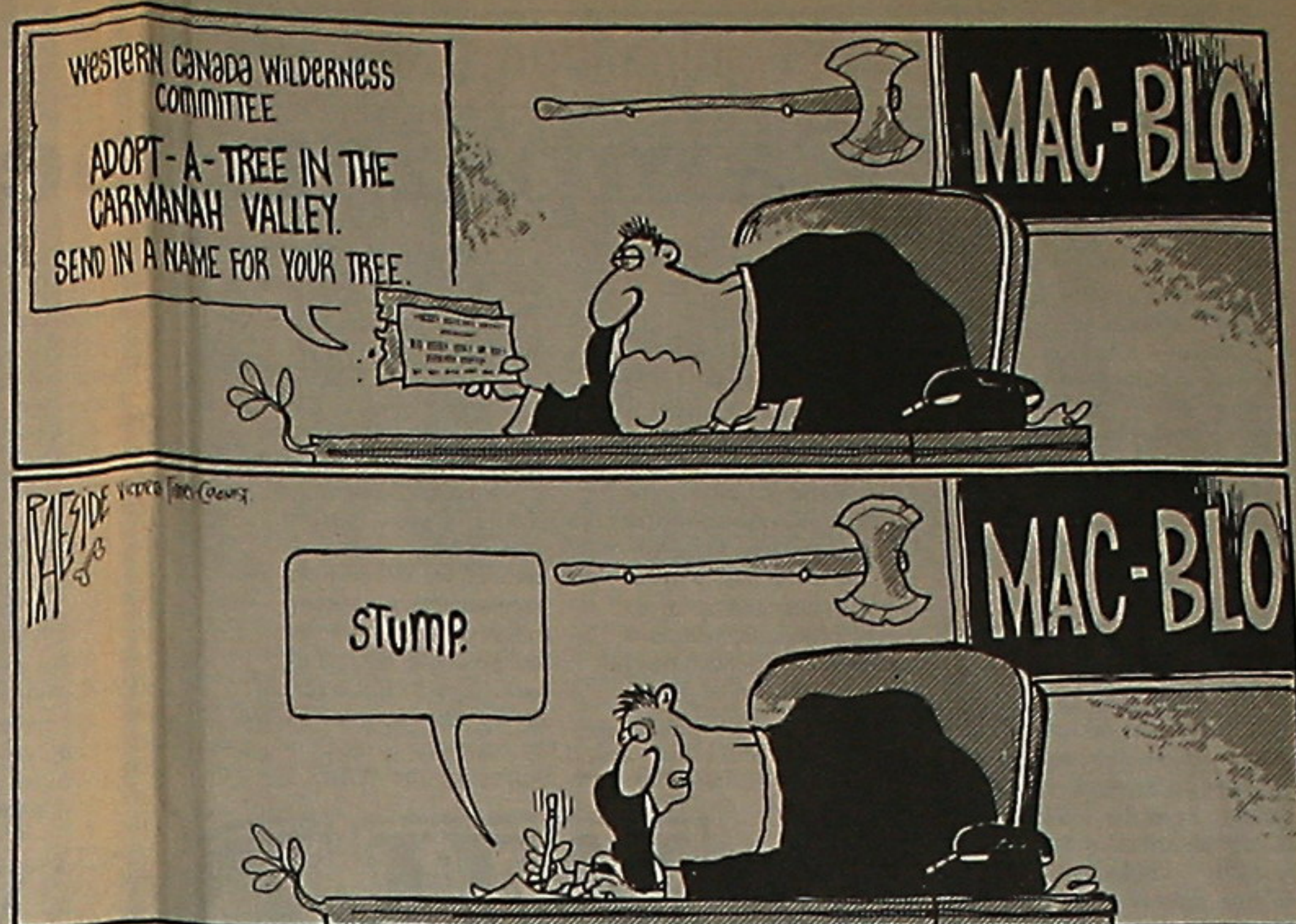
Until now the Koeye has been spared because of its remoteness. However, there are plans now to log the valley and build a fishing lodge at Koeye Bay. The Koeye lies within MacMillan Bloedel's TFL 39 Block 7 and an estimated 3,994 hectares of timber is slated for cutting. The road into Koeye is presently under construction. At this point the fight to save the Koeye area is urgent.

The Heiltsuk Tribal Council has an outstanding land and sea claim which has been accepted for negotiation. They rely on the Koeye as a principal site for food fishing of sockeye salmon.

Other values in the area include an abandoned Indian village considered to be a major archeological site on the central coast. The Koeye is also favored by many boaters and other recreationists being conveniently located on the Inside Passage.

NOTICE

Multi-media slide show for book launching of *Clayoquot: On the Wild Side*
Thurs., Oct. 18, 7 p.m. Robson Sq Media Centre



Who will save Boundary Bay?

On July 9 the wilderness committee expressed strong concerns in a letter to B.C. Environment Minister John Reynolds that a one to two kilometre strip of land inside the Boundary Bay dike should be preserved. The estuary is an integral part of the most important international migratory stop-over on the Pacific flyway, accommodating 1.5 million birds annually.

Boundary Bay is home to 310 bird species and the only Canadian link for a large number of avian migrants between South America, Central America, the San Francisco Bay area and Alaska. The bay supports the largest number of wintering raptors including hawks, owls, falcons and eagles in Canada. The birds of prey feed on small mammals in the inland areas. As well, the Point Roberts-Boundary Bay area supports 350 nesting pairs of great blue

herons, the second largest heronry on the Pacific coast of North America.

The wilderness committee views the entire area as an ecosystem which should not be divided by mixing golf courses with farmland. Waterfowl feed in eelgrass in the bay and feed, rest and gather to stage for continued flights in low lying and flooded fields.

The reasons given by the provincial government for enacting a 1988 law which allows farmland to be used for golf courses, was that it would "attract and cater to tourists". The idea was that golf courses could be returned to farmland in the future. Golf course preparation, however, usually demands that gravel and sand fill be placed over existing soil. Reclamation would be very difficult.

Delta council gave third

reading to a bylaw in the spring on proposals for two golf courses located next to the dike, one in the most prolific raptor feeding area. Fourth and final reading was imminent. On July 20 the B.C. environment minister phoned Delta Mayor Doug Husband to ask him to delay fourth and final reading until previously requested environmental studies were complete. These studies will be finished within a few months. The result is that the movement of bulldozers and fill trucks onto the farmlands has been delayed for at least another four months.

The committee will continue to monitor the situation and be ready to take further action if it appears that Delta council and the provincial government are going to shirk their responsibility to the public by favoring golf course development over the proposed bird sanctuary.



Randy Stoltmann cuts a wedge from a 1,000-year-old red cedar in a clearcut near Carmanah Valley. Stoltmann, the committee's tree expert, expects eventually to find a live 1,400 year old cedar in the area. Such a world record would bring even more credence to efforts made to preserve old-growth forests for their bio-diversity.

WILD Campaign goes planet-wide

by Adriane Carr

We are just entering WCWC's tenth year of existence -- a new era for us and the planet. Having helped WCWC grow from our living room to a multi-branch, multi-million dollar (still grass-roots and in debt) operation, the most daring and challenging step we've taken, I believe, is to leap into the global arena with our international WILD (Wilderness Is The Lasting Dream) campaign.

WILD is a natural outgrowth of our intense and effective local work in B.C. Helping save the world's oldest rainforest in Sarawak perfectly complements helping preserve the world's tallest Sitka spruce producing ecosystem in Carmanah! Both are essential to conserve

biodiversity and sustain the long-term health of our living planet.

Our first WILD working conference, held at the East-West Centre in Hawaii in June of 1990, brought together leading wilderness experts and activists from 26 different countries. They departed, after a week of 12-hour workdays, with a better understanding of the global problems, with new international friendships and with glowing praise for the initiative and vision of WCWC. For many, it reaffirmed their hope and commitment to continue

their wilderness-saving work despite difficult situations at home.

While the first WILD conference raised WCWC's debt significantly, I know it was worth it. The debt can and will be repaid. But if we had not begun our work this year, the first year of the turn-around decade, we would have lost irreplaceable time and initiative, something that money could never buy back. It is to the credit of all the directors of WCWC for believing in and supporting the WILD

Campaign in its infancy stage.

Although WILD's plans and budget for the upcoming year are "wildly" ambitious, I believe that it will take an effort on this scale to halt and divert the wilderness-destroying forces which continue to decimate our planet. WILD is committed to building upon the strengths and winning style of the Wilderness Committee: working together with indigenous and local wilderness groups, responding quickly and effectively to wilderness threats, and maintaining a

high standard of excellence in its research and publications.

Now it is up to you. There is not much time left for our planet earth. Please make out two donation cheques this time: one to

WCWC to carry on its local environmental and wilderness-saving work and one to WILD to save our backyard--the rest of the planet. It will make you feel twice as good!



WILD Conference Begins Mapping the Vision

by Bill Devall

Reprinted from EPI (Earth First) Journal August 1/90 Vol X No VII

Approximately 150 grassroots activists from over 27 nations gathered at the East-West Centre on the University of Hawaii campus in June to assess the threats to ecosystems around the world and develop tactics to protect endangered ecosystems.

Adriane Carr, WILD Conference Coordinator, said, "We are gathered here to share a life-protecting dream to identify and protect Earth's wild places before they are degraded and their special wild character and biodiversity lost. The goals of the WILD Conference are to make this dream tangible and to plan the steps necessary to make it a reality."

The conference was cosponsored by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee and Kama Honua, the Hawaiian Archipelago Wilderness Society. Kama Honua and other Hawaiian groups provided prayers and ceremonial offerings at the beginning of each day and hosted a traditional feast, or lāu, for conference participants.

Kama Honua and the Pele Defense Fund also organized a post-conference excursion to the Big Island, Hawaii, to study the threats to the Puna Rainforest from geothermal development projects. The Hawaiian archipelago provided a fitting setting for a conference on endangered ecosystems. Nearly half of the bird species on the US Endangered Species list are endemic to the Hawaiian Islands. Massive missile launching projects, urbanization, tourism, military projects and struggles over native Hawaiian land claims and revival of native Hawaiian religion and culture combine to make Hawaii a dynamic state within which wilderness lovers are a small minority.

Conference participants came from a broad range of American ecology groups, from the Sierra Club to Earth First!. A strong contingent from Canada included the president of World Wildlife Fund-Canada, and natives (or First Nation peoples as they preferred to be called) from Yukon Territory, British Columbia, and other Canadian provinces. Delegates came from Estonia, a Baltic nation attempting to establish its independence from the Soviet Union, other European nations, Australia and Latin America.

In one of the first speeches, Dr. David Suzuki, geneticist and host of the Canadian TV show "The Nature of Things," asked why governments are not seriously addressing ecological problems, and concluded that nobody likes bad news. Furthermore, neither governments nor most citizens have a long time perspective. People born since World War II feel that continued economic growth is "normal." And we are continuously being brainwashed to accept Progress, Economic Growth and the illusion that humans are outside or above nature. The greatest illusion, however, is economic.

Suzuki said that economics is a crazy construct that assumes no limits. Most economists believe economic growth can go on indefinitely. With economics comes "resource management." How can scientists assume they know enough to become air quality managers or toxic waste managers, Suzuki asked. "We can't manage natural resources. We don't comprehend the complexity of a single watershed."

Suzuki's warning about economists reminded participants that the WILD Conference grew, in part, out of dissatisfaction with the wilderness conference held in Colorado in 1987 (see EPI Journal). At that conference David Rockefeller, Maurice Strong and other bankers and leaders of national environmental organizations embraced the Brundtland Report, named after the then Prime Minister of Norway who headed a UN commission on sustainable development. That report, which did not develop a strategy for family planning, concluded that natural areas could only be protected by encouraging sustainable economic development in Third World nations.

Neither the commission that produced the Brundtland Report nor the Colorado Wilderness Conference provided a forum for grassroots activists. Indeed the trade fair that was part of that conference included exhibits of ivory products and fur coats provided by international ivory and fur trade associations. The restraints on discussion at that conference are illustrated by the fact that although David Brower attended the 1987 conference, he was not invited as a speaker. Neither Earth First type of grassroots activism nor deep ecology were discussed on the official program.

The most memorable line from the 1987 Wilderness Conference came from Raymond Dasmann, then head of Environmental Studies at University of California, Santa Cruz: "Beware of bankers bearing gifts."

At the WILD Conference, in contrast, participants were encouraged to share their agendas and to help each other. Conference organizers made a special effort to invite First Nation peoples to present their perspectives on ecosystem protection and the place of humans in natural ecosystems.

Both First Nation peoples and environmental activists from around the world told

Some First Nation people complained that "wilderness" is basically a Euro-North American concept. By consensus in the working group on North America, it was defined as a place maintaining natural systems and native biodiversity. Participants also decided that First Nation peoples as indigenous inhabitants are included in wilderness. Any settlements of land claims or other historic agreements between governments and First Nations should be compatible with the goal of maintaining natural diversity and cultural diversity.

Some First Nation spokespeople said they felt like "invisible people." One woman from Canada said that in her native language there is no word for "environment" because "we live it."

Other First Nation spokespeople spoke of what they called "green fascists" who love animals but don't consider the rights of First Nation people to kill wildlife. They also spoke of the difficulties of dealing with multinational corporations and government agencies who use reports as weapons against wilderness advocates. Some First Nation representatives were particularly hostile to the observer from the Fund for Animals.

Conference participants expressed

frustration whenever possible by original or aboriginal names on maps based on natural landscape divisions rather than political boundaries. Wild areas should be large enough to accommodate minimum viable populations of indicator species of wildlife, especially top predators; and areas that can be restored to more wild condition should be included.

Dave Foreman's inventory of roadless areas in the continental United States (outside Alaska) published in *THE BIG OUTSIDE*, and maps provided by Canadians for British Columbia, provided prototypes of macro mapping projects. Mapping of ancient forests in Humboldt County, California, provided a model for micro mapping, combined with vision of long-term wilderness restoration. The Neartic group avoided the word "wilderness" because of the elitist and recreational connotations it has accumulated over the years.

It was suggested that large areas could include "human exclusion zones." These could include whole mountain ranges where the "hand of man" would be absent for centuries to allow natural forces to prevail. Mapping workshops were held on using LANDSAT photos and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to develop dynamic land use plans. Planners from one such project in New Mexico described the development of a model based on the goal of managing complexity and diversity within an interactive framework of biophysical and social change.

Canadians explained the political framework and culture in Canada which differ somewhat from those in the US. Monte Hummel summarized the lessons of wilderness activists in Canada. He said these include having a clear purpose; requiring that groups submerge their own identity and agenda to work together on specific projects; assuming there are good people everywhere, even in corporations; giving people positive things to do when they express concern; not compromising on principles; and doing the technical homework necessary for well developed arguments.

Canadian activists talked about the need in Canada to state a preservation goal that can be completed. They suggested that 12% of the Canadian land area be designated as protected zones. This is the percentage suggested in the Brundtland Report. Canadian national government officials endorsed this as feasible.

Some US activists argued that such a percentage is arbitrary and insufficient. Some visionary planners wish to establish vast "recovery zones" such as the "Buffalo commons" of the Great Plains where some areas are tending away from domesticated, single crop farming toward native grasses, recovering populations of native vertebrates and native climax vegetative patterns.

Questions to be asked in the mapping and planning of any bioregion are these: Are we protecting the full range of biological diversity in our zoning? How can local people be provided social justice while we save ecosystems? What is ongoing protection after an area has been zoned?

In closing the conference Adriane Carr reaffirmed the assumption of the WILD conference that mapping endangered ecosystems is our way of gaining power. "It is time for us to make our own maps. They are a tool in our fight to save this planet. We all can make a commitment to continue gathering information after this conference."

Bill Devall is a sociologist, environmental activist, and the author of numerous articles and books, including (with George Sessions) *Deep Ecology*.

Note: This article about our WILD conference offers, we feel, a valuable outside perspective. Reprinting it does not alter WILD's and WCWC's stand against illegal activities and civil disobedient tactics.

"...As environmentalists focus on the struggle to save small fragments of wilderness, it is often difficult to remember the whole planet of which the contentious bits are a part. That's what made the week-long WILD conference held in Honolulu in June so important."

Sponsored by British Columbia's Western Canada Wilderness Committee, the conference brought people from 26 countries of the world together to begin a monumental task - to map all areas of wilderness left on the planet. In an age of satellite imaging and supercomputers, it is surprising to realize that we don't even know what there is in the way of untouched areas on earth...."

Dr. David Suzuki's editorial column titled "It's time to take an inventory of our planet," Vancouver Sun, July 21, 1990.

of their anger at multinational corporations and government agencies, a sense of frustration but also of defiance. And a sense of reverence for the spirit of place--for Hawaiian volcanoes and forested river valleys in British Columbia, sacred mountains in Greece, wetlands in Estonia, tall grass prairies in North America and the frozen wilderness of Antarctica.

Dave Foreman reminded participants of the lesson of Glen Canyon Dam: Never give away a place you don't know. Thus the need to identify and map endangered ecosystems throughout the globe.

Foreman noted that many speakers at the conference advocated using a wide diversity of tactics to defend wilderness including decommissioning illegal roads and airfields in roadless areas. Foreman said the superintendent of a national park in Latin America told him that he uses *ECODEFENSE* as a management tool.

Working groups were established at the conference to map endangered ecosystems for each of the continents and associated ocean regions. Adriane Carr of Western Canada Wilderness Committee said that the mapping project was based on the assumption that if people knew how little wild land remains, they would act to save it.

There were many different perspectives on the definition of wild areas or wilderness.

strong support for the land claims of First Nation peoples and the plight of endangered native lands. Hawaiian activists discussed the threats to the islands from the military industrial complex.

In the working session on North America, including Mexico and Greenland (Neartic Realm), participants agreed that certain biological information underlying everyone's concerns--species diversity, endangered species, habitat, vegetation types and such--could be mapped. North Americans have a huge inventory of maps, LANDSAT photos and computer technology available. Indeed the major problem for mapping endangered ecosystems on this continent is what to select from this material.

Some people questioned how maps will be used. First Nation people said maps had been used by explorers to guide other Europeans to gold and other exploitable resources. Many participants did not want to include sacred areas on maps because people intent on vandalizing the sites might use the information.

The North American working group proceeded with the definition of wild areas as "roadless areas." The group agreed that areas of adequate size and quality to encompass spiritual and cultural values and subsistence use by First Nation people should be identified

WILD CAMPAIGN DRAFT BUDGET AUGUST/90 TO JULY/91

EXPECTED EXPENSES

ADMINISTRATION AND PRODUCTION	
Project Coordinator (\$1,500/mo)	\$ 18,000
Project Coordinator's Assistant* (\$1,200/mo)	\$ 14,400
Publications Coordinator (\$1,500/mo)	\$ 18,000
Publications Coordinator's Assistant* (\$1,500/mo)	\$ 18,000
Graphics & Design Coordinator (\$1,500/mo)	\$ 18,000
Fundraiser* (\$1,500/mo)	\$ 18,000
Mapping Coordinator* (\$1,500/mo)	\$ 18,000
Film & Video Production Assistant* (\$1,500/mo)	\$ 18,000
Accountant (1/2 time) (\$1,200/mo)	\$ 14,400
* salaries subsidized by current grants	\$154,800

Comments

The core administrative team comprises Adriane Carr, long-term director and Paul George, founding director of Western Canada Wilderness Committee and Sue Fox Gregory, a graphic artist who has been part of the production team with Adriane and Paul for the past year. Most of the publications of WCWC since its inception in 1980 have been the work of Adriane and Paul or have been under their editorial guidance. Film and video productions are under the volunteer directorship of Shane Kennedy, an award-winning film maker. Four new staff were added in August of 1990 under a special 7 and a half month employment grant.

OFFICE AND COMMUNICATIONS

Office rental (\$1,000/mo)	\$ 12,000
Telephone and fax (\$1,000/mo)	\$ 12,000
Photocopying (\$500/mo)	\$ 6,000
Stationery and Supplies (\$500/mo)	\$ 6,000
Cartographic & Graphic Equipment & Supplies (\$250/mo)	\$ 3,000
Postage and Courier Services (\$1,000/mo)	\$ 12,000
Office equipment	\$ 7,000
GIS system	\$ 50,000
	\$108,000

Comments

New office equipment, particularly additional computers and publication equipment, is needed to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of new staff. GIS (Geographic Information System) has become the world's standard system for storing digitalized base and overlay map data as well as producing maps. The one time purchase of a GIS system (including a work station, GIS software and large pen plotter) is a necessity which the WILD campaign must undertake sooner or later in order to efficiently manage and update data about global wilderness. Other institutions and non-government organizations which possess useful data bases (e.g., Conservation International, Sierra Club International and the World Conservation Monitoring Center) have expressed their willingness to share data on a GIS system.

RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION

Global Campaign to Identify and Map the World's Remaining Natural Areas

Database Coordinator (endangered wilderness maps)	
and natural area report forms (\$2,000/mo)	\$ 24,000
Acquisition of maps, reports, data bases*	\$ 6,000
Specific Area Campaigns	
Neartic Realm (North America)	
Recruitment of participants to map Canadian wilderness*	\$ 1,000
Neotropical Realm (Latin America)	
Latin America Mapping Conference (co-ordinated by SOS Mata Atlantica, a well established environmental group in Brazil)	\$ 75,000
Pre-conference data and map collection*	\$ 15,000
Chile: field researcher to collect base map information about Chile's remaining natural forests*	\$ 14,000
Palaearctic Realm (Europe and Eurasia)	
USSR: researcher and cartographer to collect and map information about USSR's remaining wilderness*	\$ 6,500
Greece: field researcher to collect and map information about Greece's remaining wilderness*	\$ 4,000
Afrotropical Realm	
Africa Mapping Conference (co-ordinated by the Zambezi Society of Zimbabwe)	\$ 75,000
Pre-conference data and map collection*	\$ 15,000
Indomalayan Realm	
Recruitment of participants in WILD through Conservation Asia conference (Bangkok, November/90)	\$ 8,000
Oceania, Australia and Antarctica Realms	
Recruitment of participants in WILD through Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific conference (New Zealand)	\$ 8,000
Hawaii: data collection and mapping of Hawaii's endangered wilderness areas*	\$ 9,600
* currently in progress	\$261,100

Comments

The goal of all the research and data collection projects is to gather and integrate in an easily comprehended format the currently lacking or difficult-to-access information which will convince people of the need to act immediately to protect what remains of our global wilderness. Specific area campaigns reflect both a degree of urgency in securing protection for immediately threatened wilderness areas as well as the current availability and expertise of personnel.

WHAT IS WCWC'S WILD CAMPAIGN ALL ABOUT?

Our planet Earth is currently experiencing the most rapid environmental change it has ever seen. It is losing its unique life forms at an unprecedented rate. The current rate of extinction is reckoned to be in the order of 10,000 times greater than the natural, pre-human rate. Scientists conservatively estimate a loss of 15 to 20% of all species on earth by the year 2000—as many as 6 million unique forms of life!

This loss of biological diversity will be catastrophic. Species do not exist in isolation; they are linked in an ecological web. Eradication of one may mean extinction for a host of others which depend on them. Furthermore, since the biosphere regulates natural processes such as earth's hydrological cycle, soils and climatic patterns, protection of natural ecosystems is vital to the health and stability of the entire planet.

Earth's wild places are the biodiversity banks of the planet; places where adaptation, specialization and evolution of life forms have been unimpeded. The longer the evolutionary process, the richer the diversity of life. This explains the biological significance of ancient rainforests, particularly earth's unglaciated tropical rainforests, the

oldest of all ecosystems. Tropical rainforests are our primary source of new foods and medicines, yet western scientists have investigated fewer than 1% of tropical rainforest species.

In many cases, native peoples have the greatest knowledge of earth's wild places. We believe that the loss of wilderness and biological diversity, which has reached crisis proportions, is particularly acute for aboriginal peoples whose existence and culture are most directly linked to wild places.

WILD (Wilderness Is the Last Dream) is a campaign based on the conviction that wilderness is the wellspring of life and that we must act now on a global scale to do something concrete to stem the tide of its destruction.

Birth of the WILD Campaign

The WILD campaign was conceived by a group of four women, one of them, Adriane Carr, a WCWC director, in the spring of 1989. Upon passage of the special resolution on WILD at the 1990 WCWC Annual General Meeting, WILD will become a special WCWC project responsible

for its own fundraising, decision-making and accounting.

Currently the WILD Campaign is guided by a subcommittee of three WCWC directors, Adriane Carr, Paul George and Laurie Gourlay. The project coordinator, Adriane Carr, is a long-time WCWC Director currently on leave of absence from teaching environmental geography at Vancouver Community College. Her management team includes Paul George, founding director of WCWC and graphic artist Sue Fox Gregory. Together they head a staff of 9 and team of over 40 volunteers. In December of 1989 WILD sent out over 2,000 questionnaires to native and non-governmental groups, research institutes and government offices, representing every country on earth. Over 200 people and groups responded, many of which are now key participants in the WILD campaign.

WILD objective

The WILD staff is now gathering and integrating information on the location, characteristics and threats to natural, wild areas around the world—work that has never been done before!

WILD plans to publish and distribute as widely as possible this information in a series of high quality educational publications and detailed maps.

WILD is coordinating working conferences to bring together people to work on the maps and provide detailed information for the educational publications. Participants at the conferences will also formulate and coordinate strategies to act quickly to protect earth's endangered wild places.

WILD will mount specific campaigns to protect particularly threatened wilderness "hotspots", such as the Penans' homeland in Sarawak and Chile's ancient temperate rainforests (currently threatened by Canadian-supported logging proposals).

Why is WILD so important

What will be the enduring value of our WILD project? Similar to the vision of our planet as a fragile blue-green globe popularized by the space missions of the 1960's, the WILD maps and publications will provide a startling picture of earth's remaining wilderness and its endangered wild places. This first-ever global inventory of wilderness areas will be a useful reference for citizens' groups, native peoples, governments and everyone!

The WILD maps will show:
■ ecologically self-sustaining areas where natural flora, fauna and habitat have not been substantially altered by human activities; these would include areas where people live in an essentially traditional way, in harmony with nature.
■ areas of various sizes and states of wildness, ranging from large tracts of wilderness to small natural areas important for significant landscape features or biota.

■ wild areas that are unprotected or endangered as well as areas protected by government.
■ areas of natural significance which must be rehabilitated in order to stabilize the natural ecology.
■ wild "hotspot" areas which are particularly threatened.

By quantifying the threats to wild places and identifying those areas most needing protection WILD intends to provide the catalyst and justification for immediate wilderness-saving action!

WILD's educational publications will be distributed globally and offer opportunities to raise support for local groups working to protect earth's wild places.

Although the WILD maps and educational publications will be produced over a series of years, WILD is committed to working to save wild places as quickly as possible.

WILD Pages Credits

Lay-out & design - Sue Fox
Writing and editing - Adriane Carr and Paul George
Proof-reading - Sharna Searle and Volker Bodegon

Our most sincere thanks to the many dedicated WILD volunteers and to all who have supported the WILD campaign this year. A special thanks to those who have contributed to the Penan Relief Fund which enabled us to send a doctor and food to resettlement villagers in need.

WILD publishing Penan book



WILD's first book, titled *Penan - Voice for the Borneo Rainforest*, will be premiered at our gala Rainforest Benefit II - September 28, 1990. All those who purchase a ticket for the full evening of events will receive a special gift copy of this book.

The Penan book is the product of more than two years of work by Thom Henley, author of WCWC's *Rediscovery - Ancient Pathways - New Directions*. Well known for his leadership in helping protect South Moresby on the Queen Charlotte Islands, Thom has made four trips into Sarawak, collecting information and photos for the book. The book's goal is to bring world recognition to the plight of the Penan and to place pressure on the Malaysian government to halt the destructive logging of the Penan homeland.

With 160 pages and more than 70 coloured pictures, this book about

the Penan and the jungles of Borneo begins with a powerful and poignant statement by Dawat Lepung, a young Penan hunter. It also includes an analysis of the impacts of current logging on the Penan's nomadic rainforest-based way of life by Dr. Wade Davis, world renowned ethnobotanist.

In a chapter of the book entitled "Hopes to Dream By," WCWC director Adriane Carr writes, "I have neither travelled to Sarawak, nor am I a trained expert on the situation there. Yet in reading the mountain of information placed before me as director of the international WILD campaign this year, I became convinced that the outcome of the fight to save Sarawak's remaining primary rainforest and the Penan culture that depends on it, foreshadows whether or not we humans are capable of stopping our plunder of this planet."

"If we cannot protect what is

surely one of the jewels of creation, what chance have we of protecting all the other areas which together are needed to keep our world healthy and whole?"

All proceeds from the Penan book sales will go toward helping the local native peoples of Sarawak protect what remains of their rainforest homelands. The book will retail at \$34.95.

As a very special pre-sale offer to WCWC members only, our Penan book is being offered at \$20 each, including postage (limit 5 per member). Please date your cheque September 28, 1990. Make it out to: WILD CAMPAIGN - Penan book. Send it to the WCWC office. Be sure your correct mailing address is enclosed.

The Penan, and the world's irreplaceable rainforests, are counting on you.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGNS

Global Campaign (to educate the public and decision-makers about the world's remaining wilderness areas and the need to protect specific natural areas)

Campaign Coordinator (\$2,000/mo)	\$ 24,000
1990 WILD Global Conference Proceedings*	\$ 5,000
1990 State of Global Wilderness Educational Newspaper*	\$ 8,000
1990 State of Global Wilderness Multimedia Slideshow*	\$ 1,500
1990 State of Global Wilderness Video*	\$ 6,000
Red Book of Endangered Natural Areas (launch phase)	\$ 24,000
1992 World Endangered Wilderness Calendar (startup funds)	\$ 2,000

Specific Area Campaigns

Nearectic Realm (North America)	
British Columbia WILD map*	\$ 8,000
Boundary Bay National Park Proposal Educational Newspaper*	\$ 6,000
Neotropical Realm (Latin America)	
Amazon Rainforest Hotspots Map*	\$ 8,000
Brazil Endangered Wilderness Educational Newspaper*	\$ 8,000
Brazil Endangered Wilderness Poster	\$ 5,000
Brazilian Rainforest Public Educational Event	\$ 1,500
1991 WILD Latin America Conference Proceedings	\$ 5,000
1991 State of Latin American Wilderness Newspaper	\$ 8,000
1991 State of Latin American Wilderness Multimedia show	\$ 1,500
1991 State of Latin American Wilderness Video	\$ 6,000
Tierra del Fuego's Endangered Forest Newspaper*	\$ 6,000
Tierra del Fuego's Endangered Forest Poster*	\$ 5,000
Tierra del Fuego's Endangered Forest Book*	\$ 38,000
Palearctic Realm (Europe and Eurasia)	
Greek Wilderness Hotspots Educational Newspaper	\$ 2,500
Greek Endangered Wilderness public educational event	\$ 1,500
USSR Wilderness Hotspots Educational Newspaper	\$ 2,500
Afrotropical Realm	
1991 WILD Africa Conference Proceedings	\$ 5,000
1991 State of African Wilderness Educational Newspaper	\$ 8,000
1991 State of African Wilderness Multimedia show	\$ 1,500
1991 State of Latin American Wilderness Video	\$ 6,000
Indomalayan Realm	
Penan Voice for the Borneo Rainforest book (co-published with the Endangered Peoples Project)*	\$ 27,000
Sarawak Biosphere Reserve Proposal Educational Newspaper*	\$ 8,000
Sarawak Campaign Coordinator (\$2,000/mo)	\$ 24,000
Sarawak Public Educational Event	\$ 1,500
Papua New Guinea Endangered Wilderness Newspaper	\$ 6,000
Oceania, Australia and Antarctica Realms	
Hawaiian Endangered Wilderness Educational Newspaper (co-published with Kumu Honua in Hawaii)*	\$ 8,000
Hawaiian Endangered Wilderness Poster	\$ 5,000
* currently in progress	
GRAND TOTAL	\$283,000

Comments

The goal of every educational campaign is to provide a wide segment of the public with the information which will convince them, as well as the political and economic decision-makers, of the need to protect what remains of our global wilderness. We believe that education best takes place through a variety of media. All WILD productions will be as scientifically accurate as possible and meet the high artistic and writing standards of WCWC's publications to date. Distribution will take place through our own well-established networks within Canada and through the international network of organizations and individuals now involved in the WILD project. Specific area campaigns will change and intensify as threats to specific wilderness areas change. Our most intense specific area campaign is currently our Sarawak campaign, under the direction of Thom Henley, founder of Rediscovery International. The Red Book of Endangered Natural Areas, under the direction of Paul George, will provide in looseleaf format a compendium of information about each major wilderness area on the planet. Each page will feature a map, photos and biological information for a specific area. The target is 100 pages this year. This project is expected to be revenue-producing through subscriptions and "protection shares" which will be issued upon donation for each area and used to extend support to local wilderness-protection groups.

EXPECTED REVENUES

Current employment grants for personnel	\$ 51,000
Current grant for office equipment & supplies	\$ 10,000
Travel grant	\$ 1,000
Institutional grants	\$100,000
Office equipment grants	\$ 57,000
General Donations	\$100,000
Donations from educational newspapers	\$100,000
Donations & admissions at public educational events	\$ 10,000
Red Book Endangered Natural Areas Subscriptions and donations	\$ 45,000
Latin America and Africa Conference Sponsorships	\$180,000
Rainforest Benefit II (September 28, 1990)	\$ 40,000
Penan book sales	\$ 86,000
Posters and rainforest art card sales	\$ 25,000
Map sales	\$ 10,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$815,000

Comments

WILD revenues in 1989-90 were generated primarily by two specific area campaigns (Sarawak and the Amazon—\$24,000 and \$15,000 respectively); the first Vancouver Rainforest Benefit (\$10,000); the WILD conference (\$25,000) and private donations (\$60,000), including donations from World Wildlife Fund Canada and U.S.). Support is expected to dramatically increase this year, particularly due to the credibility and international recognition of the WILD campaign established by the June, 1990 Hawaii conference.

RAINFOREST BENEFIT II

A GALA EVENING TO SUPPORT RAINFOREST CONSERVATION

GOURMET FOOD • ENTERTAINMENT • DANCING AND FUN!

Featuring Speakers

Dr. David Suzuki
Dr. Wade Davis
Miles Richardson
Thom Henley, Adriane Carr

Music by

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Jim Byrnes
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Murray McLaughlin
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and more

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TICKETS • Full event \$119 • Dance/concert only \$65 • VTC/CBO

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Presented by the World Funding for Life Foundation

Mid-Island group highly active on trails and networking

Over the first year of its operations, the Mid-Island branch of the wilderness committee has been extremely busy. Along with hosting the successful Carmanah art show

last fall, a great deal of effort has gone into supporting the trail and boardwalk construction projects in the upper Carmanah Valley.

Volunteers designed and built the bridge crossing the headwaters creek and spent much time gathering and hauling salvaged planking from Gogo's. The sympathetic owner

of this Nanaimo mill has supplied a lot of useable salvaged second-growth lumber for Carmanah.

The local office is gearing up for full hearings into TFL 44 which includes Carmanah, Clayoquot Sound and the Megin River. Discussions with union and native representatives at the Tin Wis Conference in Port Alberni will be an integral part of the upcoming effort.

The trail work has led the branch into initiating a series of tours into Carmanah, raising funds and providing first-hand experiences for Islanders and visitors alike. In turn the branch is looking to expand the tours both locally and up-Island to more areas in need of protection. The Vancouver Island Backbone Trail project is a long term initiative which it is hoped will link wilderness and parks in a green corridor the length of Vancouver Island.

Some areas of immediate concern on the North Island have yet to receive the attention they deserve including the Tahsish, Kyoquot and Brooks Peninsula. Attention has instead focused on Robson Bight and the fight to preserve the lower watershed of the Tsitika.

A variety of forestry and environmental issues are presently being worked on by the branch, throughout Vancouver Island. Staff and volunteers are involved in reviewing logging plans for many of the watersheds on the Island, including the Walbran, Nanaimo, Carmanah and Tsitika rivers plus Clayoquot Sound and the Gulf Islands. Watch the news closely for upcoming government decisions on these issues.

Working with the Save the Georgia Strait Alliance, the aquatic wilderness committee has been a great help doing research and education, raising the profile of Island waters and the diversity of life dependent upon a clean environment. Immediate and long-term goals have been set to protect coasts and estuaries.

Pollution from the local Harmac pulp mill owned by MacMillan Bloedel has come in the form of toxics raining down over a 24 square mile area. The branch has called for charges to be laid, something the Environment Ministry is reluctant to proceed with, despite the threat to health, agriculture and ground water supplies in the area.

Mid-Island Store

The Mid-Island Branch of Western Canada Wilderness Committee operates a retail store in Nanaimo at 140 B South Terminal Avenue. The storefront carries a wide variety of wilderness committee and other products, including recycled paper, T-shirts, books and environmentally-friendly merchandise.

The store is open six days a week, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday to Friday, and 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays. The area covered by the Mid-Island Branch includes the regions from Ladysmith to Campbell River and west to Tofino and Ucluelet. Undoubtedly, branch concerns will extend beyond these boundaries particularly to North Island communities.

Nanaimo River Mapping Project

Research is under way with the Nanaimo River mapping project. Tree farm licence lands within the Nanaimo River watershed are almost completely logged over. The present five-year development plan will see the last of the remaining old-growth forests within the Nanaimo River Tree Farm Licence logged by the end of 1993. The Ministry of Forests has approved this plan before the public has had a chance to view the proposed cutting blocks. We have appealed to Fletcher Challenge and the Ministry to forego further falling until a public advisory committee can recommend areas that should be preserved for future generations to study and enjoy. To date the company insists on carrying out its plans to log the entire TFL.

RDF Plant Opposed

The announcement last year that a refuse derived fuel (RDF) plant was planned for Nanaimo with subsidies from the Lottery Fund, the B.C. Ministry of Regional and Economic Development and the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources meant major work for wilderness

committee members.

This plant is a demonstration of a waste "management" system that these two levels of government hope will become the standard solution to our garbage disposal problem. The plan is to have many RDF-producing municipal waste-recovery plants throughout the province. However, when burned, RDF creates and releases pollutants including dioxins, furans and toxic heavy metals into the atmosphere. These toxins enter food chains and damage ecosystems.

It was recently announced that other Island communities are to be encouraged to send their wastes to Nanaimo to be processed at the RDF plant. The wilderness committee will be meeting with other environmental groups to devise a strategy to ensure that the Nanaimo RDF pilot project undergoes a full environmental impact study.

As well as opposing plans for a refuse derived fuels from garbage plant, a tremendous effort has been made to develop a recycling depot for Nanaimo which should be up and running by the fall. Recycling was one of the top concerns identified by door-to-door canvassers through the spring and summer. Extending throughout the region the canvass has successfully informed the public and increased membership substantially from 400 one year ago to 1,200 as far afield as Duncan, Parksville and Tofino.

Outreach programs this fall will continue in the form of school programs and a new half hour monthly cable TV show. As well, in co-operation with the All About Us Society, WCMIB will undertake an environmental inventory of Nanaimo and region, identifying places of historical, natural and cultural importance. The plan is to also pursue options supporting sustainable development which interprets global goals through local applications. Under this umbrella the Turning 2000 project hopes to motivate all residents to pledge to volunteer an hour a month to the community organization of their choice.

Given all this, and the continual surprises dropped upon wilderness environments, the Mid-Island Branch is looking forward to its second year as one of a growing number of wilderness advocates and defenders.

Saturday Coffee House

The wilderness committee continues to put on coffee houses at the Scout Hut in Gyro Park on Comox Road on the fourth Saturday of each month. These evening events begin at 7:30 p.m. Musicians and performers are welcome and refreshments will be available. All proceeds go towards WC campaigns.

Monthly Meetings

Meetings are held monthly at the Community Services building on Fitzwilliam Street, to help educate members on local issues. All meetings start at 7:30 p.m. Call the wilderness committee store at 753-9453 for information on upcoming displays, exhibits, meetings and speakers.



Volunteer loads up with cedar for the upper Carmanah trail during marathon boardwalk building effort last spring.

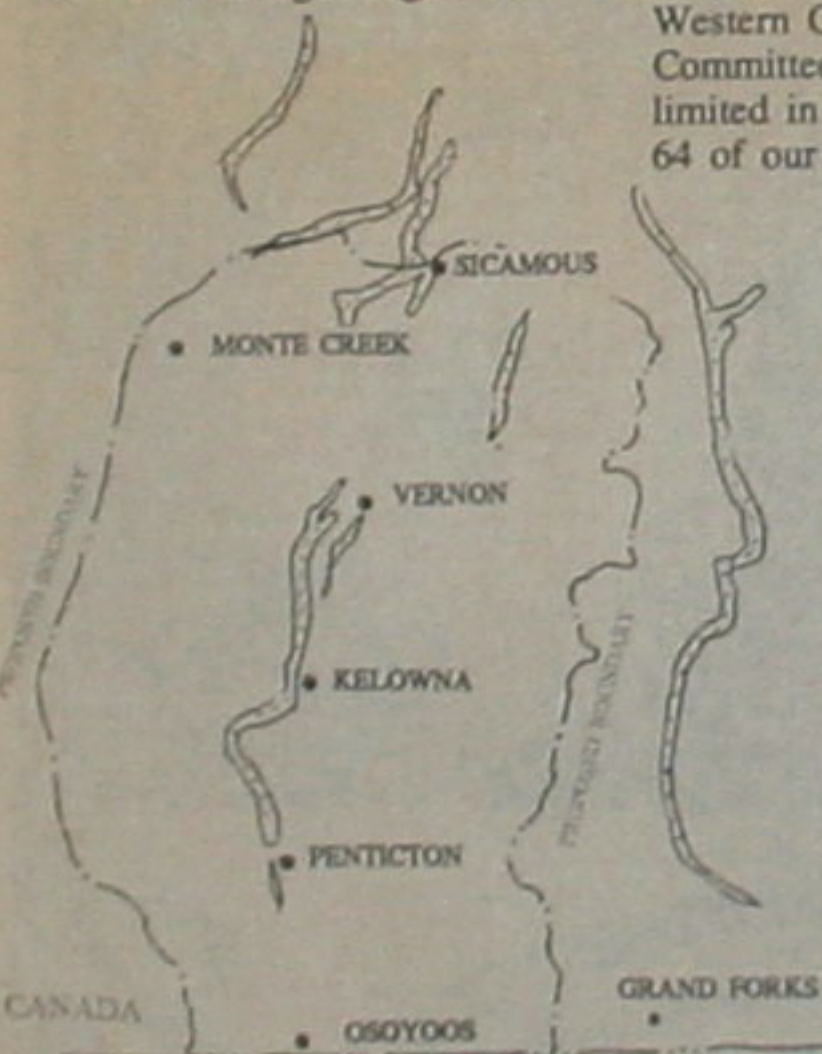
Special resolutions to form new branches

Moved that Western Canada Wilderness Committee Okanagan Branch in Formation be granted a Branch Charter over the Okanagan region as

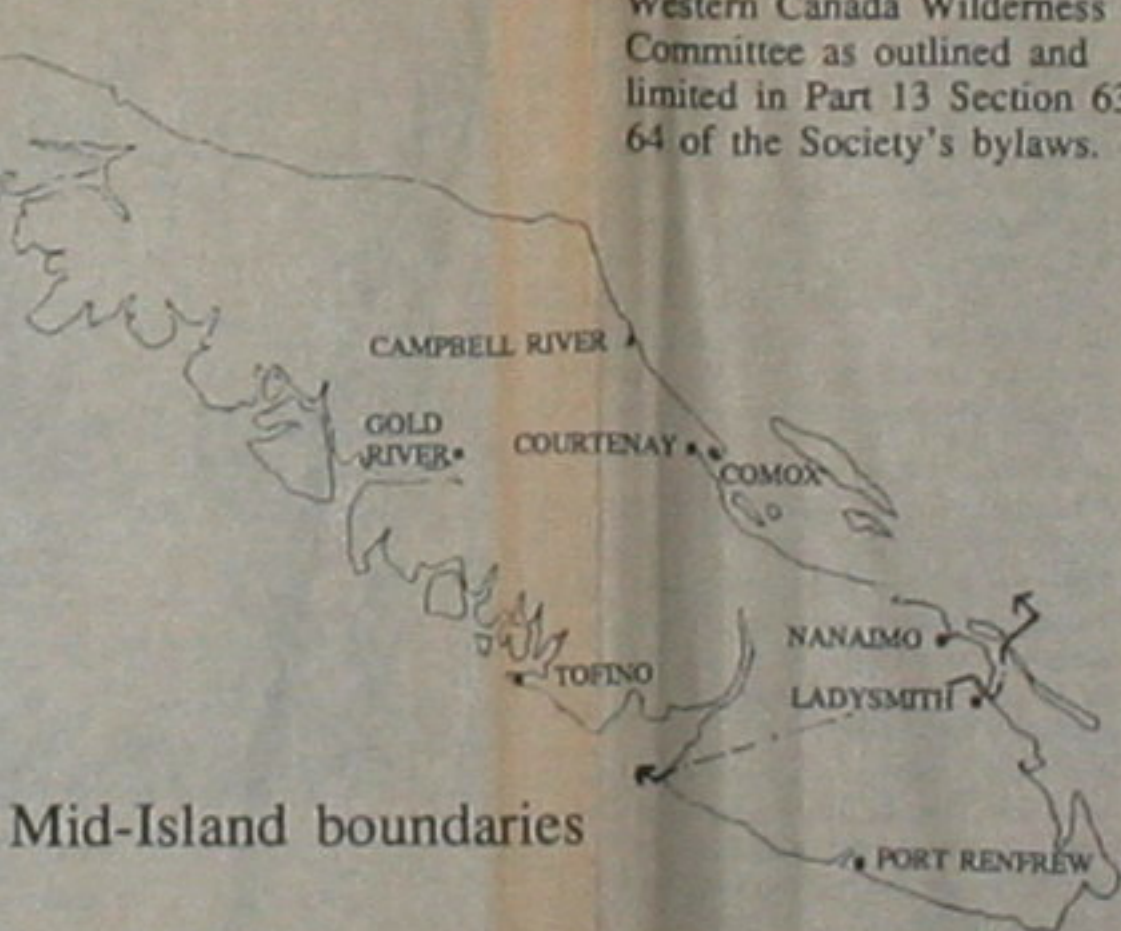
outlined on the accompanying map and that the Western Canada Wilderness Committee - Okanagan Branch be granted full privileges of the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as outlined and limited in Part 13 Section 63-64 of our Society's bylaws.

Moved that Western Canada Wilderness Committee - Mid-Island Branch in Formation be granted a Branch Charter over the mid-third of Vancouver

Island as outlined on the accompanying map and that the Western Canada Wilderness Committee - Mid-Island Branch be granted full privileges of the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as outlined and limited in Part 13 Section 63-64 of the Society's bylaws.



Okanagan boundaries



Mid-Island boundaries

White Rock forming branch

At the first meeting of the White Rock branch-in-formation, held on July 9 with about 100 in attendance, Tom Bates of the Boundary Bay Conservation Committee presented a slide show. Bates filled in ably at the last moment for scheduled speaker Barry Leach, who was stricken with sudden illness.

A second meeting on Aug. 1 drew some 50 people to hear a talk with slides by Rob Butler of the Canadian Wildlife Service. In addition, Randy Thomas and Laurie MacBride of Save the Strait described the unique tidal conditions of Georgia Strait and noted the decline of various forms of wildlife there over the past 15

years. The White Rock branch is entering a kayak team in the Save the Strait marathon Aug. 25 and hopes to meet other teams from other branches in friendly competition. The White Rock branch-in-formation of the Western Canada Wilderness

Committee has held two general meetings this summer, both well attended. At the latest, in the lower town hall on Aug. 1, operating committees were started in the areas of retail and marketing, a Boundary Bay task force, media and resource and fundraising. The next general meeting is planned for Sept. 10. For further information, call Lynn Pollard at 531-6307 or Terry Chilibeck at 538-4747.

Carmanah tour

The Mid-Island Branch is offering guided tours to Carmanah every two weeks for \$45 (\$40 members). The fee includes transportation from Nanaimo and the services of an experienced and knowledgeable guide. The bus departs at 7 a.m. and returns about 12 hours later.

Travellers should come prepared to see, hear and feel this old-growth rainforest.

Bring a lunch, snacks, something to drink, a day pack, hiking boots and a change of clothes and shoes. The moderately difficult trip can be wet and muddy.

For more information contact the tour committee at WCWC Mid-Island Branch, 140 B Terminal Ave., Nanaimo B.C. V9R 5C5 or phone 753-9453.

CREDITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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A very special thanks to all those who believe in and support the committee. Membership is our strength. Your generosity makes our wilderness saving work possible. Thank you!!

Okanagan members set up store and seek branch status

The wilderness committee's Okanagan branch-in-forming, based in Vernon, expects to become a full fledged branch at the WCWC annual general meeting in September. Based on this the group is proceeding with its own annual general meeting. This is to enable it, as a branch, to begin work as soon as possible with a duly elected executive which will, immediately upon being ratified, begin to run the branch.

Okanagan members should follow the procedure for nomination that is outlined for the branch executive. The local WCWC branch needs the continued dedication and commitment of people to act as an executive. A working executive is needed which will give comprehensive representation of the entire valley.

Please look closely at how you can help this branch grow. Membership is too concentrated in the North Okanagan and your help is needed on the executive. The annual general meeting for the Okanagan branch will be held Sat., Sept. 15 at 7 p.m. at the Vernon Campus, Okanagan College Theatre. On the agenda are election of the executive,

general reporting and planning for the coming year.

Members planning to attend should come early to visit the store and meet the staff and volunteers. The address is: 2908 - 30th Ave. Vernon, V1T 2B7. The phone number is 545-9292 and the fax number 545-9293. Please call Joan Yardly, your area representative, if you have questions or comments about your branch.

OKANAGAN BRANCH - HIGHLIGHTS OF 1990:

In Vernon, WC's recycling interest group has been actively involved with the regional district in coming to terms with recycling solutions for the area. As a result, the district is embarking on a 10 year progression plan that will see new drop centres, a blue box program, composting on a community level and hazardous waste disposal, in an expanding circle that will, within 10 years, encompass the entire regional district. Action, along with education on reduction, will see 50 percent less use of our landfill sites within that time.

Forest Watch is actively

pursuing the retention of the wilderness aspect of among others, Monashee Park, the Pinnacles, the Brent Mountain - Sheep Rock area and the areas north and south of Cathedral Park.

Kelowna members have a very interesting educational program in place at Okanagan College's Kelowna Campus for the fall semester. When this proves successful will be repeated at the Penticton and Vernon campuses in the spring. In Vernon, the focus and the highlight is still on the storefront office which opened on April 19. It's a really neat store, very well received in the community and everyone truly enjoys the people who come from all walks of life from all over the country and tell us they appreciate us being there. Special thanks go to Gord, Tandra and John.

The latest local adventure has been an involvement with a series of Reggae concerts in the valley. It was wonderful exposure, but not much monetary benefit resulted. Anyone offered such an opportunity should ensure that they are receiving a percentage of gross, not net. The experience was wonderful, and

we met a lot of people. The most exciting was the gentleman from Sarawak, who

was so deeply touched by our plea for the Penan. He said "my people certainly don't

know what you know, and that you care." He made it a wonderful day for many.



Okanagan wilderness committee members and staff at a public event last winter. Excellent support from the public has our interior branch-in-forming off to a strong start.

These are the bylaws and policies that pertain to branches of the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as approved at the special directors' meeting on Feb. 27, 1990

Existing bylaws with minor modification of Sec. 63 (1) to add policy considerations

Part 13 - Branch societies

(Note: reference to WCWC main office means the office in Vancouver where the society's records are kept.)

Section 63 (1) - By special resolution, a branch society, in accordance with Section 18 of the Societies Act and adopted policy passed by the membership, may be formed and established.

(2) the special resolution establishing a branch shall be in the form of a charter which includes a map outlining the geographical area of the branch and the powers enjoyed by the branch.

(3) the branch shall incorporate and abide by the constitution and all the bylaws as passed by directors and issued as written policies of Western Canada Wilderness Committee.

(4) a branch shall:

(a) have a minimum of 50 members;

(b) work primarily but not exclusively on issues in its geographical area;

(c) identify all its publications and correspondences with the full branch name;

(d) elect, at a branch AGM, a branch executive which will, at a branch executive meeting, elect for a maximum two year term with right of recall, a director and an alternate to the board of directors of Western Canada Wilderness Committee;

(e) follow the accounting procedures and methods and reporting periods established by the treasurer of Western Canada Wilderness Committee;

(f) not incur debt or borrow money without obtaining prior approval from the directors of Western Canada Wilderness Committee;

Section 64 (1) A branch can be decertified only by special resolution. (See also 63.1.14)

(2) upon dissolution of a branch, all assets of that branch revert to Western Canada Wilderness Committee.

Reason - In order to grow and increase effectiveness the society must become more decentralized and active on the local level

Explanatory note: The incorporation of a branch is through a sealed notice and certificate outlining the powers of and restrictions on the branch filed with the registrar of companies. Branches are allowed, in the Societies Act, to have up to the full powers of the main society.

Branch policy:

The steps toward the establishment of a branch include:

1. After ascertaining that there are at least 50 members in good standing in an area where there is at least one member who wishes to form a branch, the member or members who want to start a branch must supply the main office with notice of a local WCWC branch formation meeting. After approval for beginning the branch formation process by the board of directors, the main office will mail out the notice to all WCWC members living within the proposed branch boundaries informing them of the founding meeting.

2. At the locally called branch formation meeting, a director of WCWC must be present. The members of the area present at the meeting must pass a motion by a 75 percent majority requesting that the directors of WCWC accept the group as a branch in formation (BIF). At the meeting a representative must be

elected to attend the monthly WCWC main office board meetings. A temporary executive must also be elected.

3. The BIF's representative must bring the motion to request the formation of a branch, and a map of the proposed area of jurisdiction of that branch, to the next directors' meeting. The directors may alter the boundaries of the branch area to agree with other branch or potential branch boundaries and will either vote to approve or disallow the application. (Note: this is just the first step in formally establishing a branch.)

4. After WCWC board of directors' approval of the BIF status, and until a 75 percent majority approval at an AGM or special general meeting and until all the papers are filed and accepted by the registrar of companies, the group shall function as a BIF. A branch is not legally established until ratification as per Sec. 63 (2) and the registrar of companies accepts the branch charter, issued and filed by the WCWC board of directors. If a BIF does not receive a 75 percent majority approval at an AGM or special general meeting, after six months has elapsed from the time of rejection, the members wishing to form the branch may re-initiate the branch formation process.

5. It is the goal of WCWC that all branches and BIFs be self sufficient in funding as soon as possible. To enable financial independence, branches and BIFs are granted a special discounted branch price on WCWC main office-produced educational posters, books, t-shirts and other products and they are encouraged to market this material in their area at the retail price and use the proceeds to fund their local activities. Branches must reciprocate by offering a similar special discounted price to other branches and the main office on branch-produced products.

6. The BIFs and branches, provided with WCWC main office-produced

educational merchandise will be invoiced and required to pay as per the terms on the invoice. Before fully accepted as a branch, BIFs should have their bank account in the name of the branch with the words Friends of the Western Canada Wilderness Committee written after it (e.g. Mid-Island Friends of Western Canada Wilderness Committee).

7. Branches must have regular executive meetings run democratically and responsibly. All official executive meetings must have minutes and copies of those minutes must be forwarded to WCWC's main office so that the directors of WCWC are knowledgeable about the branches' or BIF's business.

8. In accordance with Sec. 63. (1) e. of WCWC's bylaws, the branch or BIF must keep financial records in accordance with WCWC main office standards. The WCWC main office is ultimately accountable for branch and BIF activities both politically and economically. This includes the annual financial statement filed with the B.C. Registrar of Companies and official reporting to Revenue Canada regarding charitable status. These filings must reflect and account for all branch and BIF financial activities. Branches and BIFs must have full documentation for all monies spent and submit monthly financial reports. WCWC main office's comptroller will provide the format and as much assistance as is required in order for the BIF or branch to fulfil this duty.

9. It is customary for WCWC main office to provide some start-up funds, especially if a BIF or branch is establishing a storefront office. However, WCWC main office, because of limited resources, cannot indefinitely subsidize BIFs or branches and such help is subject to availability of funds. Start-up funds may be used to pay salary and/or for office/store set-up. The choice of the person to receive such a salary or the location of a storefront must be decided democratically by the branch or BIF and ratified by WCWC's board of directors.

If at any time the directors of WCWC believe that a BIF is conducting its affairs improperly or not proceeding satisfactorily towards full branch status, WCWC may, by directors' resolution, immediately withhold or withdraw financial support.

10. Because of limited personnel and financial resources, WCWC main office currently limits the number of

BIFs at any one time to four.

11. WCWC main office will provide BIFs and branches with assistance in starting and maintaining a door-to-door membership canvass in their area. Canvasses must be managed in accordance with WCWC main office's canvass policy manual and conform to WCWC financial reporting standards. All monies gained from the canvass, minus an amount of money needed by WCWC main office to cover the cost of servicing memberships, is kept by the branch to be used to further its educational campaigns and research work.

12. The official membership and donation records are kept by WCWC main office. All members joining at the branch level are automatically a WCWC main office member. The main office must be informed within a week of new members and donors and be sent their addresses and WCWC main office's portion of membership fees as well as the official receipt numbers and amounts of donations. From time to time, and upon branches' or BIFs' request, WCWC main office will send the branch or BIF an up-to-date list of members and donors in their area in the form of mailing labels.

13. Only fully registered branches will be given the privilege of writing their own official tax receipts which must be properly filled out in accordance with established procedures. If at any time a branch is found to have improperly used the official tax receipts, or if the branch fails to keep adequate financial records or regularly submit financial statements to WCWC main office, upon a vote of the directors at a regular WCWC directors' meeting, a branch's official tax receipt writing privileges will be withdrawn.

14. If a branch or a BIF acts in serious breach of the constitution, bylaws or approved policies of WCWC main office, WCWC's board of directors may, at a regular or special directors' meeting called with a minimum of one day's notice, suspend its status as a branch or a BIF. All assets of the BIF will revert to WCWC main office. Decertification proceedings will be initiated by the board of directors for the suspended branch or BIF at an annual general meeting or special members' meeting which must take place within 90 days of the suspension and at which the branch or BIF has the right to appeal. The operations of a suspended branch or BIF will be placed under a caretaker staff appointed by WCWC's board of directors pending the outcome of decertification proceedings.

15. All branches must subscribe and adhere to all WCWC main office's approved policies, including eschewing any forms of illegal activity including non-violent civil disobedience and recognizing aboriginal rights and title and advocating a just and fair negotiated settlement of native land and sea claims which involves native peoples and all levels of government.

16. Fund raising by branches and BIFs must be connected to educational activities. Neither WCWC main office nor its branches or BIFs raise money by bingo or casinos. Branches and BIFs are not forbidden to, but rather encouraged not to, seek government grants to finance projects and activities.

17. All news releases, educational publications, publications of sale and published policy statements of BIFs and branches must be submitted to the WCWC main office's publications and research committee or strategy and finance committee for quick review prior to release.

18. WCWC main office reserves the right to mail out fundraising letters and newspapers to all members whenever WCWC directors see fit. All donations to WCWC main office from such solicitations are kept by WCWC main office and used as WCWC directors see fit. This may or may not involve sharing these donations with a branch or BIF. All donations to WCWC main office, unless specifically earmarked directly for a particular branch or BIF, regardless of whether or not they came from an individual living within a branch or BIF territory, remain with WCWC main office to be spent by WCWC main office.

19. Branches may mail out to anyone within their branch territory and may ask WCWC board permission to mail out to the general membership or to groups or areas outside their territory. Donations made to a branch, unless specifically earmarked for general WCWC main office activities or for a specific campaign which is being administered solely by WCWC main office and not the branch, stays with the branch to be spent in accordance with WCWC objectives as the directors of the branch see fit.

20. Branches and BIFs may adopt any form of democratic decision-making process and number of elected officials they want, but all must have a designated representative to WCWC main office's board, a treasurer and secretary. The current addresses and phone numbers of these three officials must be filed with WCWC main office's membership secretary.

New Yorker article jars forest industry

A lengthy article on temperate west coast rainforests in the May 14 issue of The New Yorker has created a big stir among both critics and supporters of the forest industry. The article was reprinted in June as a six part series in the Vancouver Sun.

Author Catherine Caufield writes in The Ancient Forest that the B.C. Forest Service "makes no pretense of managing its public

forests equally for timber and other uses. The single goal of its timber management is to create a prosperous timber economy."

The companies were given free access to public forests, she explains, in return for providing work. But by allowing overcutting, Victoria has contributed to the destabilization of the industry. Logging jobs in British Columbia have dropped 25 percent - while

record profits are being recorded and once-prosperous mill towns such as Nanaimo and Chemainus struggle for survival with local log supplies depleted.

A WCWC member from Winlaw recently sent us a \$250 donation to photocopy the Caufield article and send it to interested members who might request it from our Vancouver office. If you'd like a copy please let us know.

Cougar hunting with snowmobiles scrutinized by environmentalists

In June the wilderness committee put out a news release condemning the use of snowmobiles and dogs to chase, tree and shoot cougars during the winter in B.C. "How much skill does it take for a macho hunter to take pictures of and then blow the brains out of a cougar in a tree," asked the committee.

Leaked government documents showed guides were charging an average \$3,500 to kill the large cats and that 326, or 12 percent, out of an estimated total of 2,900 cougars were being killed each year in B.C. The committee demanded that snowmobile use be outlawed.

The government reacted by first denying and then admitting that snowmobiles were being used in cougar hunting and later saying it would attempt to police their

use in future.

At the same time a California referendum to permanently ban the trophy hunting of cougars passed under Proposition 117. This also allocated \$30 million per year for 30 years to protect critical cougar habitat in that state.

On Aug. 3 a federal magistrate in Eugene, Oregon issued an injunction halting cougar hunting in two national forests because the government had failed to prepare environmental assessments on the impacts of commercial cougar hunting.

With this and other anti-hunting attempts, U.S. hunters will be travelling to B.C. for their trophies. Perhaps a similar referendum with the following slogan should be initiated: "For B.C.'s cougars it's either the ballot or the bullet!"



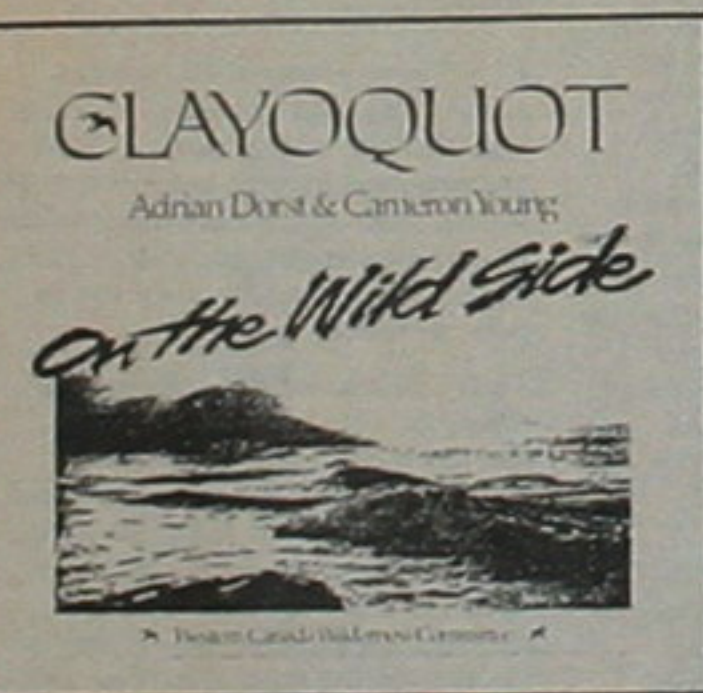
A couple of U.S. trophy hunters proudly display a record cougar bagged in the B.C. interior.

and Vernon have empowered these areas with knowledge and hope. Canvassers have assisted these WCWC branches in fulfilling their mandates. Over 200 canvassers have become professional spokespersons for the wilderness committee and for sound environmental policy and practice. Some of these wonderful people are all over the world spreading the good word about WCWC, but many more are still here, canvassing, perhaps about to knock on your door and provide you with hope, inspiration, updated and important information and the option to make the most important investment available.

Hats off for canvassers, for they are truly assisting humanity in our quest for a healthy and sustainable environment.

CLAYOQUOT: On the Wild Side
Following on the enormous popularity of *Carmanah: Artistic Visions of an Ancient Rainforest*, Clayoquot: *On the Wild Side* is a breathtaking photographic essay. Featuring the astounding works of wilderness photographer Adrian Dorst and complemented by the lyrical writing of Cameron Young, it focuses on the dramatic and mysterious westernmost region of Vancouver Island, specifically on Clayoquot Sound, north of Pacific Rim National Park. Threatened by over-logging, this fascinating landscape is fast becoming an international tourist destination.

Western Canada Wilderness Committee / Summer Wild Productions. Authored by Cameron Young, with photos by Adrian Dorst. 144 pages including 150 colorplates. Available Oct. 15. Bookstores \$60. Prepublication price \$45 with cheque mailed to WCWC, 20 Water St., Vancouver, V6B 1A4 and dated Oct. 15.



- [] Yes! I wish to join (or renew my membership with) the Western Canada Wilderness Committee. Enclosed is my \$25 annual membership fee.
- [] Yes. I want to adopt an ancient tree in the threatened upper Carmanah Valley. Here is my "adoption fee" donation of \$25 [] \$50 [] \$100 [] \$500 [] or my regular donation of \$_____ (Revenue Canada tax registration # 0587113-21-28)

Wilderness Committee Products now available:

- [] 1991 Western Canada Endangered Wilderness Calendar \$11/cal (\$9.95 + \$1.05 shipping and handling).
- [] *Tree Planning* by Joan E. Vance. Published by the BCPIAC. This book is a must for all environmentalists concerned about forestry in B.C. \$13/copy (\$12 + \$1 shipping and handling).
- [] *Clayoquot Sound: The Wild Side* by Cameron Young & Adrian Dorst \$60/copy. Or you may take advantage of our pre-publication special \$48/copy (\$45 + \$3 shipping and handling). NB. This offer expires Oct. 15/90.
- [] *Penan: Voice for the Borneo Rainforest* compiled by Dr. Wade Davis & Thom Henley. Take advantage of the pre-publication special \$36/copy (\$34.95 + \$1.05 shipping and handling). This offer expires Sept. 28/90.
- [] *Carmanah Valley computer game/educational journey* by Brent Cameron and the Wondertree Learning Center. This package consists of three Mac plus computer disks. The first part is a journey through the Carmanah Valley where you can even help the campers set up their tent! The second part consists of a plant and animal educational game, along with stunning visual aids. This game is only \$26/package (\$24.95 + \$1.05 shipping and handling).

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____

POSTAL CODE: _____

Please clip and return to: Western Canada Wilderness Committee, 20 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1A4

Letter from the comptroller

stronger data-base and a system that facilitates auditability, will be fully implemented by October.

While our resources have tripled, the demands placed upon us have multiplied tenfold. Unfortunately our wild places are disappearing more quickly than our income and resources are growing. As a result, our debt has increased this past year. In addition to these challenges, the committee has also had to make the transition from an embryonic five person clan to a 25 person operation with three branches. Realizing the need for a more structured management approach, in July the directors laid out a seven month debt reduction plan that includes detailed

budgets, projections and the prioritization of projects with specific deadlines and staffing requirements attached. It is a giant step forward and should see us attain a vastly reduced debt load by December. To help the committee make it through this critical period, WCWC staff have taken voluntary pay cuts of up to 50 percent. I am confident that with the sacrifices made by the staff, the implementation of the management plan and with your continued support, the committee will get back on a solid financial footing within the next few months.

In closing, every day as I review the donations that we receive, it is abundantly clear that the committee is

an organization of ordinary, concerned people. Ninety-eight percent of our donations are under \$100. What got half of Carmanah saved was not one huge letter that we mailed on your behalf, but the tens of thousands of postcards, adopt-a-tree notes and letters that you and others sent. What will enable us to continue to be successful and to be your voice for saving these threatened areas is your donation, no matter how small. Never think that your \$5, \$10, or \$25 won't help. I see every day that it does.

Sincerely,

Garry Ullstrom
Garry Ullstrom, B.Comm.
Comptroller

GENERALIZED SUMMARY OF WCWC INCOME AND EXPENSES

CATEGORY	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Donations	202	3,004	11,135	2,224	19,696	69,435
Memberships	70	575	700	390	730	1,915
Calendar Sales	22,985	22,309	25,350	32,038	32,420	56,411
Other Sales	0	396	31,290	780	5,844	12,780
Other Income	40	20	205	119	3,427	12,820
TOTAL INCOME	\$23,297	\$26,304	\$68,680	\$35,551	\$62,117	\$153,361
Branch Startup	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donations to Charities	0	0	0	0	0	0
General & Admin.	1,210	1,701	7,241	1,531	5,681	10,984
Educational Projects	18,591	24,628	87,431	29,837	44,497	118,380
Events & Publishing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Membership Canvass	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Expenses	846	1,235	528	1,640	5,872	4,375
Purchases for Resale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Campaign Wages	754	2,533	9,307	2,965	5,405	22,823
& Research						
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$21,401	\$30,097	\$104,507	\$35,973	\$61,455	\$156,562

NOTE: n/a means not available

CATEGORY	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	Estimated 1989-90
Donations	100,437	210,898	261,782	580,200
Memberships	8,907	20,939	77,173	368,100
Calendar Sales	n/a	97,150	107,504	72,300
Other Sales	75,911	37,139	174,202	1,007,700
Other Income	n/a	9,895	6,347	25,600
TOTAL INCOME	\$185,255	\$376,021	\$627,008	\$2,053,900
Branch Startup	0	0	0	45,600
Donations to Charities	0	0	5,378	11,800
General & Admin.	12,984	29,820	60,628	298,200
Educational Proj	91,017	243,618	401,383	1,282,900
Events & Publishing	0	2,910	15,808	5,200
Legal	0	0	0	170,500
Membership Canvass	0	0	0	45,700
Other Expenses	11,722	17,821	12,907	227,200
Purchases for Resale	0	0	0	171,000
Campaign Wages	48,153	53,753	94,926	
& Research				
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$163,876	\$347,922	\$591,030	\$2,258,100

Voting and notification requirements for bylaw changes:

Bylaw changes require a 75 percent majority vote at a special general meeting of the members or at the annual general meeting (AGM). Bylaws passed at such a meeting do not take effect until they are validated and accepted by the registrar of companies in Victoria. The B.C. Societies Act requires that a two week written notice be given to all members regarding proposed bylaw changes. At the special general meeting only clerical, and not substantive amendments to the proposed bylaw changes, of which all members received written notice, may be entertained before the bylaw amendments are voted upon.

At the present time the bylaws allow no proxy voting or mail-in ballots. However, it is a tradition at Western Canada Wilderness Committee meetings that anyone not able to attend may write an open letter explaining their position regarding a bylaw or resolution to be voted on. The directors will, as a matter of courtesy, read out all letters of this nature received before calling for a vote on the bylaw or resolution.

Proposed bylaw changes:

Directors and officers

Background - directorships - Currently there are 17 WCWC directors, this number was set and people elected to these positions at the last AGM. Currently we are required by our bylaws to have a minimum of nine directors. Besides the nine minimum elected at the AGM, each branch is entitled to elect one director to the board. To make our society more democratic and to have both a workable number of directors and continuity on the board of directors from year to year, the current directors propose the following changes to our bylaws in order to:

- establish a regular time for an AGM,
- set a specific number of directors to be elected at the AGM,
- provide a more formal nomination procedure for directorships and,
- create two-year directorship terms.

Note: A mail-in balloting procedure was

considered and rejected because it would be too costly and cumbersome to administer.

Delete 25. (2) "The number of directors shall be nine plus one director elected by each branch executive at its AGM, or a greater number determined from time to time at an annual general meeting."

Replace with "The number of directors shall be 12 plus one director elected by each branch executive."

Delete 26. (1) "The directors shall retire from office at each annual general meeting when their successors shall be elected."

Replace with 26. (1) Directors shall serve for two year terms. Each year, half of the directors shall retire from office and their successors shall be elected. Retiring directors may stand for re-election.

add 26. (1) a. In the year of transition to 2 year directorship terms from annual terms, the six director candidates receiving the greatest number of votes will be elected to 2 year terms, and the next 6 director candidates will be elected to one-year terms. In the event that 1 or more of the top 6 candidates prefers to serve for 1 year instead of 2, the candidate finishing 7th will serve for 2 years, if he or she is willing to do so, and if additional "replacements" are necessary, the will be taken from the candidates finishing 8th, 9th etc.

add 26. (1) b. Every member has the right to nominate another member for election by delivering to the directors' nomination committee, 15 days before the date of the AGM, the name of the person nominated, a petition containing the names, addresses, and signatures of at least 10 members in good standing endorsing that person's nomination and a letter from the member nominated

indicating his/her consent to the nomination.

add 26. (1) c. Each member may nominate or endorse one member for election as a director in any one year.

add 26. (1) d. Directors running for re-election do not need endorsements but must inform the nomination committee in writing 15 days before the AGM of their intention to stand for re-election.

add 26. (1) e. In the year of transition from a one-year to rotating two-year directorship terms, all nominees including current directors must submit nomination papers with endorsement in accordance with Sec. 26 (1) b and c.

add 26. (1) f. The board of directors reserves the right to vote to remove any director from the board of directors who has missed any three consecutive directors meetings.

add 32 (3) The directors shall, at their first meeting following an AGM, appoint a nominating committee of at least three directors whose function it is to accept nominations for directors to be voted on at the next AGM. All members, upon inquiry, have the right to know the names and addresses of members who have been nominated, and the names and addresses of current directors who have indicated their intention to run for re-election.

Under part 3 - meeting of members

add 10. (1) The annual general meeting shall be held on the fourth Saturday in September.

add 10. (2) The directors shall inform all members of the date and place of the AGM and the procedure for nominating directors by newsletter sent by mail not less than 45 days prior to the AGM currently established as the fourth Saturday in September in Sec. 10. (1).

Resolution for new membership rates as proposed at July 19

90 directors' meeting:
Whereas our membership dues are falling behind those of other organizations, Therefore be it resolved that membership rates be adjusted as follows:

	Old rate	New rate
Youth	\$10	\$15
Individual	\$25	\$25
Family	n/a	\$50
Life	n/a	\$1,000
Supporting	n/a	\$10/month or \$120/year