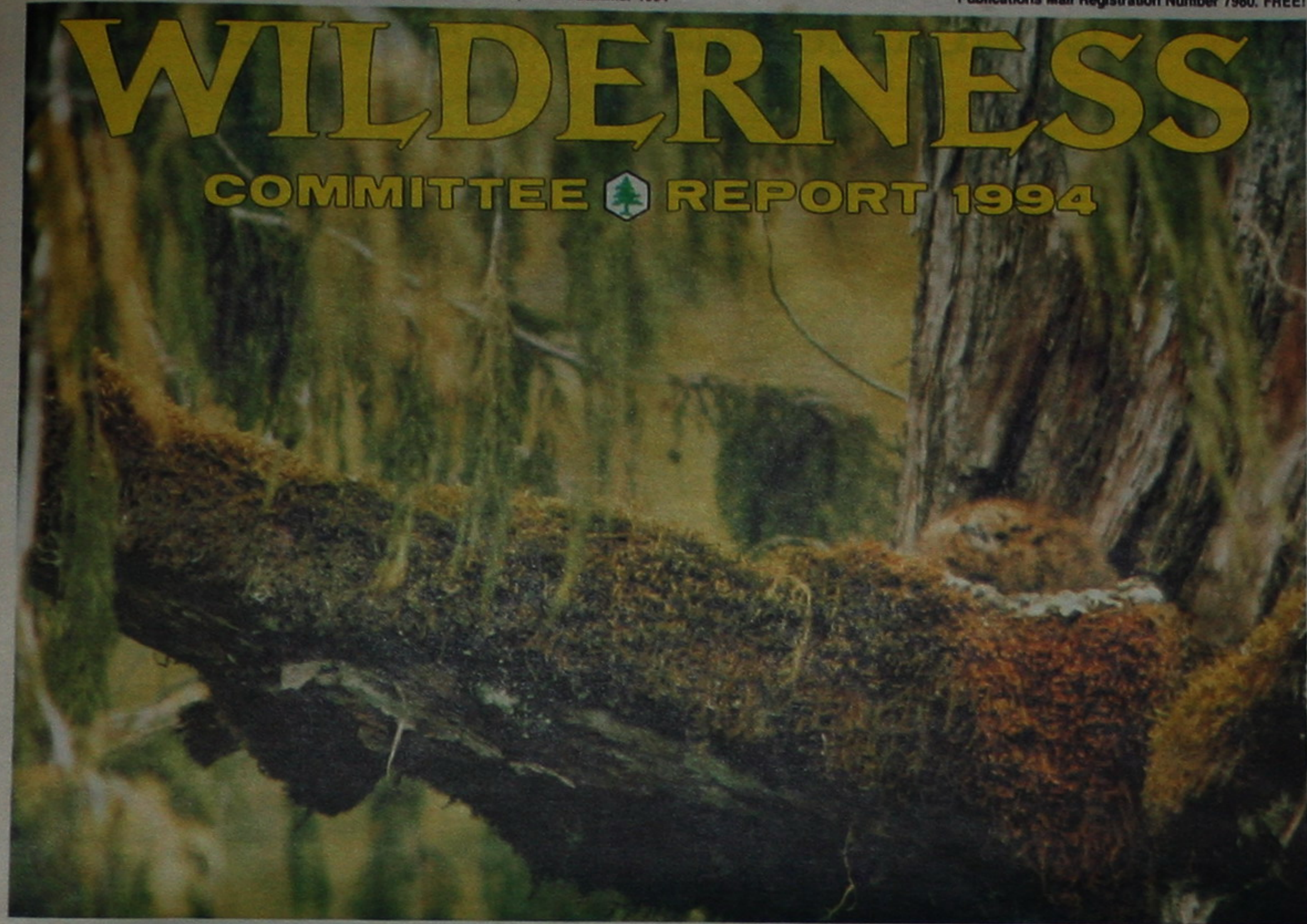
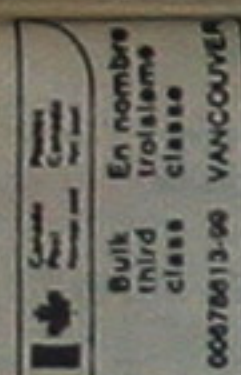


WILDERNESS

COMMITTEE REPORT 1994



Marbled murrelet nest with chick in the Caren Range. Photo taken July 1994. K. Thirkell photo.



Western Canada Wilderness Committee
20 Water Street, Vancouver, BC V6B 1A4



IMPORTANT WCWC
ANNOUCEMENT

1994 A G M

Sat., Sept. 24 - 1 to 5 pm

at WCWC's NEW Volunteer Office
55 Water St. - 4th Floor

See Page 13

WCWC defends the biological bottom line

by Joe Foy

When Paul George, Adriane Carr and I walked into B.C. Environment Minister Moe Sihota's Legislature office on June 30, we had an agenda. First we would commend him for Cabinet's decisions to create parks in the Upper Carmanah, Lower Tsitika, Lower Walbran, Lower Tashish and Nasparti Valleys, Chilko Lake, Tatshenshini and elsewhere. Then we would...

But before we had a chance to say "thank-you," the lecture began. "We are the best government that B.C. has ever seen for the environment!" thundered Sihota... "Now I hear you want to preserve even more Vancouver Island valleys... You'll be sorry if you help a Liberal government get elected!"

We were dumbfounded! Each of us in our own words responded to Minister Sihota admonishments explaining why the Wilderness Committee must continue to fight valley by valley to save Vancouver Island's last six large unprotected wild watersheds. "Half an ark will not protect species diversity... We can't compromise the ecological bottom line... We must campaign strongly until you ban clearcutting and preserve sufficient wilderness to protect fisheries, tourism and biodiversity—forever."

Less than a week later the three of us met with Liberal Opposition Leader Gordon Campbell in his Vancouver office boardroom. He entered with a smile and a handshake. The meeting began on a relaxed and friendly note but soon became tense. He said he didn't think big-city environment groups should be telling the small local communities what to do with their forests.

Campbell's vision for B.C.'s future—its forests and parks—was vague. He said he supported "12 percent" preservation. He told us while he was mayor, he voted for continued logging in Vancouver's watersheds because "experts" said it would cause no harm.

So, which political party should WCWC support? None of them! It's against the law for a charitable society to choose sides. Our job is to hold fast to our vision and build even more massive public support for an end to clearcut logging and for adequate wilderness protection so that, no matter who is in power, they must listen and act. With your continued support we will hand over to future generations a beautiful and healthy Earth—richly filled with diversity of life.



Joe Foy in Cedar Spirit Grove, Boise Valley. Ivan Hunter photo.

WCWC Celebrates Wilderness Win

On January 13, 1994, the provincial government established a 233,000 hectare park surrounding Chilko Lake. Named Ts'yl-os (pronounced Sigh-loss) after a local sacred mountain, the Park, nearly half the size of Prince Edward Island, will be co-managed by the Nemiah First Nation.

For years WCWC had been working with the Nemiah to help protect this spectacular region of the Chilcotin Plateau. We provided \$17,000 for lawyers to investigate the aboriginal rights to traditional trapping areas. This information was used to keep logging out of the area. (Rather than going to court the, company signed a letter of agreement saying it would not log in the contentious area.) We also assisted in publishing the Nemiah's *Aboriginal Wilderness Reserve Declaration*. And we commissioned the writing for and co-published *the Nemiah - the unconquered country* by Terry Glavin.

It was an unusual set of campaign tactics, lacking WCWC's familiar posters and papers. But who can argue with success? Congratulations to all who have given general donations. This is where some of your money went.

Tat's a great success

Winning protection for the nearly one million hectare Tatshenshini, the wildlife-rich river in the far northwest corner of B.C. was hailed by conservationists across North America last year.

In celebration, WCWC republished Tatshenini Wild's poster titled *Tatshenshini - Protect North America's Wildest River* changing only the word "Protect" to "Protected" and giving credit and thanks to the B.C. Government for the decision.



Chilko Lake. Al Harvey photo.



Carmanah Research Station. WCWC photo.

Estimate of insect biodiversity in Canada doubles as Carmanah research results roll in

Four years ago, WCWC, with the help of an incredibly talented and devoted volunteer team, built the world's first temperate rainforest upper canopy research station in five old growth Sitka spruce trees in the Upper Carmanah Valley. It has four platforms strapped into a main tree at intervals between 31 and 67 meters high. These are connected to the adjacent trees by Burma rope bridges. When it was first constructed, the Forest Minister of the day said it was nothing more than a "fancy tree fort"...an obvious publicity stunt.

It wasn't. The facilities built and maintained by thousands of WCWC supporters who donated more than \$250,000 over the years, have revolutionized thoughts about biodiversity in Canada. Through the studies done primarily by University of Victoria researchers, WCWC's Carmanah research station has become "...a world class research facility."

Last summer WCWC reported on some of the scientific findings from the Carmanah station in Educational Report Vol. 12 No. 6 titled, *SAVE Upper Carmanah Valley - Home of the world's first temperate rainforest canopy research station*. At that time, 60 new species had been identified and it was estimated that eventually at least 200 would be classified.

This estimate was way too conservative. Now Dr. Neville Winchester, the entomologist who conducted the research there, estimates that between 300 to 500 new species will be discovered. He is basing this new estimate on a stream of reports from taxonomists around the world who are classifying the "bugs" collected.

Winchester expects that eventually between 15,000 and 17,000 different species will be identified from

the collections he made from our research station. (Note: he collected samples on the ground, in nearby clearcuts and in second growth forests as well as in the canopy.)

The Biological Survey of Canada currently estimates that there are 33,000 species of insects (arthropods) in Canada. Winchester's work is expected to double this to figure to 66,000.



Drawing by Sue Symons

According to Winchester much of the information gathered "...clearly supports the hypothesis that we are dealing with a largely undescribed, complex system that in several aspects rivals many of the tropical forest studies that are now so familiar."

In the upper canopy Winchester has found a unique set of organisms that are old growth-

dependent. In an article in the Fall/Winter Vol. 11 No. 2, issue of *Bioline*, he makes a strong plea for increased protection of old growth forests and for utilizing the new ecological information in commercial forest management.

Now that the Upper Carmanah Valley has become a park, WCWC is looking for a permanent sponsor and owner for its research station. An offer to sell it to the provincial government for its tax assessed value was initially rebuffed. We're looking for good ideas!

WCWC Fights For Federal Endangered Species Legislation

In December of 1992, Canada ratified the International Biodiversity Convention and, shortly thereafter, began work on a strategy to implement the Convention country-wide. For the last year and a half, WCWC's Adriane Carr has contributed to the development of this strategy as part of the official government advisory group. Her main criticism of the draft, now out for public review, is that it lacks the specific hard-line recommendations needed to truly protect biodiversity over the long term. She is continuing to fight for:

- A specific government commitment to develop and enact powerful Federal Endangered Species and Habitats protection legislation.
- Expansion of Canada's park system to include at least one large protected area for each ecological unit, including marine areas.
- Interim protection measures for park candidates so that they are not destroyed while being studied.

Pinecone Lake, Boise Valley, Burke Mountain Vancouver's Backyard Wilderness

In order to protect from clearcut logging the 50,000 hectare Pinecone/Boise/Burke wilderness area adjoining Greater Vancouver's northern boundary, WCWC activists hacked new trails through blueberry tangles and red tape thickets and faced everything from marauding black bears to roving packs of government bureaucrats.

WCWC's 93/94 Pinecone/Boise/Burke activities included...

- Upgrading two kilometres of the Boise Valley Trail to the Cedar Spirit Grove with permission of the Katzie Indian Band. The entire area is part of their traditional territory.
- Producing 3,000 copies of the *Save Boise Valley - Vancouver's Last Big Tree Rainforest* full colour poster. Every local and provincial politician received a complementary copy!
- Producing 3,000 copies of the *Boise Valley Road Access and Recreation Guide*. (Yes! Our map is finally out!)
- Producing and distributing 100,000 copies of an eight page colour information report entitled *Save Vancouver's Wilderness Backyard*. Thanks to our volunteers and supporters and partner environment and outdoors groups, all 100,000 copies were distributed in a record 4 weeks to coincide with government public meetings in February.
- Producing 1,000 *Boise Valley - Park It!* bumperstickers.
- Participating in the BC government sponsored Pinecone/Boise/Burke Study Team.
- Attending the Pinecone/Boise/Burke public meetings called by the BC government to gauge popular opinion. You, our members came out in



John Gillespie of the Burke Mtn. Naturalists in Boise Valley. J. Foy photo.

droves! You filled in survey questionnaires and flooded government offices with a strong pro-park response.

Thanks to WCWC's Lower Mainland volunteers, members and supporters the BC government has got the message loud and clear that popular opinion is weighted heavily in favour of full protection for Pinecone/Boise/Burke. Results gathered from the government survey handed out at the February public meetings showed over 80% in favour of protection of the entire study area or an area even larger! The final report of the Pinecone/Boise/Burke Study Team will be in the hands of the BC Cabinet by September 1, 1994. The BC Cabinet is expected to decide shortly thereafter. Will Cabinet opt for full protection? If democracy rules the province, then the answer must be yes. But we all know that the timber

industry speaks with a powerful voice! If you live in the Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, Port Moody, Pitt Meadows, or Maple Ridge areas please phone your local MLA's office right away! Tell them how you feel about your Backyard Wilderness and ask them to forward your concerns to the BC Cabinet.

- Coquitlam-Maillardville - John Cashore MLA 937-3516
- Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows - Bill Hartley MLA 467-6793
- Port Coquitlam - Michael Farnworth MLA 941-4001
- Port Moody-Burnaby Mountain - Dr. Barbara Copping MLA - 939-4855

If you want copies of WCWC's *Backyard Wilderness Information Report*, *Boise Recreation Guide*, *Boise Poster* or *Park It! Bumpersticker*, phone us toll free at **1-800-661-9453**.



TRAIL BUILDING An Endangered Tactic!



Most of the land in B.C. is publicly owned and under "Crown" and "aboriginal" title and jurisdiction. There are many remote places where timeless natural processes still prevail. Most of these places will be opened up with roads and logged or mined if First Nations people and environment groups such as WCWC do not succeed in rallying the public to defend them.

Trailbuilding has become one of WCWC's most successful campaign tactics to protect endangered wilderness. When an irreplaceable wilderness area is targeted for clearcutting, a team of intrepid Wilderness Committee volunteers and staff begin oiling up their loppers, checking out the topo maps and strapping on their hiking boots. We bring in our own chainsaws (only to cut windfalls and make stairs and bridges) and snippers (only to cut thick underbrush) and build a foot path so that people can get in to see the precious area whose future is at stake.

Our trails enable professional photographers, video crews, scientists, media, politicians, and many of you, our members and supporters, to experience wild places...places like Meares Island, Stein Valley, Carmanah, Boise and the Clayoquot River! We've cleared and built the trails carefully, with lots of volunteer labour, using boardwalks where required, to protect soils, tree roots and forest floor plants from people who come to experience the majesty of wilderness.

WCWC's volunteer trail building crews are our front line troops in the defense of wilderness. People who experience a threatened ancient forest while building or hiking along a boardwalk trail—in a cathedral of ancient trees spiring to the heavens—spearhead the public pressure for



Boardwalk in Clayoquot Valley Witness Trail. Ivan Hunter photo.

protection that almost always grows to unstoppable proportions.

The forest industry clearly understands the power of public opinion we build with our trails. In 1988 MacMillan Bloedel (MB) took us to court to try to stop us from building a trail into Carmanah Valley. They lost!

We thought we'd won forever our legal right to trailbuild, but in June of 1994, the B.C. government passed a new *Forest Practices Code* which specifies that trailbuilders (and even those who do trail maintenance and repair to centuries-

old trails) whose work has not had prior approval by a District Forest Manager are subject to a maximum \$100,000 fine and up to one year in jail! Whose support is the NDP government seriously wooing?

Anyone who thinks that this new law, supposed to come into effect in the fall of 1994, will make little difference to environmentalists' tactics, or that District Forest Managers will readily give approval to trail building into forests which are about to be logged, is living in a dream world. Most District Forest Managers act as if their job is to advance the interests of the timber industry. Most have only grudgingly provided information to WCWC that is supposed to be readily available to the public. The Forest Practices Code provides no recourse for appeal if a trail project is thwarted. A "no" from the District Forest Manager is final.

Trail building to save wilderness will have been dealt a severe blow if this draconian NDP law is allowed to stand.

NDP Forest Minister Andrew Petter needs to hear from you now. Tell him what you think of the provision in the new Forest Practices Act that prohibits trail building and maintenance without the permission of the Forest Service District Manager. Mr. Petter's Victoria office tel. is (604) 387-6240, fax (604) 387-1040. His Saanich South constituency office tel. is (604) 479-6148 fax (604) 356-6226. You can write him at ... Honourable Andrew Petter, BC Forest Minister, Legislative Buildings, Victoria, BC V8V 1X4.

This is the most serious government attack ever against the public's right to peacefully protect nature.

Victoria Chapter

Alison Spriggs, Canvass Director and Office Manager for the Victoria Chapter, wants to thank **YOU**, the members, supporters, campaign staff and canvassers who have made our campaigns to save the Upper Carmanah, Robson Bight and Victoria's drinking watersheds culminate in success this year. "Thanks for believing that your letters, adopted trees and donations make a difference. They did!"

WCWC-Victoria recently moved its store and office...vertically, from the 2nd to the 3rd floor into a better designed suite at 19 Bastion Square. Highlights of the chapter's activities are:

- Volunteers and staff helped hundreds of people with maps and information to make their trips to Carmanah Valley enjoyable and educational.

- WCWC-Victoria staff and volunteers led many school and university groups into the Upper Carmanah Valley, explaining the ecology of the ancient forest and the scope of the research projects being conducted by scientists from around the world at the Committee's research station.

- The Chapter won a very significant legal case! On March 28, 1994, B.C. Supreme Court Justice Hogarth ruled that the Greater Victoria Water District does "...not have the authority to carry on commercial logging of its lands." The Sierra Legal Defense Fund argued the case for WCWC, the Sierra Club of Western Canada et al. This decision came as a result of four years of hard work by WCWC campaigners who literally put in thousands of hours of effort to protect the watershed. Special thanks go to WCWC Campaigner Misty MacDuffee, volunteer Campaigner Ray Zimmerman and Sierra Club volunteer campaigner Medhi Najari.

- The second phase of the Victoria Watershed campaign has already begun as WCWC's same winning team works to get the 32 sq. kilometres of "off-catchment" lands (*Victoria's Backyard Wilderness*) established as a park.

Cariboo Mountains Wilderness Champions Awarded Prestigious Eugene Rogers Award

On the evening of June 28, 1994, two hundred concerned environmentalists came to the Vancouver Planetarium to learn more about the Cariboo Mountains wilderness. The moving slideshow and speeches by Doug Radies and Ocean Helmann—full time champions for the preservation of this region—inspired people to increase their help, now, to save this critically threatened area.

The Cariboo Mountains region is the largest tract of roadless wilderness remaining in the southern half of the province. It includes the unprotected oldgrowth-forested land in between Wells Gray and Bowron Lake Provincial Parks. It has only very marginal commercial forests, but extremely valuable wildlife habitat. The low elevation pass between the Niagara and Penfold Valleys is especially important as a wildlife corridor for grizzlies and woodland caribou. The wetlands are crucial for sockeye salmon survival.

At the time of our June event it was suspected that the B.C. government's CORE Commissioner, Stephen Owen, might not recommend protection for the Niagara and Penfold watersheds, opting, instead, for a high elevation connector which would preserve areas with absolutely no commercial timber. That, of course, is not what wildlife needs most. The science of conservation biology has determined that we must have large protected wilderness areas if we are to conserve biodiversity over geological time.

About two weeks after our event the Chilcotin-Cariboo CORE report was released and these two key watersheds were scheduled for logging. Another Carmanah/Clayoquot wilderness preservation fight now will move into high gear.

If the elected provincial leaders were present at the event that night, there is no question but that the Cariboo Mountains Wilderness Area would be preserved in its entirety. Words cannot describe the powerful impact of the slide show presented by Ralf Currie, a local photographer who has spent years exploring and documenting the Cariboo Mountains' wildlife and beauty.

Continued on page 12.

- The *Vancouver Island Conservation Vision* campaign continues to gain public support as WCWC canvassers and volunteers explain to more and more people how we can have both jobs and enough wilderness protected to conserve biodiversity.

Surrey-White Rock Chapter

The Surrey and White Rock Chapter of WCWC was formed about five years now. It has an informally organized steering committee with a main focus: the recognition and protection of the Boundary Bay ecosystem—a natural treasure in the Chapter's backyard. Along with groups such as the Boundary Bay Conservation Committee, the Chapter is pushing for the establishment of a U.N. Biosphere Reserve for Boundary Bay.

A large part of Surrey-White Rock's efforts are directed towards public education. Monthly information meetings have included intertidal workshops, slide shows about the birds of Boundary Bay and lectures on wide-ranging topics.

The big fundraiser and educational event of the year, the Boundary Bay Birdathon, is pulled off with the enthusiastic help of the White Rock and Surrey Naturalist Club. The event involves over 300 elementary school children and their parents and teachers. Students are introduced to bird identification in a workshop session. Then they join over thirty naturalists who help them identify different bird species in the field, at several different Bay locations. All in all, the children grow in their appreciation of local wildlife and begin to feel that, by caring for the environment, they are a part of the solution.

To increase local appreciation of the value of wildlife habitat, WCWC's Surrey-White Rock Chapter also offers a free public Nature Watch programme from 1:00 to 3:00 pm the last Sunday of each month on Blackie's Spit in Boundary Bay's Crescent Beach. If you are in the area, come out and enjoy the Bay with a fine group of WCWC activists.



From left to right: Doug Radies, Ocean Helmann, Ramona deGraff and Joe Foy. J.P. LeFrank photo.

The Wilderness Committee and the Vancouver United Nations Association co-sponsored the evening. Doug and his wife Ocean, who have devoted the last three years of their lives and all their personal savings to save this area were honoured as the third winners of the prestigious Eugene Rogers award, given out annually to the environmental activist of the year. Previous winners include Terry Jacks, for his work in fighting against pulp mill pollution, especially in Howe Sound and Joe Martin for his work to protect Clayoquot Sound.

At the show Doug and Ocean premiered the Cariboo Mountains Wilderness Coalition's new poster, *Niagara - Save the Cariboo Mountains Wilderness*, which is being distributed by WCWC. WCWC participated in a blitz distribution of the poster to MLAs and the media prior to the CORE announcement. When the report came down the fact that the Niagara River was not recommended for park protection was widely reported...a good launch for our upcoming massive public education campaign.

CAMPAIGN SHORTS

- **Cascade International Park** - We have focused our recent efforts on protecting the upper Chilliwack Valley, a popular Lower Mainland wildland recreation area. In the spring of '94 we produced and distributed in Canada and the USA, 80,000 copies of the *Cascade International Park Information Report*. Our goal is to see the Chilliwack Valley granted protected area status in '95. Over the longer term we aim to see a million hectare international protected area straddling the international border from Chilliwack to the Okanagan.

- **Stein Valley** - We are collecting photos, and information for a "final push" for official BC government protection for the entire Stein Valley by the end of '94. Expect to see trail repair projects, an information report and art show feature in Toronto before the year is out. Conservationists and First Nations have been working to protect the Stein for over two decades!

- **Kitlope Valley** - Expect to see the Kitlope granted protected area status very very soon. This area is the largest undeveloped coastal watershed remaining in Earth's temperate zone. WCWC has produced several information reports on the area and has included it in our endangered wilderness calendars for the past four years.

- **Vancouver's Watersheds** - We produced 2,500 of the *Vancouver Giants - purify water... naturally* full colour posters. For a half a decade we have been working together with local environment groups to end the logging of Vancouver's drinking water supply areas. So far we have succeeded in slowing the rate of destruction, but not stopping it. The stunning poster of towering oldgrowth trees was hand delivered to all local politicians and media as a reminder that the ancient forest produces clear, cold and free drinking water in great amounts. Look for the fight to heat up in '95.

- **Forest Practices** - In the Spring of '94 we sent a video crew out to MacMillan Bloedel's Tree Farm License #44 near Bamfield on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island. We documented huge clearcuts (well over the 40 hectare size the government claims the companies are currently limited to on the coast), logging right down to salmon bearing streams, soil erosion, and the cutting of thousand year old trees. These images were aired on local TV and sent abroad. Look for more of the same in '95.

WCWC's 1994-95 B.C. Campaign Goals

- To demand that government develop a real sustainability plan for the province of B.C. that sets aside enough of our natural heritage to protect salmon, ancient rainforests and biodiversity.
- To legislate an end to clearcutting.
- To switch to sustainable, selection forest practices and greater value-added wood manufacturing that can provide more jobs for B.C. forest workers.
- To revise the tenure system and turn control of the forests over to local communities, including First Nations.
- To protect water catchment areas for community drinking water from logging and other developments.
- To reduce the rate of cut to a truly sustainable level, estimated at a 50 percent reduction.
- To carry out comprehensive inventories of all forest values so that all development conforms to the biological "bottom line".
- To work with First Nations to preserve all the remaining large undeveloped watersheds on Vancouver Island.
- To protect B.C.'s last remaining large intact wilderness areas, including the Cariboo Mountains, the northern Rocky Mountains, the last large pristine watersheds and the remaining big tracts of intact old-growth forests.

WCWC's Vancouver Island Conservation Vision

When, in 1992, the newly elected B.C. NDP government initiated its Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE) process to rationally and regionally decide land use and end valley-by-valley decision-making, we were sceptical but willing to participate. In fact, WCWC Victoria and Mid-Island played lead roles in bringing environment groups from throughout the Island into the process.

Then, on April 13, 1993, Premier Mike Harcourt's government decided to allow clear-cut logging in two-thirds of Clayoquot Sound, removing from CORE's mandate the ability to decide what should happen with the largest chunk of big-treed ancient forest on not just the Island but in all of North America! WCWC left the Vancouver Island CORE table, and withdrew from CORE processes elsewhere in the province. We concluded that we would be more effective pressuring the government from the outside than working on the inside, lending our credibility to a process bereft of ecological principles.

Consequently, we decided to create and publicize our own conservation vision, rooted in the principles of conservation biology and ecosystem-based forest management, for Vancouver Island. In October of 1993 we published 300,000 copies of *A Conservation Vision for Vancouver Island* newspaper, distributing it to every household on the Island.

Our *Conservation Vision* calls for the complete reform of forest practices and the forest tenure system, an end to clearcut logging and the institution of community-based, selection-method eco-forestry. It also calls for preservation of 40 percent of the Island's land base, as the minimum needed to truly keep biodiversity intact. Our Vision was endorsed by VINE—the Vancouver Island Network of Environmentalists, and recognized by some media as a radical, but legitimate, alternative against which other options were measured.

We believe our efforts helped move Commissioner Stephen Owen into recommending that: 13 percent rather than 12 percent of the land base be protected; that an additional eight percent of the land base be classified as Regionally Significant Lands (RSLs) where conservation needs are to be prioritized over logging; that all forest land, including private forest land, be placed in Community Forest Land Reserves; and that a broader forest industry/jobs strategy for the Island be developed at the same time as withdrawing land from forestry to create new parks.

We think we also prompted an overall shift in the conservation debate towards increased preservation. It was actually gratifying to stand in the midst of the 15,000-person "Share" rally in April and hear loggers chant, "12% and no more"—something which would have been unheard of two years ago.

As soon as Stephen Owen, head of CORE, presented his "13 percent solution" in February of 1994, WCWC produced a follow-up paper, *Vancouver Island Paradise - Lost or Saved*. We distributed 150,000 copies of this paper to key Vancouver Island communities, including inserting it into the Victoria Times-Colonist newspaper on March 21, the day of the big loggers' rally on the legislature lawns. The paper explains why Owen's vision and the B.C. government's Vancouver Island land use plan, announced June 22, are just the first step, not the end, of a conservation process.

Only 14 percent of Canadians surveyed nationwide feel that the B.C. Government's decision to allow clearcut logging on approximately two-thirds of the land area in Clayoquot Sound was a good one.

- Angus Reid poll, January, 1994



Current clearcutting of Cypre River Valley by MacMillan Bloedel in Clayoquot Sound. Garth Lenz photo.

CORE Fails to Fully Protect Island's Biodiversity

Although happy with the creation of 23 new parks (especially the Upper Carmanah, Walbran, Tashish-Kwois, Nasparti and Lower Tsitika Valleys), we know that the government's plan will not protect the Island's wildlife, ancient rainforests and natural biodiversity over the long run. Our key concerns are that:

- New park areas comprise only 100,000 ha - about one-third the size of Clayoquot Sound. All parks on the Island now total 13 percent of the land base. With only 13 percent protection, an estimated 50 percent of Vancouver Island's species will go extinct.

- Less than 6 percent of the Island's original ancient rainforest is protected in the plan (an increase of 2.7% over previous protection). This is

a far cry from the government's original commitment of 12 percent representative protection for each ecosystem. In contrast, 90 percent of the Island's alpine rock and ice is protected.

- Of about 170 large (over 5,000 ha) primary and secondary watersheds on Vancouver Island, only 10 are still undeveloped, and six of these are still unprotected. These six ancient rainforest valleys (Clayoquot, Ursus and Sydney Rivers in Clayoquot Sound and Klaskish, Power and East in the Greater Brooks Peninsula) are all slated for clearcut logging. That's why, on the day of the government's Vancouver Island CORE announcement, we launched our "Six-Pack" campaign to save the last large unprotected wilderness watersheds on the Island. Clayoquot Sound will continue to be our flagship campaign.

Forest Practices Code a Blueprint for No Change

The new B.C. Forest Practices Code was rammed through the B.C. legislature by the NDP in a marathon session which lasted until 5:00 am on Tuesday, July 5. The Code, despite opposition parties claiming it was too strong, fails miserably in its promised attempt to legislate "world class" forest practices.

- The Code is not a set of rules. It is primarily a set of criteria for administrative plans. For almost every "rule" (e.g., reduced cut-block sizes, green-up requirements, riparian zone protection, harvesting restrictions) there are provisions for exceptions. In virtually every section, the Code allows the timber-oriented District Forest Managers to override the rules and allow clearcutting and roadbuilding anywhere. This means that companies' practices, as long as they're part of an approved plan, cannot be challenged, even if they are ecologically damaging.

- The public has no right of appeal regarding any specific logging activity or any discretionary decision on the part of a District Manager. Conversely, forest companies have a direct right of appeal to a Forest Appeals Commission and the courts regarding any penalty or order imposed on them. The public is limited to a "complaint" about non-compliance with a plan to a Forest Practices Board which has no power to alter decisions and is limited to making recommendations in a report.

- The Code verifies clearcutting as the harvesting method of choice. Restrictions of clearcuts to 40 ha. on the coast and 60 ha. in the interior are greenwash (the average on the coast is currently 37 ha.), because a bunch of 40 hectare clearcuts eventually become one giant clearcut and there is no biological evidence to suggest that 40 ha. clearcuts are ecologically better than larger ones. Selection harvesting is restricted to very limited, high-risk areas, and even then only at the discretion of the District Manager.

- The Code's standards are weak. The no-harvest buffer zones for salmon and other fish stream will be a maximum of 30 metres and only 10 metres on most streams, roughly 10 percent of the riparian zone protection afforded in U.S. national forests.

- The Code does not reduce the annual allowable cut, currently estimated in government studies as 30 percent above sustainable levels. This is despite the fact that Premier Harcourt promised a 20 percent reduction in cut when he visited Europe in the spring of 1994.

- No protection of biodiversity is mandated. There is no binding protection of endangered species' habitats unless essential habitat is designated by government (but there is no Endangered Species and Habitats legislation in B.C. or Canada which requires this designation).

- Old-growth protection is completely optional.
- "Million-dollar fines" only apply to three sections of the Code—not acting in accordance with an operational plan, trespass logging and deliberately starting a fire.

- One of the toughest sections deals with trail-building such as done by WCWC as a campaign tactic to build public support for wilderness protection. Trail-builders whose trailbuilding is not authorized by a District Manager are subject to a \$100,000 fine and up to one year in jail, with no avenue for appeal! Unless we get the regulations changed, this will come into effect immediately upon the Forest Practices Code being proclaimed, expected in November of 1994. Meanwhile...

- It could be as much as three to five more years before the Code will apply to all logging. There is an initial 6 months holiday (after proclamation) during which even new logging plans "need not comply". For two years, only "substantial compliance" (undefined) is required.

Clayoquot Campaign

Huge Strides Forward and Miles To Go

For more than ten years the Wilderness Committee has been fighting to protect Clayoquot Sound, the largest extent of original lowland temperate rainforest left in North America. We've published and distributed over one-half million copies in total of five different newspapers, five posters and two books. We've attended countless meetings, held hundreds of public slide show events, built trails, maintained a "front line" information kiosk, taken a big stump on tour, mounted demonstrations and talked to media, the general public and our elected officials. Our work has helped stave off logging so far in most of Clayoquot Sound.

On April 13, 1993 the B.C. Government decided to allow clearcut logging in two-thirds of Clayoquot Sound—including the Clayoquot, Ursus and Sydney River valleys, three of Vancouver Island's last ten large, ancient-forested watersheds. The public cry of dismay reverberated world-wide.

Preserving the large tracts of intact ancient rainforest in Clayoquot Sound has been WCWC's number one goal since January, 1993—a flagship campaign in our larger effort to gain truly sustainable forest practices in B.C. while preserving sufficient wilderness to safeguard biodiversity.

From January 1, 1993 to July, 1994 individual WCWC members and supporters contributed \$263,317 towards our Clayoquot campaign. What have we accomplished with these donations?

- Flagged and cleared the 29 km *Clayoquot Valley Witness Trail*. Donations supported volunteers who collectively worked more than 10,000 hours last year on the trail. By July of 1994, 10 km of the trail had been boardwalked to protect sensitive ground conditions.
- Provided funds in the summer of 1993 to the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations who completed a *Meares Big Cedar Boardwalk* trail to the "Hanging Garden" cedar, the world's second largest redcedar tree.
- From July to September of 1993, and through the summer of 1994, maintained a *Clayoquot Public Information Kiosk* at Sutton Pass, one-half hour west of Port Alberni on the highway to Tofino.
- Mounted dozens of photo and film expeditions into Clayoquot Sound to document the beauty and the destruction.



Joe Foy on the Clayoquot Valley Witness Trail. J. Foy photo

- In the summer of 1993 published and distributed two posters (*Clayoquot - Save it Now!* and *Clayoquot - Wild Beaches, Wild Forests, Wild Forever!*), 100,000 copies of a four-page educational newspaper, *Save Clayoquot Valley*, 30,000 *three-part opinion poll mailers* (responses directed to Premier Harcourt) and 40,000 *Official Clayoquot Petitions*. This involved sending out 96,000 pieces of Clayoquot mail from March to September of 1993.
- Delivered over 130,000 signatures on the Clayoquot Petitions to Deputy Prime Minister, Sheila Copps. **You, our members, came through!**
- Hauled a 4,000 kg redcedar stump from Clayoquot Sound (where, under salvage permit, we excavated it from a clearcut next to our *Witness Trail*) to Ottawa in time for the federal election in October of 1993, extracting a promise from the soon-to-become Prime Minister, Jean Chretien, to help save Clayoquot Sound. In February of 1994 we sent "Stumpy" to Europe for a four-month "holiday", in the care of Greenpeace. There, Stumpy generated support for an end to clearcut logging in B.C. and for protection of Clayoquot's ancient forests. Stumpy's WCWC North American tour re-commenced in July of 1994.

- In 1994 we produced 150,000 copies of another educational newspaper, *Clayoquot - a heritage worth protecting*, two posters of the threatened Clayoquot River Valley, and 100,000 *three-part opinion poll mailers* (this time with the responses directed to Prime Minister Chretien).

- Played a leadership role in bringing together an alliance of environment groups to work on Clayoquot. We coordinated numerous meetings between the environment groups and First Nations.
- Issued over 50 press releases about Clayoquot, sending each one to over 300 media, allies and other contacts. Hosted dozens of media, politicians and dignitaries on our *Clayoquot Witness Trail*.

We are proud of WCWC's Clayoquot Campaign and our choice to work for wilderness protection within the law, without involvement in blockades or other non-violent civil disobedience. We believe our work is vitally important. We are the lead group focused on mass production and distribution of publications to educate the public and prompt politicians to increase preservation of ancient forests and institute truly sustainable logging practices. We are working closely with First Nations, other environment groups and federal politicians towards a "Clayoquot solution".

WCWC Stand With Loggers at Victoria Rally



On March 21, 1994, anti-preservationists held a massive rally on the lawns of the B.C. Legislature in Victoria to protest CORE Commissioner Stephen

Owen's recommendations to preserve 13 percent of Vancouver Island and earmark another 8 percent as "regionally significant areas" where logging would

play second fiddle to environmental protection.

The Wilderness Committee attended, conspicuous as a tight group of ten with huge colour cartoon placards in the center of the crowd of 15,000 forest industry supporters. We were protesting CORE like those around us, but for the opposite reason - we felt it did not recommend the preservation of nearly enough ancient forest. How far we have come in B.C.'s conservation debate dawned on us when the loggers there began chanting "12 percent and no more". A few loggers and millworkers even congratulated us on our signs saying "Save Jobs. Stop Raw Log Exports Off-Island".



Russ Forester and Adriane Carr at logger's rally in Victoria. Ian Parfitt photo.

Opinion Polls On Our Side

67 percent of Canadians oppose the practice of clearcut logging.

- Angus Reid poll, January, 1994

62.3 percent of British Columbians think that the government's new *Forest Practices Code* should allow only selective logging and ban all clearcut logging in British Columbia.

- B.C. Ministry of Forests poll, March 31, 1994

WCWC Info Kiosk at pass to Clayoquot Sound gets cheers and harassment

For the second summer in a row, visitors travelling Highway 4 from Port Alberni to Pacific Rim Park National Park Reserve and Tofino know when they enter the Clayoquot Sound watershed. Huge banners at WCWC's information kiosk along side the road at Sutton Pass saying *Welcome to Clayoquot Sound - Nuuchah-nulth First Nations Territory* and *Save Clayoquot Sound - Protect B.C.'s Ancient Rainforest* let them know they are entering a very special place.

Every day, from about 10 am to 8 pm, a WCWC staff member and volunteers are on hand to answer questions and to give out free Clayoquot newspapers and mail-in postcards. They explain why we are so determined to save more of the ancient forests in Clayoquot Sound and to bring an end to the destructive practice of clearcut logging. Of course, they are also selling posters, books, t-shirts, bumperstickers and accepting donations to help support the nearby volunteer crews building the *Clayoquot Valley Witness Trail* boardwalk.

According to WCWC's Clayoquot Kiosk crew, visitors' responses this year indicate that people are much better informed about the issues compared to last year. The vast majority of tourists are appalled by the horrendous damage already caused by clearcut logging visible from the highway.

But all is not rosy. Harassment at WCWC's Clayoquot Kiosk last year included stealing signs and threatening staff. This year the kiosk site has been strewn with rotting fish guts and slime several times. A large rock was thrown at kiosk staff from a speeding pickup truck. Vandals also cut down



WCWC Kiosk at Sutton Pass. J. Foy photo; inset photo, James Jamieson with visitors at the Kiosk. Ivan Hunter photo.

some of the small trees used to tie up the big banners. Signs giving directions to the *Witness Trail* have been repeatedly taken down. One sign was replaced with another saying "Witless Trail".

"Some irate people, we think they might be loggers returning from work, curse at us, give us the finger and sometimes verbally threaten us, but we just

smile and wave back," says James Jamieson, WCWC Clayoquot Kiosk on-site coordinator. Apparently it is just a few people who are causing the problems. He said that most people, even those who disagree with WCWC's Clayoquot stand, treat those at the kiosk well. Some locals even bring fresh caught salmon ("a darn sight better than fish guts") and homemade meals!

Clayoquot Valley Witness Trail

With the permission of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations, WCWC volunteers worked over 10,000 hours last year to clear and partially boardwalk a 29 kilometre trail (just measured with an odometer wheel!) through the heart of the 7,679 ha Clayoquot River valley. The *Clayoquot Valley Witness Trail* begins in the Upper Kennedy valley, 8 km up the first logging road on the Clayoquot side of Sutton Pass. During this summer, our public information kiosk marks the turn-off.

The trail skirts along "Spire Lake" (created by a natural landslide several decades ago), climbs over the pass into Clayoquot Valley, meanders past sub-alpine lakes and down waterfall-covered ramparts into the lush, big-treed valley bottom, and finally turns up Desilero (we've named it "No Road") Creek to end in another clearcut, at the Kenquot Main logging road. Here, the fresh clearcut logging damage is overwhelming, with massive blowdown, poor regeneration, and erosion into fish streams.

In the summer of 1994, a WCWC boardwalk crew began work at the "No Road" Creek end of the trail, where MacMillan Bloedel (MB) is pressuring to extend Kenquot Main so that they can begin logging in the heart of this beautiful watershed which has, today, the best sockeye spawning run left in the whole of Clayoquot Sound. MB has also flagged our Upper Kennedy trailhead for road building scheduled to start in 1995.

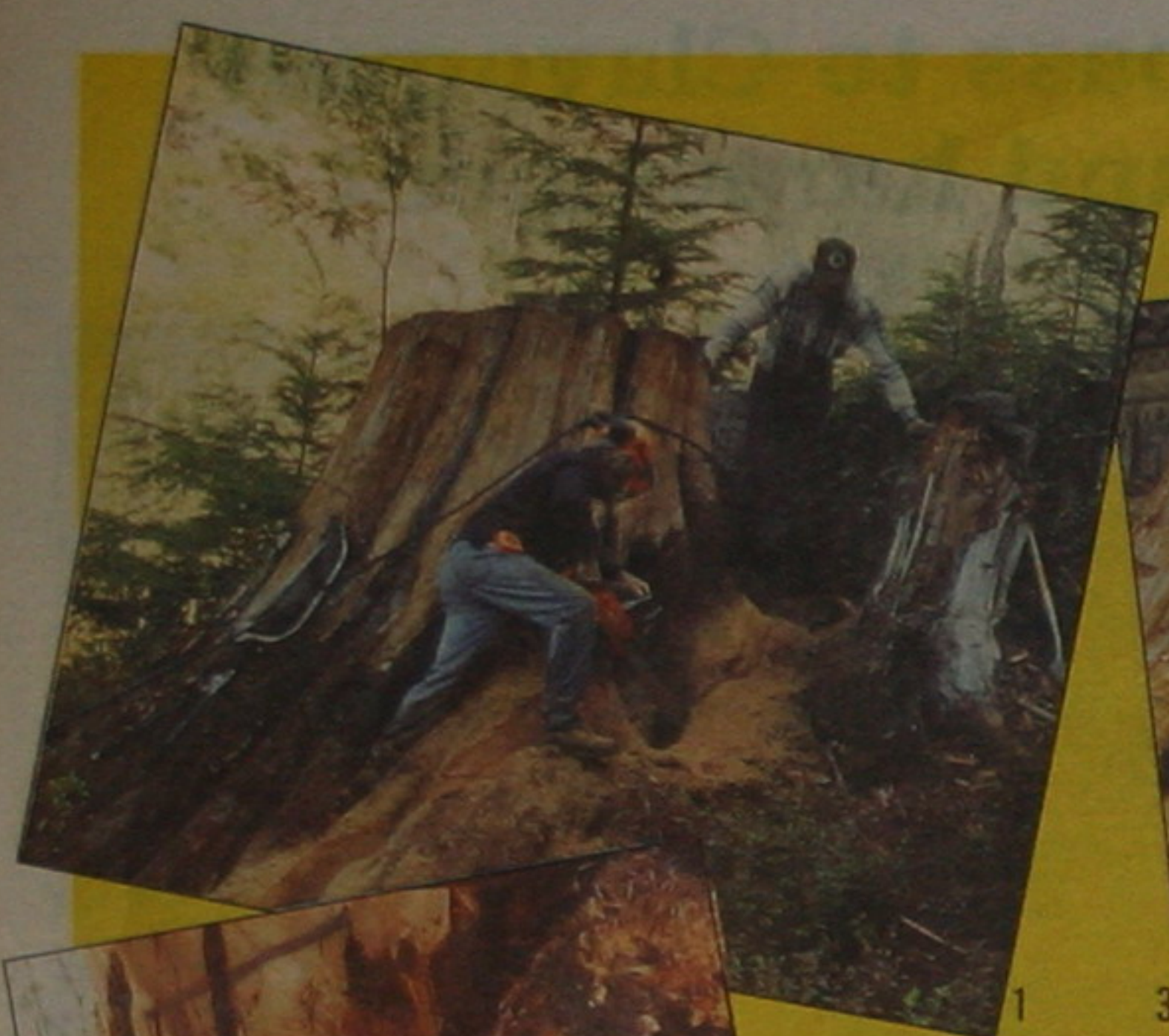
At the request of First Nations, we're boardwalking sensitive parts of the *Clayoquot Valley Witness Trail* (especially the boggy and steeper sections) to protect soils, tree roots and forest floor fauna. Carved into the boardwalk treads and resting benches along the trail are the names of over 700 WCWC *Witness Trail* donors who have helped make this defense of Clayoquot Valley possible.



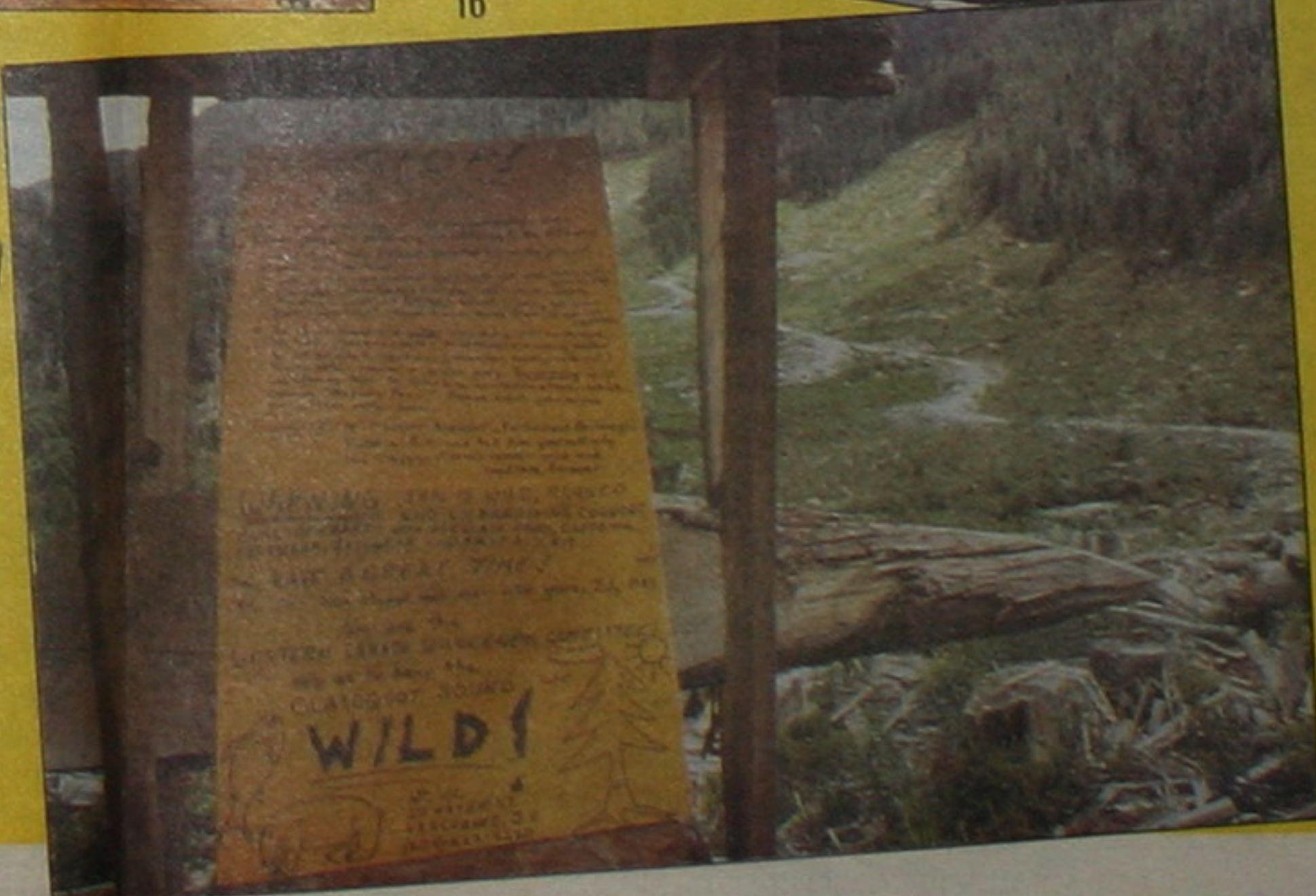
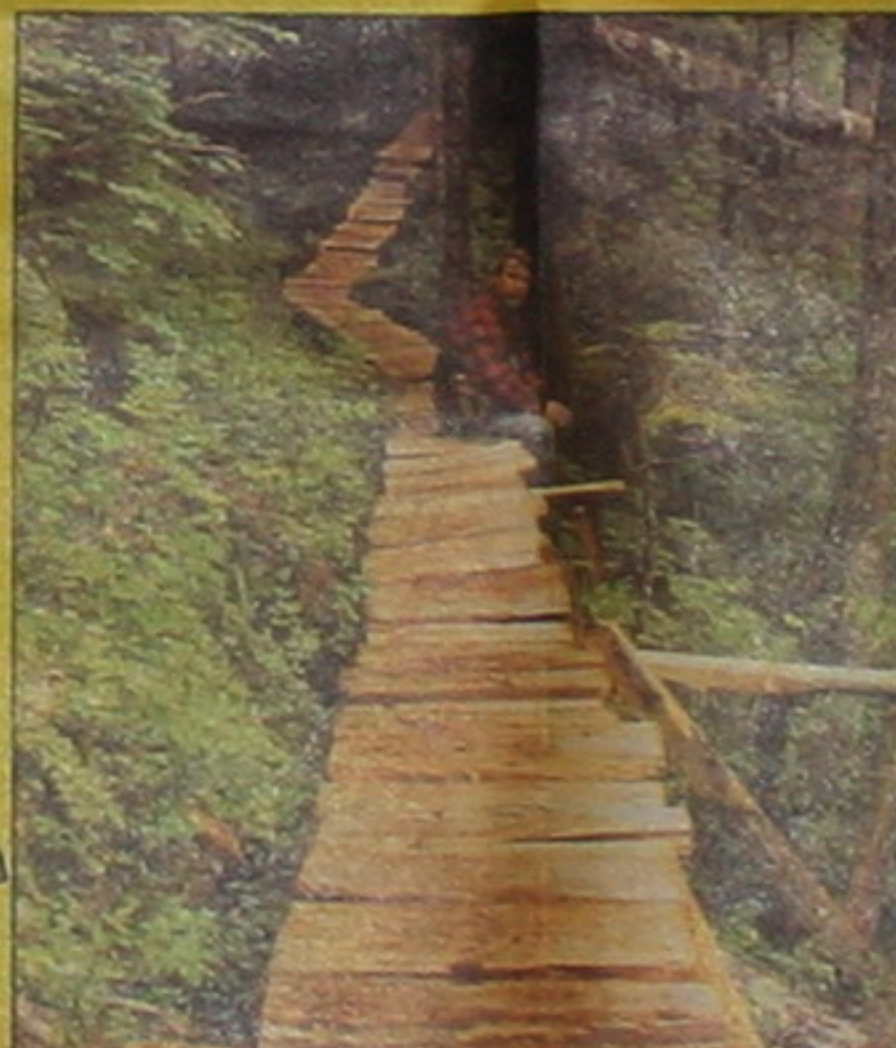
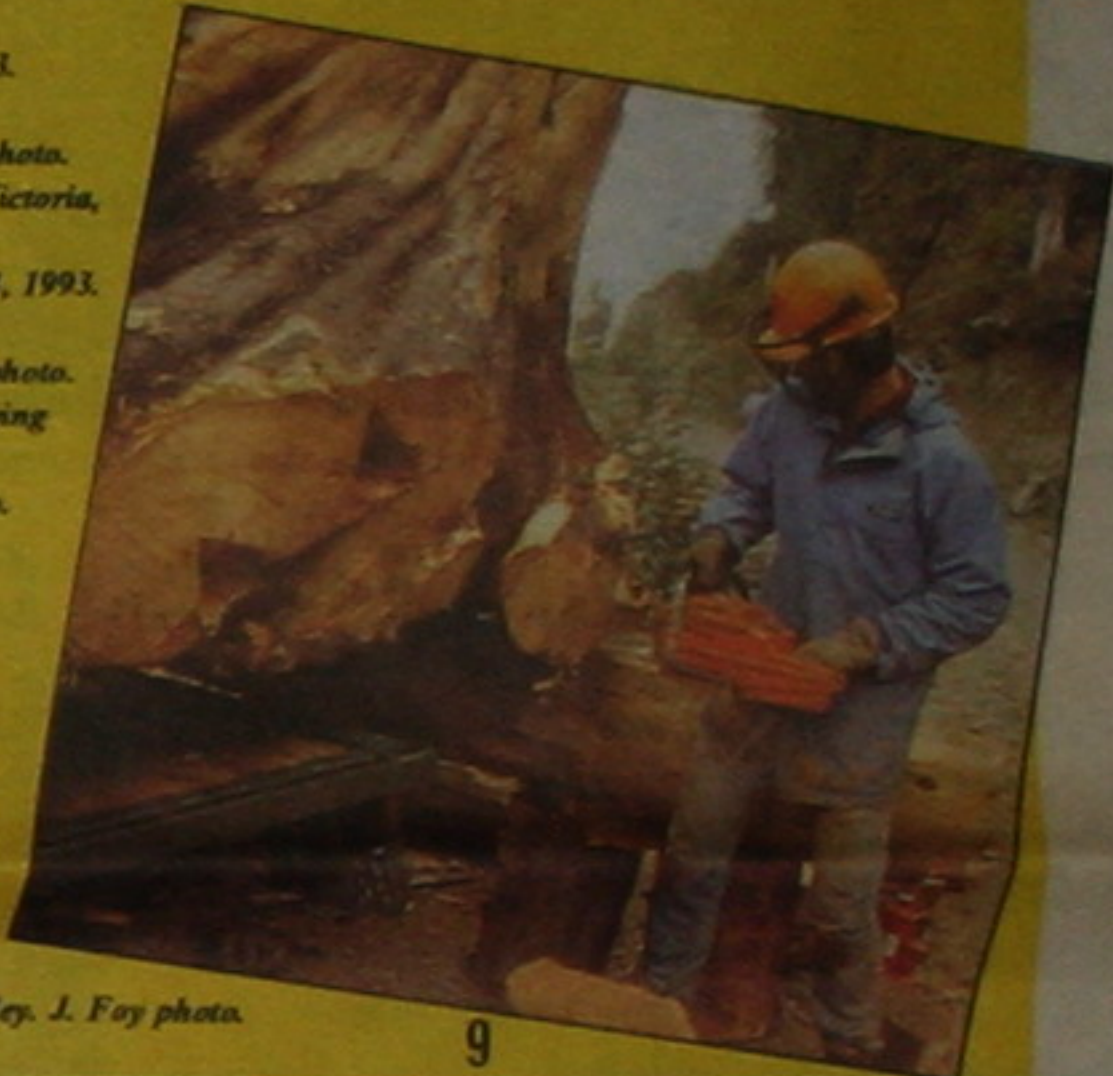
Clayoquot Valley Witness Trail. Ivan Hunter photo.

WCWC Honoured with First Nations' Gifts

Both at the official Interim Measures Agreement ratification ceremonies, hosted by the First Nations and provincial government in Ahousaht in April, 1994 and at the opening ceremonies for the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations' Tin-Wis Resort Lodge in Tofino in July, WCWC was honoured with presents from the First Nations. In Ahousaht, the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations presented WCWC with a framed print of the crest of Chief Wickaninish, in recognition of our conservation efforts and cooperative work with them in Clayoquot Sound. At the Tin-Wis Resort Lodge opening in July, WCWC was presented with a photo collage of the Tin-Wis Resort Lodge project, in recognition of our donation of 120 posters which the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations framed and placed in all the hotel rooms.



1. Cutting out the stump, Sept. 22, 1993. Upper Kennedy River, Clayoquot Sound. Mark Waring photo.
2. WWC Kiosk, Sutton Pass. J. Foy photo.
3. Misty McDuffee with Stumpy in Victoria BC, Sept. 26, 1993. Andrew Kotasko photo.
4. Volunteer at base camp in Clayoquot Valley. Ivan Hunter photo.
5. Joe Foy with Stumpy in front of Legislative Buildings in Victoria, Sept. 26, 1993. Mark Waring photo.
6. Hollowing out Stumpy to make it lighter, Vancouver, Oct. 3, 1993. Mark Waring photo.
7. Stumpy approaching Ottawa, Nov. 1993. Andrew Kotasko photo.
8. Steam cleaning Stumpy for Agriculture Canada before leaving for Europe. Peter Farney photo.
9. Stumpy being fitted for trailer, Sept. 23, 1993. J. Foy photo.
10. Friends with Stumpy in Victoria, Sept. 1993. Andrew Kotasko photo.
11. Working on the trail in Clayoquot Valley. J. Foy photo.
12. Joe Foy on the Clayoquot Valley Witness Trail. J. Foy photo.
13. Werner Rolf with friend in front of the Ministry of Prinzpalmarkt, May 21, 1994. Bremen Germany.
14. Stumpy enroute to Toronto at VanTerm Terminal in Vancouver, July 18, 1994. Sue Fax photo.
15. Helicopter lift of wood for board walk in Clayoquot Valley, Sept. 1993. J. Foy photo.
16. Sign at entrance of Clayoquot Valley. J. Foy photo.



A14 The Province Friday, July 15, 1994

Contact

The Western Canada Wilderness Committee's travelling 'publicity stump' has gained world fame

IN TOUCH WITH THE PEOPLE AND ISSUES OF THE DAY

'STUMPY' ON A ROLL

It's just a baby — although he's 600 years old. He weighs 4,000 kilograms (8,800 pounds) — and yet, he provides a source of environmental activism's most powerful symbol.

He made front-page news across the country last fall and has just returned from a successful tour of Europe — his Canadian journey is stamped and signed by the signatures of 11 cities in England, Austria and Germany.

Who is he? Well, it's "Stumpy," the Western Canada Wilderness Committee's famous travelling witness and "publicity" stump.

He landed in Vancouver last week from a cruise home via the Panama Canal — and, unless a campaign that he is, he arrives in Toronto to prepare for a tour of southern Canada and the U.S.

Environmental issues around clear-cutting are certainly as fraught with emotional peak that Stumpy, a young redwood from a tree by the side of a logging road at a MacMillan

Blended clear-cut in the upper Kennedy River last September, is a brilliant piece of public legend. As one British Columbia observer noted, he is already "the most famous piece of wood in the world."

It may have taken eight volunteers working five days to salvage Stumpy last year, and many exhausting adventures since just moving him around, but he's definitely becoming a morale, not weighing it down.

In the Wilderness Committee office the other day, I was greeted by an effervescent Adrian Carr. "Would you like to see Stumpy on Blue Peter?" he asked me. — Blue Peter is a British kids' program regularly as popular as Sesame Street here — for all the world as if she was a kids' talk-show host herself.

I did, of course. And then began a half hour of video clips from British television that really warmed the heart. Seeing other countries reporting on our clear-cut issues, seeing schoolkids react in interviews and anti-clear-cut drawings, and knowing that at least some media other than our own like this very seriously does make you hope. Will eventually the whole world be watching? Will this help us achieve a sustainable future before it's too late?

Blue Peter's producers sent a reporter and crew all the way to B.C. to film Stumpy's remaining friends and relatives, to interview a forester, a logging company man, and an environmentalist, and to explain the

environmental issues and the coordination in the study clearly and accurately.

Stumpy's own travels are becoming the stuff of legend. As one British Columbia observer noted, he is already "the most famous piece of wood in the world."

The Western Canada Wilderness Committee down here across Canada last fall, visiting 33 cities, 22 universities, 20 schools and 18 shopping malls, and visiting in Ottawa just in time to make clear-cutting an election issue.

Government adopted him for its European campaign, setting up school visits, demonstrations and media coverage there.

Now the plan is to go as far as Seattle, back to Ottawa for the opening day of Parliament — and then to New York, Washington and across to California, in a tour that can't possibly fail to raise awareness in the U.S.

"I want a photo of Stumpy in front of the White House," says Carr, obviously delighted. "Also, the World Trade Centre, and maybe the United Nations. And he has to meet the stars, in Los Angeles."

After that? "We don't know," says Carr, and then other cities, thinking of another world machine. "But it would be nice for Stumpy to see Japan."

Read about Stumpy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

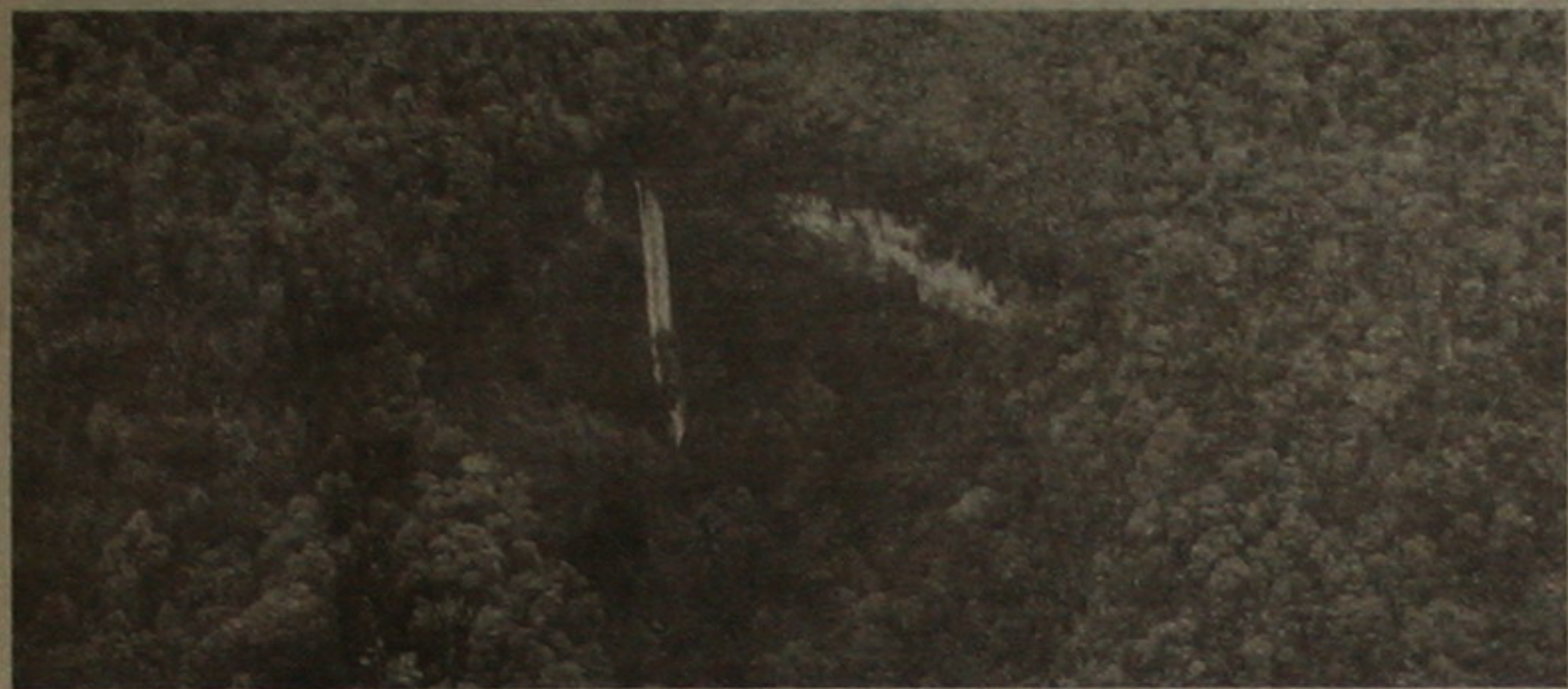
WCWC's International Campaign



Sue Fox, Ian Parfitt and Adriane Carr have maintained WCWC's international WILD (Wilderness is the Last Dream) campaign to map and protect Earth's endangered ecosystems. They were joined in the WILD corner of WCWC's office this past year by Richard McDermott, on contract to administer a project grant received from CIDA's Environment and Development Support Programme (EDSP). This grant links WCWC's Clayoquot campaign with campaigns

to preserve the temperate rainforests of southern Chile.

Based on the success of WILD's national scale mapping work in Latin America, published in the spring of 1993, WCWC and a partner group, Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (FPCN), received major funding from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in October of 1993 to continue more detailed mapping work in the Andean ecosystem.



Lowland Coastal Temperate Rainforest, Southern Chile. Photograph by Adriane Carr

WILD Goes to Chile

In early March 1994, Adriane Carr and Ian Parfitt spent two weeks in Chile. During this time they met with WILD's partners from Fundación Lahuen and the Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora (CODEFF), and visited the forests of southern Chile. Highlights of the visit included:

Cañi - The Araucaria and Fundación Lahuen

The Cañi is a ridge which stretches westwards from the Andes into Chile's central plain. The plains and valley bottom forests near the Cañi have been cleared for settlements and cattle pasture. But the steep mountainsides and the high level of precipitation, including several metres of snow in the austral winter, have so far left much of the softwood *Araucaria* montane forest on the Cañi relatively intact. Lahuen spearheaded a campaign to purchase 400 ha of forest here, and have begun an ambitious programme of environmental education and research in this reserve. They are currently raising funds to purchase an adjoining piece of ancient forest property, to expand and buffer the reserve and to protect more mid-elevation hardwood *Coihue* forest. Ian and Adriane were lead on an over-night environmental education trip into the Cañi reserve by Lahuen field staff.

Valdivia - CODEFF

In the region of Curiñanco, near Valdivia, a dry temperate *Olivieri* hardwood forest once blanketed the Pacific shore of the low coastal ranges. Most of the original forest has been removed: cut down for firewood or burnt and cleared for pasture. All that remains are small fragments, and even these have been impacted by grazing and fire. Staff from CODEFF's Valdivia office took us on a tour of an 80

hectare property they are raising funds to purchase. This property contains a 4 hectare patch of coastal forest which is the largest known remnant of this ecosystem. It also adjoins a significant sea otter rookery.

The next day the WILD team toured CODEFF's forestry and environmental education project which encourages the sustainable use of native forest resources among small land-holders south of Valdivia. This project integrates forest harvesting techniques, a portable sawmill, and silvicultural management of native forest species, proving that viable alternatives exist in ecoforestry.

Chilean Coastal Temperate Rainforest

The largest expanse of threatened lowland temperate rainforest in Chile, and probably the world, extends from Puerto Montt southwards along the Pacific coast. This large ecoregion contains forest ecosystems dominated by *Alerce* and forests of southern beech species such as *Lengue* and *Coihue*. The remoteness and access problems which have protected this wilderness also make it difficult to visit.

The WILD team was flown over this region by Lighthawk, a USA-based environment group, which maintains a plane and pilot in Puerto Montt to help environmental activists, media, and researchers monitor the forests. In the harbour of Puerto Montt are huge piles of native and plantation eucalyptus woodchips which attest to two of the biggest threats facing the Chile's temperate rainforest: the exploitation of original forest for low value products and the extensive replacement of natural ecosystems with exotic species plantations.

The Penan

Wade Davis, co-author of *Penan, Voice for the Borneo Rainforest*, published by WILD in 1991, returned from a visit to Sarawak, Malaysia in early 1993. On his return he reported to us the incredible extent to which the tropical rainforests there had been destroyed since his visit in 1990. Large areas that the indigenous Penan had been fighting to protect for traditional use within a UN Biosphere Reserve are now logged. This logging flies in the face of Malaysia's commitment to the ITTO in 1992 to reduce logging to a sustainable level.

WILD continues to handle inquiries and to provide information and images about the Penan campaign.

The Andes Project

On September 17, 1993 WILD, together with its Peruvian partner Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (FPCN), received final approval from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to begin a more detailed mapping project in the Andes mountains of South America. This project, building upon the partnerships and experiences of previous WILD mapping in Latin America, has the goal of planning a system of Biosphere Reserves which, if established, will safeguard both the natural resources and the traditional communities of the Andes.

The Andes stretch the entire length of the South American continent from Colombia and Venezuela to Chile and Argentina. They are in a precarious state: the few natural areas that remain both inside and outside of the national park systems are threatened by colonization and development. This is a region of important genetic resources, including the wild relatives of the tomato and potato. It is the home of many indigenous cultures such as the Aymara of the grassland plateaus and the Pehuenches of the *Araucaria* forests. Unsustainable developments in the Andes also impact neighbouring regions such as the Amazon basin, since water carries both pollution and settlers downstream from the highly populated uplands into the rainforest below.

By participating in this project, WILD hopes to increase its mapping skills and its abilities to plan and implement ecosystem conservation strategies.

After visiting Chile in early March 1994, WILD director Adriane Carr and WILD research programme director Ian Parfitt travelled to Peru. In a three day visit to Lima, Adriane and Ian met with FPCN project coordinator Francisco Estremadoyro and with researchers and technical coordinators from La Molina University who are involved in the Andes mapping project. WILD's Andean maps will be used to design a regional conservation strategy for the Andes by a working group comprised of Latin American members of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. For more information contact WILD or FPCN, Los Rosales #255, Lima 27, Peru.

CHILEAN CAMPAIGN

Earth's temperate rainforests reach their greatest majesty and extent in coastal British Columbia and southern Chile. Until just a few centuries ago, millions of hectares of pristine broad-leaved evergreen temperate rainforest extended about 1500 km along a narrow strip of South America's fjord-lined, south-west coast. An estimated 60 percent of this rainforest has been destroyed by logging and agriculture, mostly in the last 100 years.

The opportunity still remains in Chile to preserve significant remnants of ancient forest, including the largest pristine, lowland expanses of temperate rainforest in the southern hemisphere. But clear-cut logging on a vast scale is rapidly foreclosing this opportunity. Chile's remaining old-growth native forests are as much coveted by trans-national forest companies as are BC's. They are being destroyed at the rate of 122,000 hectares per year, or about 10 soccer fields every half-hour. Of Chile's estimated original 30 million ha of native forest, just 770,000 ha, or 2.6%, is fully protected from logging in parks and reserves.

While the temperate rainforests of BC and southern Chile share similar climatic and physiographic conditions, they are very different at the species level. Each has their own unique flora and fauna. Ninety-five percent of the 50 tree species found in Chile's temperate rainforests are endemic.

Problems Facing Chilean Forests

Substitution of native forests with exotic species plantations. In Chile the state subsidizes the substitution of native forests with monoculture plantations of radiata pine and eucalyptus by paying 75 to 90 percent of re-planting costs.

Squandering economic potential. Similarly to BC, Chile exports minimally-processed forest products, adding little value to create jobs in the community. Chemical pulp, wood chips and raw logs accounted for 58 percent of Chile's \$1.13 billion (US) in forest exports in 1992. It is no surprise that despite tremendous growth in the value of forest exports over the last few decades, forestry employment in Chile has been stagnant at the equivalent of about 60,000 full time workers.

Poor ecosystems protection. While Chile appears to have an impressive system of protected areas—seventh largest by proportion of land mass in the world—very little of this (1.4 million ha) is forest land. Most is rock, ice, moorland, tundra and desert. Also, in nearly half of the "protected" forest lands logging is allowed.

Lack of local control over the land and its resources. The forestry industry is dominated by two consortia, Angelini and Matte, which in 1988 owned 40 percent of the country's forest plantations, controlled 63 percent of forestry production and accounted for 69 percent of forest exports. Currently, foreign capital is pouring into Chile, especially in the Valdivian rainforest and the far south, where ancient forests are being converted into cheap wood chips, mostly for export to Japan. Foreign forestry giants are investing in pulp

mills, cellulose plants, forest land, chipping plants, sawmills and port facilities.

Forest industry crimes. Just as in BC, where transgression of environmental regulations and laws are commonplace and often go unpunished, in Chile only 7 percent of 1991-92 fines for illegal cutting of native forest were paid.

Forest degradation. Social inequities in land ownership forces campesinos to over-use their lands, leading to erosion and degradation of soils and, in turn, encroachment on adjacent forest lands. In many cases, forest lands are burned and new forest growth is trampled by livestock.



Adriane Carr hugs an ancient Coihue, near Cañi Sanctuary
Photograph by Ian Parfitt

Solutions Needing Public Support

Legislative and policy change.

CODEFF is leading a call for policy changes:

- Modification of Chilean forest law to stop the proposed legalization of the substitution of native forests with exotic-species plantations.
- Promotion of a locally-controlled, ecologically-sustainable forest industry which rejects clearcut logging and transforms the wealth of the forest into valuable forest products, not wood-chips.
- An intensive native species silviculture program on deforested land to reduce pressure on old-growth native forests.
- A moratorium on logging of native forests while an adequate inventory is conducted.
- Increased protection of native forests by creating more national parks.

Land purchases. Since most forested land in Chile is privately owned, an important element of both Fundación Lahuen's and CODEFF's plans is the creation of a fund for the purchase and protection of key examples of under-protected ecosystems, especially ancient forests.

What you can do

1. Offer your financial support. Fifty dollars will permanently protect an entire hectare of Chilean temperate rainforest, through purchase of land by a Chilean environment group (see tear-off in this paper).

2. Write a letter stating how you feel about the need to protect Chile's ancient forests to:

Señor Presidente Eduardo Frei,
Republica de Chile, Casa de la Moneda, Santiago, Chile.
Fax 011-562-697-3262.

Please send a copy to us (WCWC-WILD Team)—it helps us in our campaign.

3. Purchase our **Cathedrals of Life** poster, featuring a spectacular stand of ancient Chilean alerce trees (\$8 for WCWC members!) Profits from the sales of this poster support the joint efforts of WCWC and its Chilean partners to protect Chile's ancient forests.



Working Together to Protect Earth's Temperate Rainforests

The goals of WILD's CIDA-funded project with Fundación Lahuen and CODEFF of Chile, initiated in July of last year, are to build community commitment for the ecologically sustainable use of forests, and to mobilize public and political support toward greater legislated protection for ancient forest ecosystems in BC and Chile. Please support our partners.

Fundación Lahuen, Orrego Luco 054, Providencia, Santiago, Chile. Tel (562) 234-2617. Fax (562) 233-9768.

Fundación Lahuen is Chile's first non-governmental organization focused exclusively on conserving Chile's native forests.

Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora (CODEFF), Casilla 3675, Sazie 1885, Santiago, Chile. Tel (562) 696-1268 Fax (562) 696-8562. CODEFF, founded in 1968, is Chile's oldest non-profit, non-governmental environmental organization.

THANK YOU!

A big thanks from the WILD staff to the **Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)** for providing the funds for our *Caní Clayoquot Project* and giving us the opportunity to work with our Chilean partners towards protecting the magnificent temperate rainforests of Chile and B.C.

An equally big thanks go from WILD to Canada's **International Development Research Centre (IDRC)**, for supporting our collaborative project with the Peruvian Foundation for the Conservation of Nature: *Research and Map Production of Natural Areas and Indigenous Use of the Andes.*



Alberta Branch

The Boreal Forest Research Station

Last summer WCWC Alberta set up a Boreal Research station on the banks of the Peace River. Under the guidance of Dr. Jim Butler and headed by Andy Miller, detailed biodiversity studies were conducted in patches of old growth that had been passed over by fire. These patches are called *Boreal Coves*. In them are found huge deciduous and spruce trees, with some spruces up to four hundred years old.

The first summer's research resulted in extension of the known range of the Blackburnian warbler and development of a theory that many of the tropical migrants, including the warblers, use these coves for protection and food as they travel north to the Mackenzie delta nesting ground.

In the summer of 1994 seven researchers are based at WCWC's camp, continuing the studies on *Boreal Coves*. Insects that have been gathered, including those from the upper canopy, are being classified. Many are yet unidentified, but some will undoubtedly be new species to science. The research is expanding our understanding of old growth communities in our least known terrestrial ecosystem—the great boreal forest.

One of the positive results of this research already is that WCWC has convinced the Alberta Forest Service to abandon clearcut logging proposed for the 13 big islands in the Peace River and instead use selection logging in the middle of the islands, leaving the wildlife rich outer edge of the forest intact.

Alberta News Briefs

- The art show, featuring 22 works by famous Alberta artists who visited the Boreal Forest Research Camp last fall, continues on tour. It has been to 262 places so far.

- Another artists' camp was held this year in the Noddy. The 20 paintings which resulted will be on display in Provincial Park interpretive centres.

- For ten days in the spring of 1994 WCWC-Alberta's Executive Director Gray Jones toured settlements in the interior of Alaska. His trip was sponsored by the Boreal Forest Council of Alaska which was opposed to Senate Bill 310—a desperate attempt to replace dwindling state oil revenues by opening up the entire interior of Alaska to big forest management licences and clearcut logging. Gray explained to

people how a similar scheme in Alberta has been detrimental to local peoples, especially natives. He added that the clearcutting would ruin tourism, Alaska's second biggest industry. The Tanana Chiefs changed their minds about being co-managers with the big companies. A ground swell of opposition which Gray helped initiate resulted in the bill being voted down. Now, local people are developing a community forest bill that outlaws clearcut logging and allows only selection logging under local forestry board control.

- Alberta's Caribou Mountains were originally supposed to be part of Wood Buffalo National Park. About half the size of the Park, they are home to more than 40 percent of Alberta's remaining woodland caribou. The region is threatened by Home Oil, which has already drilled there and is now proposing a massive development with wells and connecting pipes. This plateau region, 3,000 feet higher than the surrounding area, is extremely sensitive. A research expedition headed by Gray Jones discovered 14 different species of sphagnum moss there. The biodiversity of sphagnums and lichens here is unsurpassed in the world. WCWC—Alberta has launched a massive campaign to protect this fragile and unique area.

- In February of 1994, WCWC-Alberta won a major court case. The case, *WCWC vrs 5 Provincial Ministers of the Crown*, was undertaken for WCWC by the Sierra Legal Defense Fund. It pertained to five government Ministers who, without legislative debate or approval and without public consultation, contracted to pay a logging company \$5 million in compensation if the government for some reason eventually turned down their application for a Forest Management Area license over a vast region of northern Alberta. The Supreme Court of Alberta ruled that the backroom deal the Ministers struck with Grande Alberta, the logging company, was outside their powers (they had powers to spend only up to \$1 million in this discretionary way). Results: the promise was declared illegal, the deal collapsed and some important boreal forest lands still remain wilderness.

- WCWC Alberta is sponsoring an international conference entitled *The People of the Snow Forest*, in Edmonton from August 23-27, 1994. Extensive planning over the last eight months will undoubtedly ensure that this meeting of boreal forest peoples from around the world will be a turning point in protecting these globally significant ecosystems.

- WCWC-Alberta continues its fight to protect the Rocky Mountain House area. The area's Forest Management Licence was recently purchased by Louisiana Pacific, one of the largest forest companies in the world, which is now trying to push a road across the headwaters of all the trout streams in the region. The Alberta Fish and Wildlife Branch joins WCWC-Alberta in opposing this development.

- Clearwater is the only river in Alberta that flows from east to west. It starts in Saskatchewan and flows through Alberta to the Peace River. It was the river of early trade—a living museum. WCWC-Alberta is advocating that it become the first Heritage River declared in Alberta. ALPAC, the big forest company that has the cutting rights along the Clearwater, is vigorously opposing this suggestion, recruiting its workers in a campaign to pit jobs against protection for the environment. Saving the Clearwater continues to be one of the fights at the top of WCWC-Alberta's agenda.

Mid-Island Chapter

In June, 1994 the Mid-Island Chapter moved into a new storefront office at 12 Victoria Crescent, in an old part of downtown Nanaimo. The 715 square foot space will give the chapter the room to develop an environmental resource centre. Chapter director, George Gibson, hopes that by having materials such as environmental videos and educational publications available for schools and individuals to borrow, the chapter will start to overcome the marginalization it experiences because of its location in a mill town. The hope is ordinary people will come to the chapter's office and realize that WCWC is not the pariah that industry paints it to be.

Currently the Mid-Island Chapter is working on a bio-inventory of the 361 hectare National Defense lands which lie on the west boundary of Nanaimo, adjacent to Malaspina College, about 4 km from Departure Bay ferry terminal. With only 1.5% of Nanaimo's land base "greenspace" (one of the lowest ratios in B.C.) this land, which is being abandoned by the military, would make a perfect city or regional park. It is a naturally regenerated, maturing Douglas fir forest, originally cut between the turn of the century and the early 1930s.

The Chapter's long-standing "Backbone Trail" project—to chart a north-south hiking trail along the height of Vancouver Island—is in progress.

The Mid-Island Chapter holds regular monthly public meetings. It has been a great help in procuring mill waste cedar wood for the boardwalk sections of the Clayoquot Valley Witness Trail.

Ottawa/Outaouais Chapter

WCWC's Ottawa/Outaouais Chapter continues to focus its work on building opposition to the James Bay II mega-project.

Last October WCWC-Ottawa organized a rally on Parliament Hill a few days before the Federal election. The rally featured "Stumpy", the 4,000 kilogram redcedar stump we hauled all the way from a clearcut in Clayoquot Sound. The goal of the rally was to pressure federal candidates to declare where they stood on the Clayoquot issue. The Liberal Party and its leader, Jean Chretien, said they would extend Pacific Rim National Park Reserve to protect Clayoquot Sound.

During the weeks before Christmas, 1993, WCWC-Ottawa opened a temporary store in a prime downtown location, sharing the space with the Sierra Club of Canada. Sales were brisk. The store raised awareness of wilderness issues, as well as much needed funds for the chapter.

In July, 1994 WCWC's main office in Vancouver set up a door-to-door canvass in Ottawa. It proved to be an instant success. Both the Ottawa canvass and the Toronto canvass (which has successfully been in operation building WCWC's membership and support for more than a year) are based on asking people to support protection for the ancient temperate rainforests in Clayoquot Sound. After paying expenses, all the money raised by these canvasses go directly into the Clayoquot campaign.

WCWC is building a large membership base in Canada's most populous province and looks forward to the formation of a self-supporting Ontario Branch which will operate like the Alberta Branch, with paid staff and active local wilderness-saving campaigns.

Okanagan Chapter

WCWC's Okanagan Chapter has a strong core of active individuals—about 16, according to Bruce Sumner, one of the most active in the group.

A key accomplishment of the Chapter over the last two years is the completion of the *Okanagan High Rim Trail* that runs 50 kilometres from Kelowna to Vernon. Completed in May of 1994, with the help of a lot of volunteers and a small government Green Gold grant, this upland trail (which is not intended for overnight camping) gives day hikers a vista, down one side of the trail, of Okanagan Lake and, down the other, the view of a landscape which Sumner describes as "clearcut to hell".

WCWC—Okanagan has built seven foot bridges along the trail, the longest of which spans 80 feet. Access roads intersect the trail every four to five miles. The Chapter recently published a hiking guide/brochure for the trail. Write them for a copy. Chapter plans include extending the trail—their dream is to circle the entire lake!

On other fronts, WCWC-Okanagan has instituted a Forestwatch programme to monitor logging and evaluate it against the new Forest Practices Code, with the goal of pressuring companies to improve forestry practices.

The Chapter submitted nine detailed proposals for study areas under the provincial government Protected Areas Strategy programme. Only three were accepted. Among them was the Granby, located about 50 km by logging road north of Grand Forks. The pristine upper and mid Granby valley is about 48,000 hectares in size. It is the region's only large wilderness areas left and it absolutely must be protected. A decision on the fate of the Granby by the B.C. Cabinet is expected sometime before the end of 1994.

The Okanagan Chapter is gearing up for the government to announce a CORE process for their region in the near future. They have been working on creating a "Conservation Vision" map, like the one WCWC produced for Vancouver Island. It will include all the natural areas that need to be protected to preserve biodiversity. With the main organization's help, the Chapter plans to publish this map in a four page newspaper and circulate it to every household in the Okanagan Valley. In addition to calling for more parks, the paper will advocate selection logging and the job-intensive option of horse logging in sensitive areas (virtually all that is left in the Okanagan!)

West Kootenays Chapter

The West Kootenays Chapter is centred in Nelson. Park Protection of the West Arm Wilderness (WAW) is a top priority. The 550 sq. kilometre WAW includes Laska Creek (featured in WCWC's Summer 1992 Wilderness Report Vol. 11 No. 5). The WAW area ranked number five on a list of hundreds of wilderness areas being rated as candidates for protection by the B.C. government's Protected Area Strategy (PAS) team. Only 0.4 percent of the Southern Columbia Mountains Ecoregion, which this area represents, is protected.

In November and December of 1993 WCWC—West Kootenays launched an advertising campaign in support of the preservation of WAW which included poster and newspaper ads and a household mailout to over 6,000 homes in the region. This greatly increased public support.

The WAW area is being considered for protection by the Commission on Resources and the Environment (CORE). The CORE recommendation and B.C. cabinet decision are expected sometime this fall. While the fate of the WAW was

being considered by CORE (CORE failed to place moratoriums on development in areas being considered for park status), a 45 kilometre road was being built into the pristine Kutell Creek, at the heart of the WAW. While not as high profile as Laska Creek, Kutell Creek is a crucial part of the this large wilderness area. Logging in the lower Kutell is scheduled to start by the end of the summer.

WCWC's West Kootenays Chapter asks that all WCWC members write to Premier Harcourt, Legislature Bldgs., Victoria, BC V8V 1X4 and tell him how important they believe park protection for the West Arm Wilderness Area is!

In February of 1994 the Nelson Eco-centre opened. WCWC shares office space there with several other groups. The Chapter works to keep it open on a regular basis and staffed with people knowledgeable on local issues, with the goal of increasing the number of informed and active local supporters. Eco-centre is located in downtown Nelson at 577 Ward Street.



WCWC thrives on the active involvement of members!

Western Canada Wilderness Committee is a British Columbia registered society with federal charitable status. Each year we hold an Annual General Meeting (AGM) where members select a new board of directors and consider changes to our by-laws and policies. This year our AGM is several months earlier than usual. At the 1993 AGM members voted to bring the AGM closer to WCWC's financial year-end, which is April 30.

DIRECTORS' DUTIES

Under the B.C. Societies' Act, directors of a society are people elected by the society's members and entrusted to perform the following duties:

- to ensure the continuing success of the society in achieving its goals,
- to uphold the constitution, by-laws and policies of the society,
- to direct the society in a financially and legally responsible manner,
- to perform or ensure the performance of duties which are essential for the continuation of the society (e.g., filing annual society reports, etc.)

HOW TO RUN FOR THE BOARD

Anyone wishing to stand for WCWC's 1994-5 Board of Directors must let the current board know of their intentions by letter no later than September 9, 1994 (15 days prior to the AGM). The letter of intent to run must be accompanied by a petition containing the names, addresses and signatures of at least ten members in good standing endorsing the candidate's nomination. Letters can be faxed to WCWC's main office at (604) 683-8229. To be eligible to the run for an AGM-elected position on the board, a person must be a member in good

standing and must work less than 10 percent of their time and receive less than 10 percent of their income from working for WCWC. Board members are selected by secret written ballot.

The number of board members is currently fixed at ten, with two of these positions appointed from the Executive Team (E-Team) of the Wilderness Committee by consensus of the E-Team. These positions are currently held by Adriane Carr and Paul George. The eight other board positions are elected at an AGM, normally four at each AGM for overlapping two-year terms. WCWC's current AGM-elected board comprises:

- Kevin Bell - naturalist, manager of Lynn Canyon Ecology Centre, board member since 1992, current chairman
- Volker Bodegom - author, board member since 1992
- Robert Broughton - computer systems analyst, board member since 1992, current membership secretary
- Alice Eaton - retired social worker, board member since 1992, current treasurer
- Ian Mackenzie - photographer and author, board member since 1992
- Annette Tanner - teacher, board member since 1993
- Cameron Ward - lawyer, board member appointed in 1994
- Bruce Wright - environmental consultant, board member appointed in 1994

1994 Annual General Meeting

Saturday, September 24, 1 to 5 pm
at WCWC's NEW Volunteer Office
55 Water St. 4th Floor



Kevin Bell, Volker Bodegom, Ian Mackenzie and Annette Tanner, elected at the 1993 AGM for two-year terms will remain on the board for their second years. Robert Broughton, Alice Eaton, Cameron Ward and Bruce Wright have expressed their wishes to continue to serve on the board, and will stand for election for two-year terms at the 1994 AGM. No other nominations have been received at the time of publication of this paper.

Our by-laws do not allow proxy voting or mail-in voting. Only those members in good standing who are present at the AGM are allowed to vote. Members who have let their membership lapse can pay their \$30 membership fee at the door and vote.

Proposed Corporate Donation Policy

INTRODUCTION

The Western Canada Wilderness Committee (WCWC) is committed to the protection of natural ecosystems and biodiversity. We welcome support from businesses that recognize and support these aims. Potential donors and partners in a project must recognize that WCWC is fundamentally concerned with maintaining its integrity because that integrity is central to achievement of its constitutional goals.

CRITERIA FOR WCWC ACCEPTANCE OF BUSINESS DONATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS
WCWC encourages donations from and project partnerships with businesses that support and adhere to the following principles:

(1) Protection of Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity

The operations of the company should not diminish biodiversity or natural ecosystems.

(2) Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

The operations of the company, if in the natural resources sector, will make sustainable use of natural resources, such as water, soils and forests, and will conserve non-renewable natural resources through efficient use and careful planning.

(3) Reduction and Disposal of Waste

The company will minimize the creation of waste (recycling waste or properly disposing of it) and be working towards the total elimination of hazardous wastes.

(4) Wise Use of Energy

The company will be working towards improved energy efficiency and conservation in its operations.

WCWC does not accept support from companies that derive any of their income from tobacco or defence industries.

USE OF LOGOS AND NAMES

WCWC's name can be listed in a company's annual report if a donation to WCWC has been given and accepted by WCWC. WCWC's logo and/or name cannot be used under any circumstances in advertising materials or in any other way (except in an annual report as specified above) by a company unless authorized in writing by WCWC's Executive Team. WCWC's use of a company's name and/or logo as credit for a donation given to WCWC will be negotiated on a case by case basis by WCWC's Executive Team.

Note: WCWC realizes that we live in an imperfect world where many industries and businesses are striving to improve their operations as they affect the environment. In exceptional circumstances companies which show outstanding improvement in their environmental record may meet these policy guidelines. Such cases will be decided by WCWC's Executive Team on a case by case basis.



Proposed Bylaw Change

For the first year in more than half a decade, there are no proposed bylaw changes regarding the improvement of the internal structure of WCWC. The current Board, E-Team, Branch and Chapter structure have all been working well this year!

But there are proposed changes to the types of memberships offered in WCWC. In Spring of 1994, the Board of Directors struck a sub-committee comprised of board members Bob Broughton and Alice Eaton, WCWC canvas director John Minty, and volunteer Nicholas Spears, to examine the existing WCWC membership categories and recommend changes. Changes to Part 2, Sec. 5 are as follows:

Change (a) There shall be eight types of memberships, namely, to read: There shall be five...

Explanation: To make changes consistent.

Change (a)(ii) Family memberships - sustaining voting memberships (\$50 - one person entitled to vote) to read ...(\$50 - two people entitled to vote)

Explanation: This gives family members attending our AGM more say. All family members continue to be entitled to membership discounts on WCWC products. Family membership holders get one copy of both the Western and the Canada Endangered Wilderness Calendars;

Change (a)(iii) Youth memberships - sustaining voting memberships (\$15 not entitled to a calendar) to read: Youth/Student/Senior/Limited Income memberships - sustaining voting memberships (\$15 - not entitled to calendar);

Delete (a)(iv) Action memberships - sustaining voting membership (\$50 - more mailings than individual memberships)

Explanation: It was found difficult to provide the extra service to these members. Also, most tended to respond to action alerts similarly to regular members. Less than 100 individuals took advantage of this membership type. Moreover, some people who were action oriented who had limited financial resources felt the added cost of this membership was unfair.

Re-number (a)(v) Life memberships... to (a)(iv) Life memberships...

Explanation: To make numbering consistent.

Delete (vi) Associated non voting memberships (available for groups); and (vii) Supporting non-voting memberships - (which would entitle such members to information and newsletters published by the organization)

Explanation: These categories are not currently used by anyone!

Replace (viii) Outside Canada membership - (annual fee \$40 (CND) with (v) International Membership (\$30 US for U.S.A. member and \$50 CND for those outside Canada and the U.S.A. - entitled to the same benefits as individual members).

Explanation: Higher membership fees are needed to cover the additional cost of postage.

**WESTERN CANADA WILDERNESS COMMITTEE
COMBINED SUMMARY INCOME STATEMENT
YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 1994 - UNAUDITED**

	1993/94	1992/93
RECEIPTS		
MEMBERSHIP DUES	415039	339293
GENERAL DONATIONS	486413	326770
CAMPAIGN GRANTS	145949	•
CAMPAIGN DONATIONS	409871	398431
GOVT GRANTS	136021	•
WHOLESALE SALES	198211	510905
RETAIL SALES	361419	•
MISCELLANEOUS	35199	•
TOTAL INCOME	2188122	1575399
DISBURSEMENTS		
MEMBERSHIP COSTS	90645	206653
CANVASS COSTS	300250	•
CAMPAIGN COSTS	843201	401040
WHOLESALE COSTS	204221	502709
RETAIL COSTS	244547	•
ADMINISTRATION	413667	404804
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2096531	1515206
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	91591	60193

* Certain revenue and expense categories which were combined in the 1992/93 Income Statement have been separated in this 1993/94 report



LOW ATTENDANCE AT LEGISLATURE RALLY EXPLAINED

We expected thousands to show up at our *Stop Clearcutting and Save Vancouver Island Wilderness* rally held on the legislature lawns on the opening day of the B.C. Legislature last March. But only about 400 showed up. A lot of familiar faces were absent.

Could it have been the lingering memory of the rally that had gone awry a year earlier? WCWC organizers (a special thanks to the Victoria Chapter staff and volunteers) took every precaution to prevent a repeat of "the storming of legislature", including training 'peace keepers' to help keep the crowd respectful and quiet during the official opening ceremonies.

(Ed. note: Several youths were recently convicted of wilfully causing the damage done in 1993. None of them were connected with WCWC. Immediately after the 1993 incident, WCWC's Executive Team offered to pay for the repair of the stained glass windows broken during the incident. Upon receiving a bill for \$3,500 from the B.C. Minister of Supply and Services, WCWC paid it.)

The speeches at this year's rally were excellent. The crowd was respectful. The rally was a success...except for the small turnout.

A couple of weeks after the rally, letters started to pour in to our office, telling us that our letter announcing the rally had just arrived—almost two weeks late! Yet we had mailed it out to all our members and friends on Vancouver Island - 7,000 in all - ten days before the rally.

Canada Post admitted its error and refunded our postage and half of the cost of printing the announcement letter and envelopes. But we keep wondering, "Would there have been thousands at the rally if the post office had delivered our notice as it should have?"

Watch for WCWC's next Legislature opening day rally. Please attend and bring a friend if you can. We are going to continue to keep Clayoquot and clearcutting before the B.C. law-makers until selection logging becomes the norm and the remaining large unprotected wilderness watersheds on Vancouver Island are saved.



WCWC's Insurance Hassle

It was a big misunderstanding, but it was no joke and it caused WCWC staff a lot of angst. Just prior to WCWC's insurance policy expiring in February, 1994, WCWC was informed that this policy would not be renewed.

WCWC's new controller, Brian Conner, went all the way to Lloyds of London looking for insurance. Not one company would insure us and all refused to say why. Not having liability insurance would have put WCWC in default on its photocopier, fax, phone and storefront office leases because all require the leaseholder to have third party liability insurance.

Upon request, Brian Stanhope, President of the Insurance Bureau of Canada in B.C., intervened on WCWC's behalf. He successfully resolved the matter. The Co-operators, who had insured WCWC at a profit for more than six years, changed its mind and offered WCWC a renewal policy with an increased deductible. We gratefully accepted.



**WESTERN CANADA WILDERNESS COMMITTEE - SUMMARY COMBINED BALANCE SHEET
APRIL 30, 1994 - UNAUDITED**

	April 30, 1994	April 30, 1993
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
CASH GENERAL FUNDS	16690	9424
CASH RESERVED FUNDS	52289	
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	35201	23462
INVENTORY	272225	275527
DEPOSITS & PREPAIDS	18881	11002
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	395286	319415
FIXED ASSETS		
NET FIXED ASSETS	82930	51165
TOTAL ASSETS	478216	370580
LIABILITIES & MEMBERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE & ACCRUED LIABILITIES	273555	299729
LOANS PAYABLE	17321	18000
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	290876	317729
LONG TERM LIABILITIES		
LONG TERM PAYABLES	31882	126587
RESTRICTED FUNDS	21925	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	344683	444316
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM PREVIOUS PERIODS	41941	-73736
THIS YEAR'S SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	91592	
TOTAL LIABILITIES & MEMBERS' EQUITY	478216	370580

Wilderness Committee's revenues increased in the 1994 fiscal year after two years of decline. The increase in revenues generated a surplus for the year of about \$90,000 (unaudited). This surplus was enabled us to continue to pay down outstanding liabilities which were reduced by over \$100,000 by year end.

By the end of the current calendar year, it is foreseeable that all but \$50,000 of the old debt will be fully paid off. For example, the last payment on an old debt of \$200,000 to Hemlock printers was made on July 22.

Our store, wholesale and mail order sales, and Toronto and newly established Ottawa canvass are continuing to contribute to the recovering financial health of the Committee.

In addition, cost-cutting measures have been implemented this calendar year:

- We moved the canvass and volunteer office to premises that are \$1500 per month cheaper;
- Two accounting jobs were combined into one;
- All staff agreed to a salary reduction of 20%;
- A number of positions were reduced through attrition.

As you might appreciate, these changes have not been easy but we have taken them so that the Wilderness Committee is able to make the most effective use of both past and present contributors dollars.

Audited statements for 1994 should be available by AGM date, along with 1993 reviewed financial statements.

Brian Conner, Comptroller - August 4, 1994

WCWC Membership Report

WCWC's membership has grown from 17,731 in December of 1993 (4,302 not in good standing) to 20,237 in July of 1994 (5,460 not in good standing). This falls a bit short of reaching our goal of quadrupling our membership last year...but it is a great achievement none-the-less.

Important note: If this paper has been mailed to you, check the month and year of your membership expiry in the middle of the first line on the mailing label to be sure that your membership hasn't lapsed! If you're not "in good standing", please send in your \$30 membership and renew now!

Some Interesting Statistics

- Half of our members have been members of WCWC for three or more years!
- Currently 71 percent of WCWC's members reside in B.C.
- 42 percent of all members live in the Vancouver-Lower Mainland region and 21 percent on Vancouver Island.
- The largest centre of membership outside of B.C. is in Toronto (12 percent of members), where a door-to-door canvas has been operating since the summer of 1993.

Recent Shift in WCWC Membership by Region

Region	Dec/93	July/94
Van-Lower Mainland	44%	37%
Greater Victoria	17%	18%
Toronto	6%	12%
Alberta	7%	10%
White Rock ¹	3%	5%
Mid-Island	4%	3%
Okanagan	2%	2%
Ottawa	2%	2%
West Kootenay	1%	1%
Other Areas ²	14%	10%

¹ White Rock is geographically part of the Vancouver-Lower Mainland region, but data is separated because of the location of a WCWC Chapter in White Rock.

² In July, 1994 this included 5% in other parts of B.C., 3% in other parts of Canada and 2% in the U.S.A. and other countries.

MEMBERSHIP STATS - JUL.27,1994

Please Note: These figures do not include 5117 members not in good standing.

Lower Mainland	5256
White Rock	688
Victoria	2658
Mid-Island	466
Gulf Islands	198
Okanagan	232
West Kootenay	148
Other B.C.	517
Alberta	1500
Prairie (MB & SK)	138
Toronto	2179
Ottawa	384
Other Ontario	269
Eastern Canada	118
USA and International	369
TOTAL	15120

WCWC's INFORMATION NIGHT! EVERY FIRST TUESDAY OF THE MONTH STARTING OCTOBER!

7:30pm at the Vancouver Planetarium in the Junior Workshop
Everyone Welcome!

Call our Volunteer Co-ordinator at 683-8220
for evening topics and more info.

WCWC 1994-1995 Wish List

We still need...

- Fax Machines - to communicate with writers and branches
- Photo-copy machines - for our new office space and chapters
- Two laser printers - for our new office space
- A silent dot matrix printer - to keep our staff sane while hundreds of thousands of labels are being printed
- Case lots of envelopes - for communications with members!
- 486 or Pentium computer - for e-mail and faxboard communications
- Two 1400 or more baud modems - for inter-office communication
- Faxboard - to ease our faxing of media releases
- SVGA card - to save our comptroller's eyes
- Laptop computer - for out-of-town work
- Kodak slide projects, screens and carousels - for school and community slide shows
- Sturdy stacking chairs - for our volunteers
- Bar fridge, plates, cutlery and food gadgets - for staff to save money on lunches and dinners
- Slide film - to capture wilderness, events, bad logging
- BCAA membership - for the truck we got that was on our wish list last year!
- Mechanics - (see above)
- Video cameras - to record events, wilderness hot spots and bad logging practices

- A car stereo-tape deck - to play inspirational environmental songs in our canvas van
- A good portable stereo and tape deck - for our store and its customers and staff
- A small colour TV and VCR (playback only is OK) - to play our videos at our information booths and events
- Chainsaws in good working order - for trail work
- Safety equipment for trail builders - hardhats, safety goggles, chainsaw pants
- Small motor bike - for logging road travel
- Boat and motor - for Clayoquot and Boise campaigns
- 4 by 4 truck - for checking on logging infractions
- Pilot and small aircraft flight time - to investigate wild places and bad logging
- Names of people who want to help save wilderness - so we can double our membership and volunteer base
- Your skills and valuable time - as a volunteer

THANK YOU!

Over the past year you came through...with a truck, mountain bike, camping gear, 35 mm camera, original art pieces, tape recorder, cellular phone, 386 computer, folding machine, wood for our boardwalk trails on Meares and in Clayoquot, and tons of food, including fresh salmon, bread, muffins, cookies, veges, fruit and piping hot meals for our trail and kiosk crews...and even for our office staff!



WCWC Member Wins Trip to Clayoquot

As part of WCWC's strategy to increase membership last year, we held a Membership Drive Raffle. The names of existing members who brought in a new WCWC member were placed in a big jar, the draw was made and...Rosemary Coles, a long-standing WCWC supporter, won! In June of 1993, Rosemary and her son Mathew took their winners' trip—to Clayoquot Sound. "Our two days were action packed, full of discovery, education, and fun. Thank you, WCWC!" says Rosemary.

Thank you, to all who participated in WCWC's membership drive, which added \$10,000 in donations and several hundred new members to WCWC's membership base. Thanks, also, to the businesses, societies and individuals who donated their services to the Clayoquot Trip raffle prize, including Tofino's Alley-Way Cafe, Carl Martin, Clayoquot Biosphere Project/ECOTRUST, Common Loaf Bake Shop, and Paddler's Inn Bed and Breakfast.

WCWC donated the \$10,000 contributed by participants in this 1993 membership drive to the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations to help them build the new Big Cedar Boardwalk Trail on Meares Island. We believe that carefully controlled eco-tourism can provide needed jobs for First Nations, and help inspire people to protect the ancient forests of Clayoquot Sound.

Randy Stoltmann - 1962-1994 a great wilderness defender



In May of this year the wilderness preservation movement suffered a tragic loss of one of our most outstanding and promising champions. Randy Stoltmann, not yet 32, lost his life while on a three week mountaineering expedition into the remote wilderness adjoining BC's Kitlope Valley. Randy lost his footing on a snow slope and was swept over a cliff.

During his lifetime Randy Stoltmann was a whirlwind of wilderness saving activity. He worked with many groups and individuals including WCWC. He is a past director of this organization. He was responsible for alerting the world to the marvellous ancient forest in the Carmanah Valley. He was an explorer, mountaineer, researcher, map maker, artist, activist, photographer and writer. Some of Randy's books include *Hiking guide to the Big Trees of Southwest BC* and *Written by the Wind*.

The following is a short quote from *Written by the Wind*.

I cannot expect of others any more than my own modest contribution. Simply leave time to get to know the land and its wonders for yourself. Care for it as you would a loved one.

WCWC's ENDANGERED WILDERNESS CALENDARS SAVE WILDERNESS!



Federal Clearcut Hearings

In spring of 1994, the Federal Government's Standing Committee on Natural Resources undertook a study of forest practices in Canada. It concluded that "clearcutting is an ecologically appropriate silvicultural system for most forest types in Canada". This flies in the face of growing scientific evidence.

WCWC's Adriane Carr was a witness at the federal hearings. Disgusted with the process she notes: "The Standing Committee appeared to have its mind made up right from the start. One member actually said to Jack Munro of the B.C. Forest Alliance, 'Jack, what can we do to help you?'"

Carr believes that the international Biodiversity Convention, to which Canada is a party, gives the federal government the ability to require provincial governments to stop practices that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. "Clearcutting, which degrades soils, water, and wildlife habitat, should be banned in Canada under the terms of the Biodiversity Convention," says Carr.

67 percent of Canadians oppose the practice of clearcut logging.
- Angus Reid poll, January, 1994



Aerial photo of Interfor's current and in progress clearcutting on N.W. coast of Vancouver Island, July, 1994. Garth Lenz photo.

Help Save Wilderness - Order Calendars - Renew Membership - Give Now

Item	Number of Western	Number of Canadian	Price*	Amount enclosed
Single calendar			\$12	
Both calendars	one	one	\$20	
5 calendars			\$45	
10 calendars			\$80	
25 calendars			\$150	
WCWC Annual Membership Fee			\$30	
DONATION TO FUND WILDERNESS- SAVING CAMPAIGNS				
TOTAL				

*Price include envelopes, all appropriate taxes, postage and handling charges.

Name (please print) _____
Address _____ City _____
Province _____ Postal code _____ Phone Number _____

Form of Payments:

☐ Cheque ☐ Money Order
☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard

Card No. _____

Expiry Date _____

Name (please print) _____

Signature _____

Please clip and send to

Western Canada Wilderness Committee
20 Water Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia,
Canada V6B 1A4.
Phone 604-683-8220. Fax 604-683-8229.

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