

wilderness committee

1999-2000
Members
Report

Entering a New Millennium of Wilderness Conservation

Canada is well positioned to effect positive change of planetary significance! Whether we do so depends on individual Canadian's depth of concern and commitment to the environment and wilderness conservation.

Canada encompasses more of Earth's surface per capita than any other nation. We are also blessed with more wilderness, more oldgrowth forests and more wildlife than almost any other nation. But this precious natural heritage is in jeopardy. And its fate mirrors our own.

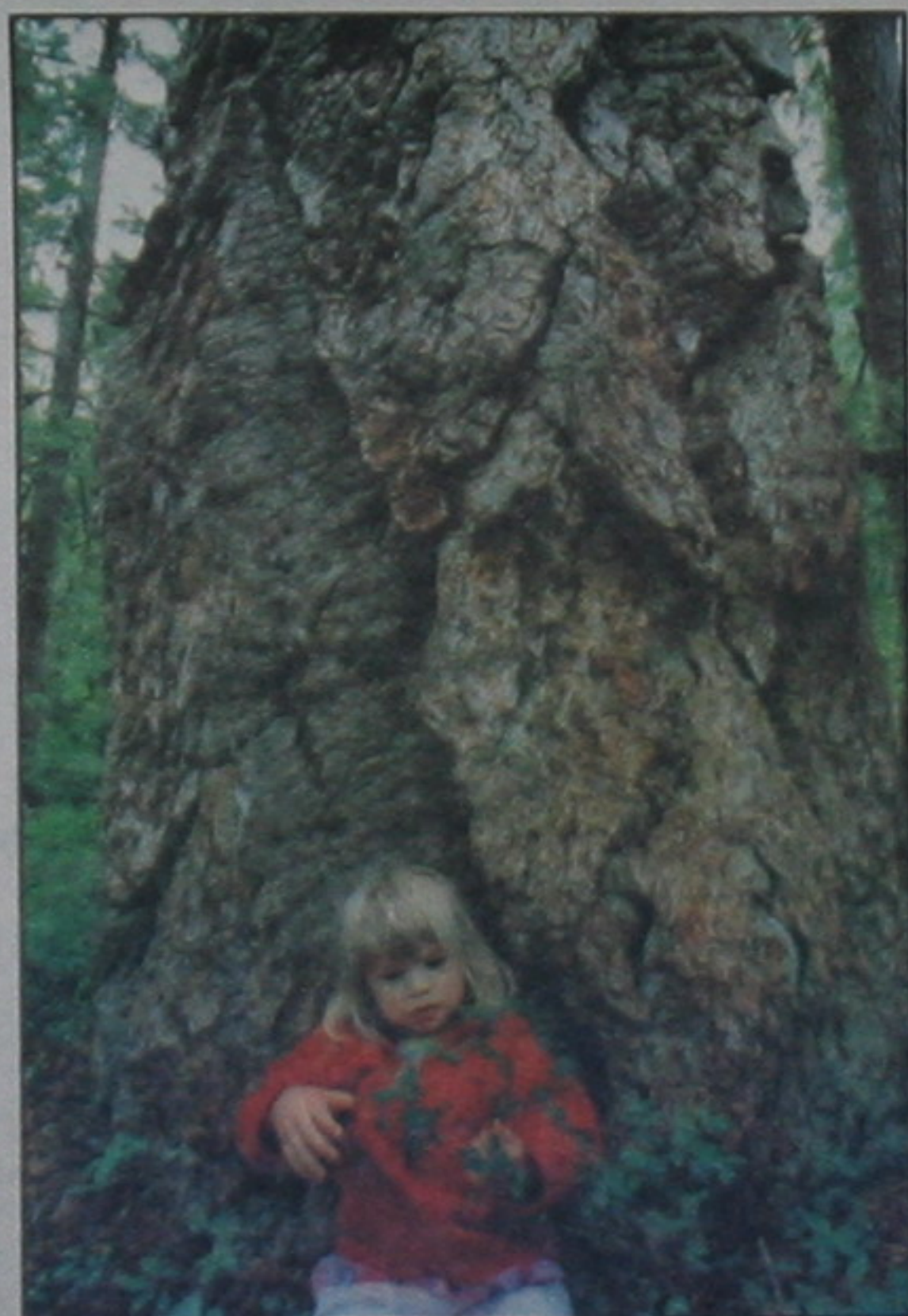
At the beginning of the last millennium more than 95 percent of the Earth was virtually unaffected by human hands—pristine wilderness by today's standards. The human population of the entire world was about 300 million—fewer people than live in the USA today.

Now, scientists calculate that only one-quarter of Earth's lands qualify as wilderness and most of this is found in remote areas of harsh climate and difficult access—deserts, mountains, the arctic and Antarctic. **Canada is a rare exception—one of the few countries with large tracts of fairly accessible, biodiversity-rich, ancient-forested wilderness.**

But Canada's native forests are rapidly being fragmented by roads and clearcut logging. Our oldgrowth temperate rainforests are now classified as one of the world's most endangered forest types. The number of wild plants and animals on Canada's "species at risk" list increases each year.

Given the wilderness wealth we still possess and the fact that concerned citizens can determine public policy through our democratic system, Canadians are lucky. **We have the chance to turn around a millennium of planetary destruction and set a new course.** In fact, if any one group of people can afford to take nationwide action, we can—and must!

The Wilderness Committee has become Canada's largest citizen-funded membership-based wilderness conservation



Top of page: Northern lights illuminate autumn night sky at a lookout point in the alpine of the Elaho Valley in the proposed Stoltmann Wilderness National Park Reserve, November 1999, on the eve of the dawning of the third millennium. Photo: Jeremy Williams

Directly above: Two-year-old Roan plays beside a 1,300 year-old Douglas fir in the millennial grove in the Stoltmann wilderness. Will this tree and its ancient temperate rainforest home still be here when she grows up? Photo: Mark Van Manen/ Vancouver Sun. Used with permission.

organization because we passionately believe that the survival of humankind lies in the protection of the remaining still-wild nooks and crannies of planet Earth. It is our opinion that in the blink of an eye (in evolutionary terms) humans have ploughed, bulldozed, dammed, paved and clearcut far too much of Earth's living skin. Now, in even less time, we must protect every wild scrap of what is left of Earth's life-support system. Too many living "rivets" have already popped off our tiny space capsule!

Founded in the wildest Canadian Province—British Columbia, over the past two decades we have been at the forefront of many of the hardest-fought wilderness preservation battles this country has ever seen. We still are. Although we have won some significant battles, we have not yet won the war.

We have strong views, a clear vision, positive solutions and a growing membership of 27,000 across the nation.

We say it is wrong to cut down ancient forests with thousand-year-old trees. **Our vision for B.C.'s protected area network embraces 40 percent of B.C.'s land area—the same as Alaska's park system.**

We say that no wild river should ever again be dammed. We demand that the hunting of grizzly bears and the destruction of their habitat through building new roads and logging virgin valleys cease. We believe that every remaining run of wild salmon is precious and that non-selective fishing and the destruction of critical fish habitat by logging must stop. We say that logging in Ontario and Manitoba's provincial parks is a national disgrace and must be stopped. We advocate cooling climate change by freezing fossil fuel consumption and turning to solar and other alternative energy solutions. **In short, we must do everything we can to stop wrecking the Earth!**

What about you? What is your vision for the next ten years—the next thousand years? Read on to find out about the world of the Western Canada Wilderness Committee and **find out how you can get actively and passionately involved in our campaigns!**

WCWC 20 years old & getting younger

— by Paul George, Founding Director

On August 3, 2000 Western Canada Wilderness Committee celebrates its 20th anniversary. Are we going to slow down and bask in our great successes, like South Moresby, Carmanah Valley, the lower Tsitika, Stein Valley, the Tatshenshini, Pinecone/Boise/Burke, Sooke Hills, Clayoquot Sound and many others? **NO WAY!**

These victories have simply whetted our appetite for even greater successes—saving enough big interconnected wilderness areas to sustain biodiversity and provide clean air, pure water and a healthy environment for future generations!

While WCWC has grown older (and, we think, wiser) the people campaigning and volunteering for WCWC have become younger. Most of WCWC's intrepid door-to-door canvassers—who collectively take the message of wilderness preservation to nearly a thousand doors a night across the country—are in their early 20s. It's their commitment that keeps them going, not the money—which on average is barely the minimum wage. Their dedication to grassroots education—despite rain, snow and cold—is indispensable to our success, as is the contribution of our volunteers, many of whom are high school students and young new immigrants learning English as they stuff our mailouts!

Several young WCWC canvassers have moved up in our organization. These include Ken Wu (our new Victoria-based campaigner) and Chris Player (as Stoltmann campaign assistant). Other young WCWC staff, like Andrea Reimer and Selena Landrie—both in their 20s—have also taken on new major responsibilities: Andrea in charge of our membership programs and Selena as our Victoria office administrator and new store manager. We've also added a new Great Bear Rainforest campaign assistant, John Richardson and a new Endangered Species campaigner, Jacqueline Pruner, both in their 20s, too!



Young WCWC volunteers making a stand to protect the Stoltmann's thousand-year-old trees.

Who isn't inspired by the recent surge of youth activism—youth rallying for local economic control against the World Trade Organization in Seattle; youth peacefully protesting logging in the Stoltmann; not to mention the youthful spirit of grandmother Betty Krawcywk who blockaded logging and went to jail to protest the violence against the young Stoltmann activists. It keeps us all young at heart—and our efforts to protect Earth focused.

Long live youth! The wilderness awaits, as it has for each generation past, their gentle but determined footsteps.

Getting the message out to the

WCWC is known for its capacity to mobilize citizen action through grassroots education. With 27,000 members and 40,000 additional supporters, we are the largest membership-based citizen-funded wilderness conservation group in Canada. Over the past 19 years, WCWC has produced over 10 million copies of over 130 different educational newspapers. Our members and supporters respond to our appeals for action. This has allowed us to be consistently effective in generating public input to decision-makers in the form of letters, emails, faxes, phone calls, letters to the media, and attendance at public hearings.

Our membership continued to grow in 1999 through a targeted strategy of improving membership servicing programs and providing innovative programs to increase member involvement in wilderness saving activities. Our overall rate of membership renewal has increased to 63% from a low point of 19% in 1992.

Door to Door Canvass

Every night in six cities across Canada WCWC's intrepid and stalwart canvassers knock on hundreds of doors to speak with Canadians about threatened wilderness and wildlife. In Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto and Ottawa, door-to-door canvassers bring educational materials and debate to peoples' homes. Their work helps increase the growing number of voices calling for adequate preservation of Canadian wilderness.

1999 was a difficult year for our door-to-door canvassers with many of our long-time Canvass Directors moving on to other challenging pursuits in their lives. We thank these dedicated individuals for their tireless efforts on behalf of Canada's wilderness! Our team of new Canvass Directors enjoyed a solid Christmas season which points towards a good canvassing year in 2000.

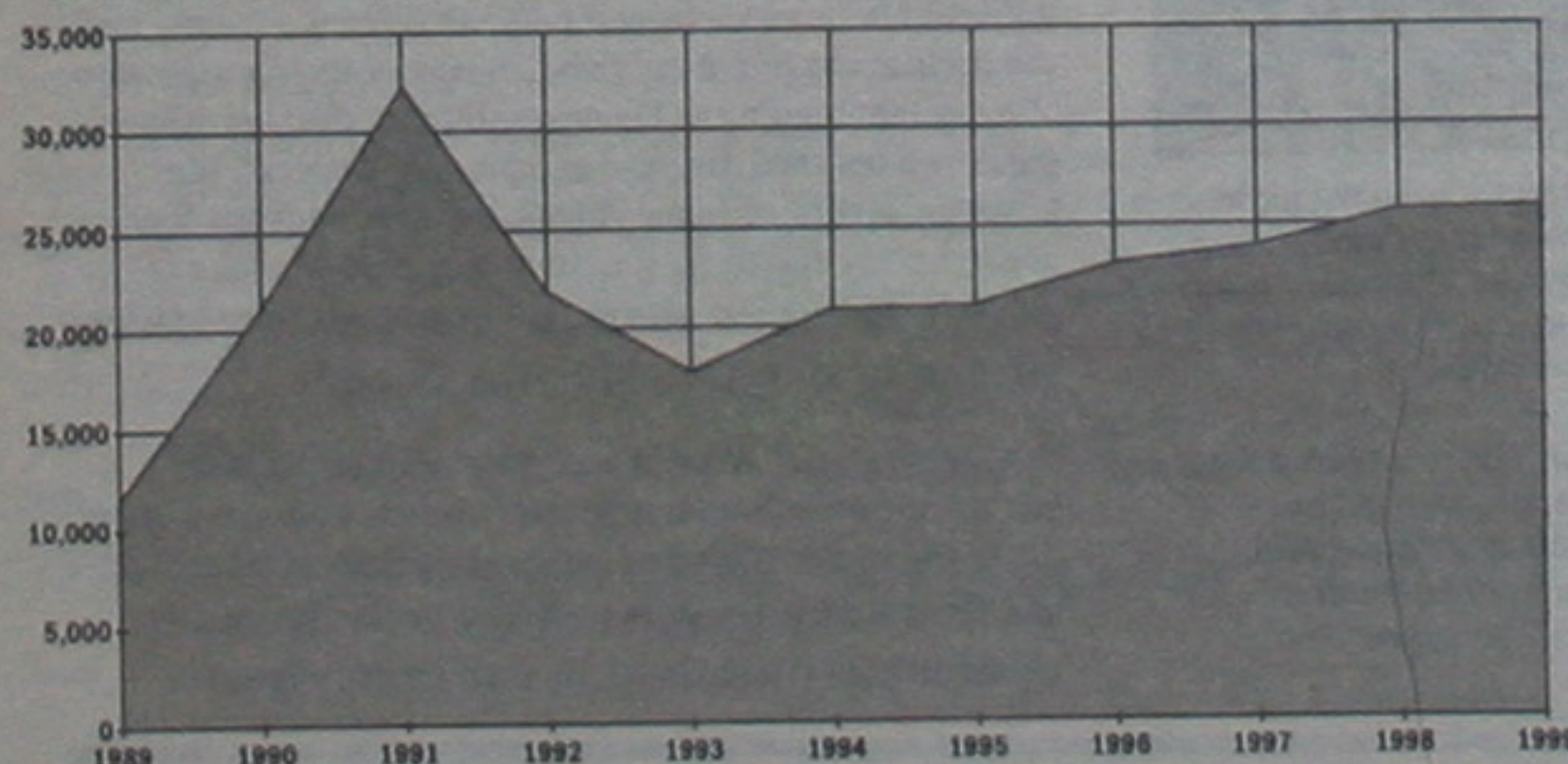
Grassroots Distribution Team

In January 1999 we brought a dream to reality—the launch of a program to provide members from coast to coast with the opportunity to help us get the message out in their communities through the distribution of WCWC's educational materials. Our first call for distribution volunteers was very successful, and over the course of the year this program has grown to include the distribution of 5,000 newspapers every month in over 100 communities across North America. In 2000 we will continue to expand this program.

New and Improved Web Page

After getting stuck in the techno-mud in the mid-90s we finally got our web site up to speed. The new and improved version includes mail-in opinion cards to government, press releases, a "discussion forum", maps, video, and better navigation. In 2000 we will continue to build our web site, focusing on improving our online library, increasing the interactivity of the site and providing a members only chatroom.

www.wildernesscommittee.org



A decade of membership growth!

1999 was another good year for membership growth at the Wilderness Committee with a peak of 26,405 members. As public opinion polls revealed Canadians' increasing concern for the environment, the Wilderness Committee worked hard to provide avenues that give a voice to the growing tide of environmental awareness and concern about our threatened wilderness areas.

The Committee's successes...so far!

The following areas, all of which have been featured in WCWC publications and campaigns, have been protected:

- Valhalla Provincial Park - 1983
- South Moresby National Park Reserve - 1987
- Carmanah Pacific Provincial Park (lower valley) - 1990
- Khutzeymateen Grizzly Bear Provincial Park - 1992
- Maplewood Mud Flats Conservation Area - 1992
- Megin River Watershed - 1993
- Tatshenshini-Alsek Provincial Park - 1994
- Chilko Lake (Ts'yl-os Park) - 1994
- Carmanah Pacific Provincial Park (upper valley) - 1994
- Nasparti Valley - 1994
- Lower Tsitika Valley - 1994
- Lower Walbran Valley - 1994
- Tashish-Kwois Watershed - 1994
- Kitlope Valley Protected Area - 1994
- Niagara Valley (part of Cariboo Mountains Wilderness) - 1994
- Power River Valley - 1995
- Lasca Creek; Akamina-Kishinena Provincial Park - 1995
- Eagle Mountain/Indian Arm Provincial Park - 1995
- Pinecone/Boise/Burke Provincial Park - 1995
- Surrey Bend Regional Park - 1995
- Stein Valley Nlaka'pamux Heritage Park - 1995
- Tetrahedron Plateau Provincial Park - 1995
- Jeddiah Island Provincial Park - 1995
- Boundary Bay Provincial Park - 1995
- Clendenning Valley - 1996
- Upper Lillooet Valley - 1996
- Spitiyus (Caren Range) Provincial Park - 1996
- Chilliwack Provincial Park - 1997 (expanded)
- Skagit Valley Provincial Park - 1997
- Cummins River Valley Park - 1997
- Sooke Hills Wilderness Park - 1997
- Muskwa-Kechika Northern Rocky Mts. Parks - 1997
- Sooke Hills Wilderness Park - 1997
- Sea-to-Sea Green-Blue Belt acquisition levy passed - 2000
- U.N. declares Clayoquot Sound Biosphere Reserve - 2000

WCWC's 1999/2000 Board of Directors

Kevin Bell*	Naturalist
Robert Broughton	Systems Analyst
	Membership Secretary
Alice Eaton	Social Worker - retired
	Secretary- Treasurer
Tony Eberts*	Journalist - retired
Joe Foy	Activist
Paul George	Biologist, Researcher
Mike Gildersleeve	Social Worker
	Chair
Susan Jones*	Educator
Ian Mackenzie	Photographer, Author
Annette Tanner*	Artist, Teacher

The number of Board members is currently fixed at ten. Two of these positions are appointed from the Executive Team (E-Team) of the Wilderness Committee by consensus of the E-Team. These appointed positions are currently held by Joe Foy and Paul George. The eight other Board positions are filled by elections at WCWC's AGMs—four every AGM for overlapping two-year terms. Directors denoted by a * above were elected to two year terms at WCWC's 1999 AGM.

CREDITS

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WCWC is a membership-based, citizen-funded non-profit society dedicated to promoting, through research and education, sustainable resource use and wild ecosystem preservation.

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Eugene Rogers Environment Award

The prestigious Eugene Rogers Environment Award is presented annually by the Wilderness Committee and the United Nations Association—Vancouver Branch to an outstanding B.C. citizen working to protect the environment.

This award was established in 1992 in honor of Eugene Rogers, a conservationist who worked tirelessly prior to his sudden death to protect the Stein Valley, the Fraser River and B.C.'s wild salmon and steelhead. In the early 1980s he inspired Joe Foy, now WCWC's well-known campaign director, to become an active environmentalist and fight to save the Stein.

In past years the following conservationists have received the Eugene Rogers Environment Award:

- 1992 - Terry Jacks for his work against pulp mill pollution;
- 1993 - Joe Martin for his work to protect Clayoquot Sound;
- 1994 - Doug Radies and Ocean Hellman for their work to preserve the Cariboo Mountains Wilderness;
- 1995 - Danny Gerak for his work to preserve the Boise and Pitt River Valleys;
- 1996 - Maureen Fraser for her work to protect Clayoquot Sound and help sustain its communities.

In more recent years:

1997 - **John Clarke**, for his outstanding efforts to preserve the Stoltmann Wilderness. John Clarke is an almost legendary Coast Mountain explorer, photographer and wilderness educator. He is the co-founder, along with Vancouver artist Nancy Bleck and Squamish Nation Chief Councillor Bill Williams, of the *Witness Program*—a series of camp-outs, gatherings and art exhibits designed to inform



John Clarke, 1997 winner, stands beside the beautiful Eugene Rogers Commemorative Plaque, holding his personal award.

people about the Stoltmann Wilderness and Squamish Nation culture. John also travels from school to school with an awe-inspiring slide show presentation explaining how little of B.C.'s original oldgrowth forest is left and the need to preserve the remaining wilderness areas of the Coast Mountain Range.



The late Marion Parker, 1998 award winner, poses beside a "thousand-year-old" tree he dated while conducting WCWC research near Carmanah Valley. Photo taken in the late 80s.

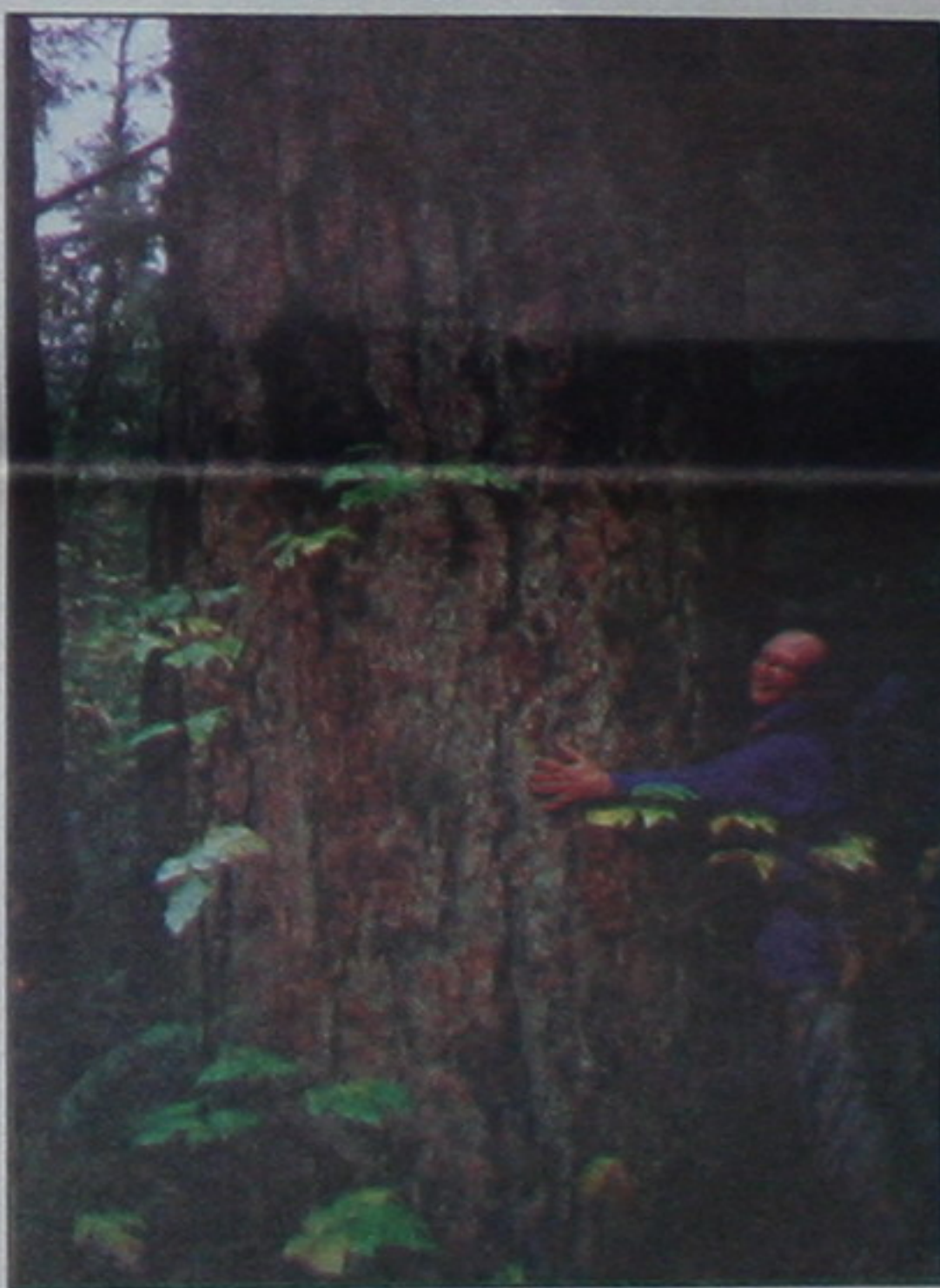
1998 - **Marion Parker**, for his tireless work over many decades to educate people regarding the need to preserve Earth's rare, ancient trees. Marion, a dendrochronologist (tree-ring expert), authored a number of special research reports for the Wilderness Committee that documented the tremendous ages of trees within some of the wilderness areas we were proposing for protection. He also was an expert in documenting First Nations' CMTs (Culturally Modified Trees). These special trees, usually cedars, were stripped of some bark or had a plank split off without killing the tree, in some cases centuries ago. In 1994, Marion joined a WCWC-Ahousaht First Nations joint expedition into the Ursus River Valley in Clayoquot Sound and helped date some of the CMTs that are part of the rich cultural heritage there.

Marion's work helped preserve such special places as Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve, Carmanah/Walbran Provincial Park and the Stein Valley Heritage Park. Marion also discovered the stump of a yellow cedar tree, cut down by loggers on the Sunshine Coast in the 1980s. By using a microscope to count the rings Marion was able to prove the tree to have been 1,835 years old when it was cut down—making it the oldest known tree in Canada. Marion felt it should be a crime to cut down any tree over 1,000 years old.

Sadly, Marion Parker passed away on July 13, 1999—a month short of his 65th birthday. His family, friends and colleagues in the conservation community sorely miss him. His work lives on in his written reports, in the wilderness areas that his efforts helped preserve and in the people who continue to work to see his dream of full protection for Canada's ancient trees realized.

1999 - **Will Koop** - for his groundbreaking and watershed-saving work over the past ten years to get logging permanently banned in the watersheds that supply Greater Vancouver's drinking water. Will, an excellent and thorough researcher, systematically sifted through historical files, forestry records and water quality reports to put together an ironclad argument that proved that recent logging, which started in the 1970s, has damaged the Greater Vancouver drinking water supply. For years he has attended nearly every Greater Vancouver Area Water Board meeting, making the case for a logging ban.

Five years ago, due in large part to his efforts, logging was halted in Vancouver's drinking watersheds. But the resumption of logging continued to be a threat. In 1999, the Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD) changed the terms of reference for management of the watersheds, putting water quality first. The GVRD now seeks to modify an agreement with the B.C. Forest Ministry that requires the watersheds be managed as a multiple use area—a tree farm where a 5 year logging plan is required. As a result of Will's efforts we are very close to achieving a permanent ban on logging in Greater Vancouver's drinking watersheds.



Will Koop, 1999 award winner, admires a big, old Douglas fir tree in Greater Vancouver's lower Seymour Conservation Reserve.

Administration

7%

Educational
Canvasses
16%

Sales
16%

Research and
Campaigns
61%

WCWC EXPENDITURES
1998-1999

Sales

Government
Grants
14%

Foundation
Grants
15%

Membership

Dues
24%

Donations
46%

WCWC REVENUES
1998-1999

CLAYOQUOT SOUND — A Sustainable Conservation Solution at Hand

by Adriane Carr, Clayoquot Campaign Coordinator

At long last, a solution to the fifteen-year-long conflict over logging in Clayoquot Sound is near at hand! The framework for the solution, developed and nurtured by many people over the last few years, rests on four pillars:

- (1) An agreement between the logging companies, Nuu-chah-nulth Central Region First Nations and environment groups that designates all of Clayoquot's undeveloped watersheds (called *eehmils*—"very, very precious"—areas by the Nuu-chah-nulth) for non-timber uses that maintain these areas' pristine, spiritual and sacred values. If this agreement were to cover all of Clayoquot Sound—which we hope it eventually will—this will mean no commercial logging in about two-thirds of Clayoquot Sound. The agreement also ensures that logging in the already partially logged areas in Clayoquot is done to the very highest ecoforestry standards.
- (2) The long-term protection of *eehmils* (undeveloped) areas under designations such as Tribal Parks that enable First Nations to manage and derive eco-tourism and non-timber benefits from the areas;
- (3) The designation of Clayoquot Sound as a U.N. Biosphere Reserve—based on a strong, cooperatively-developed vision of conservation and sustainability; and
- (4) The commitment of adequate government and private funds to strengthen and diversify the local economy, especially to create new jobs—such as in eco-tourism—based on a new conservation vision for Clayoquot.

The last twelve months have been pivotal in the crafting of this long-awaited campaign success. Negotiations centered on the drafting of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between *Iisaak*, a "forest services" company that is owned 51 percent by the Nuu-chah-nulth Central Region First Nations and 49 percent by Weyerhaeuser (formerly MacMillan Bloedel) and five environment groups centrally involved in the Clayoquot Campaign (Greenpeace International, Greenpeace Canada, Natural Resources Defense Council, Sierra Club of B.C. and Western Canada Wilderness Committee). The Friends of Clayoquot Sound, the locally based conservation group, were involved in all our joint discussions but chose to not sign the MOU and be the "watchdog" to ensure the MOU is fully implemented.

Our *Iisaak*-Enviro MOU was supported by the Nuu-chah-nulth Central Region Chiefs in January of 1999 and finally signed at a public ceremony in Tofino on June 16, 1999. It was a very happy day! The MOU confirms *Iisaak*'s commitment to reserve *eehmils* (undeveloped) areas for non-timber uses and to log according to the highest eco-forestry standards only in the parts of Clayoquot Sound that had already been partially logged. The environment groups committed to actively assisting *Iisaak* and the Nuu-chah-nulth Central Region First Nations in consolidating the existing Crown forest tenures, including Interfor's TFL holdings, under First Nations' control and the marketing of eco-forestry, non-timber and eco-tourism products.

This means that WCWC will be letting our members and supporters know, this year and for years to come, about the special Clayoquot products that they can purchase in an ongoing effort to support a conservation-and-community-based solution in Clayoquot Sound!

Within a few days of expressing their support for the *Iisaak*-Enviro MOU, the Nuu-chah-nulth Central Region Chiefs became the first political body to endorse a community-generated proposal to the United Nations *Man and Biosphere Program* to designate Clayoquot Sound as a Biosphere Reserve.

Long-term WCWC members and supporters will remember many of WCWC's educational newspapers, beginning with our 1992 *Wild and Beautiful Clayoquot Sound* paper, advocating that Clayoquot Sound be designated a U.N. Biosphere Reserve. On January 28, 1999—one week after the Nuu-chah-nulth's leading endorsement—the Clayoquot Biosphere Reserve application was signed by First Nations, local, Provincial and Federal government representatives and sent on to U.N. offices in Paris. The special contribution of WCWC to the Biosphere Reserve process was publicly acknowledged by MLA Gerard Janssen at the signing ceremony in Victoria.

January 1999 was a pivotal month for Clayoquot in yet another way. Following up on a workshop that WCWC had arranged for the Nuu-chah-nulth in the fall of 1998, the Nuu-chah-nulth Central Region First Nations decided to pursue, in a cooperative venture with Tofino and Ucluelet, a "head license" to coordinate and manage tourism in Clayoquot Sound. If granted by the provincial government, it would ensure coordinated planning and management and new opportunities for First Nations involvement in eco-tourism development in Clayoquot Sound.



The Honourable Cathy McGreggor, then-Minister of the B.C. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, signs the official application to the United Nations *Man and Biosphere Program* to designate Clayoquot Sound a Biosphere Reserve. The local MLA and representatives of the Nuu-chah-nulth Central Region First Nations, Provincial and Federal Government departments, Tofino, Ucluelet, the Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District, MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. and Western Canada Wilderness Committee were present. January 28, 1999, Victoria, B.C. Photo by B.C. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks.



Joe Campbell of the Ahousaht First Nations signs, as Chairman of the Board of *Iisaak* Forest Resources Ltd., the Memorandum of Understanding between *Iisaak* and Greenpeace Canada, Greenpeace International, Sierra Club of B.C., Natural Resources Defense Council and Western Canada Wilderness Committee. June 16, 1999, Tofino, B.C. Photo by Bob Bossin.



Left to right - Valerie Langer, Friends of Clayoquot Sound; Adriane Carr, WCWC; Maureen Fraser, Central Region Board; and Tzeporah Berman, Greenpeace, at the June 16, 1999 signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between *Iisaak* Forest Resources and five major environment groups. Meares Island in background. Photo by Bob Bossin.

That same week, Chief Francis Frank, Chief Treaty Negotiator for the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations, one of the five tribes in the Nuu-chah-nulth Central Region, asked WCWC for support in pursuing Tribal Park status for Meares Island and for all of Clayoquot River Valley. With the permission of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations, in 1993-94, WCWC volunteers built a 22-kilometer-long *Witness Trail* in pristine Clayoquot River Valley, where MacMillan Bloedel was imminently threatening to log. Meares Island, which the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations first declared a Tribal Park in 1984 and then re-declared a Tribal Park together with the Ahousaht First Nations in 1991, was the site of first protest over clearcut logging in Clayoquot Sound.

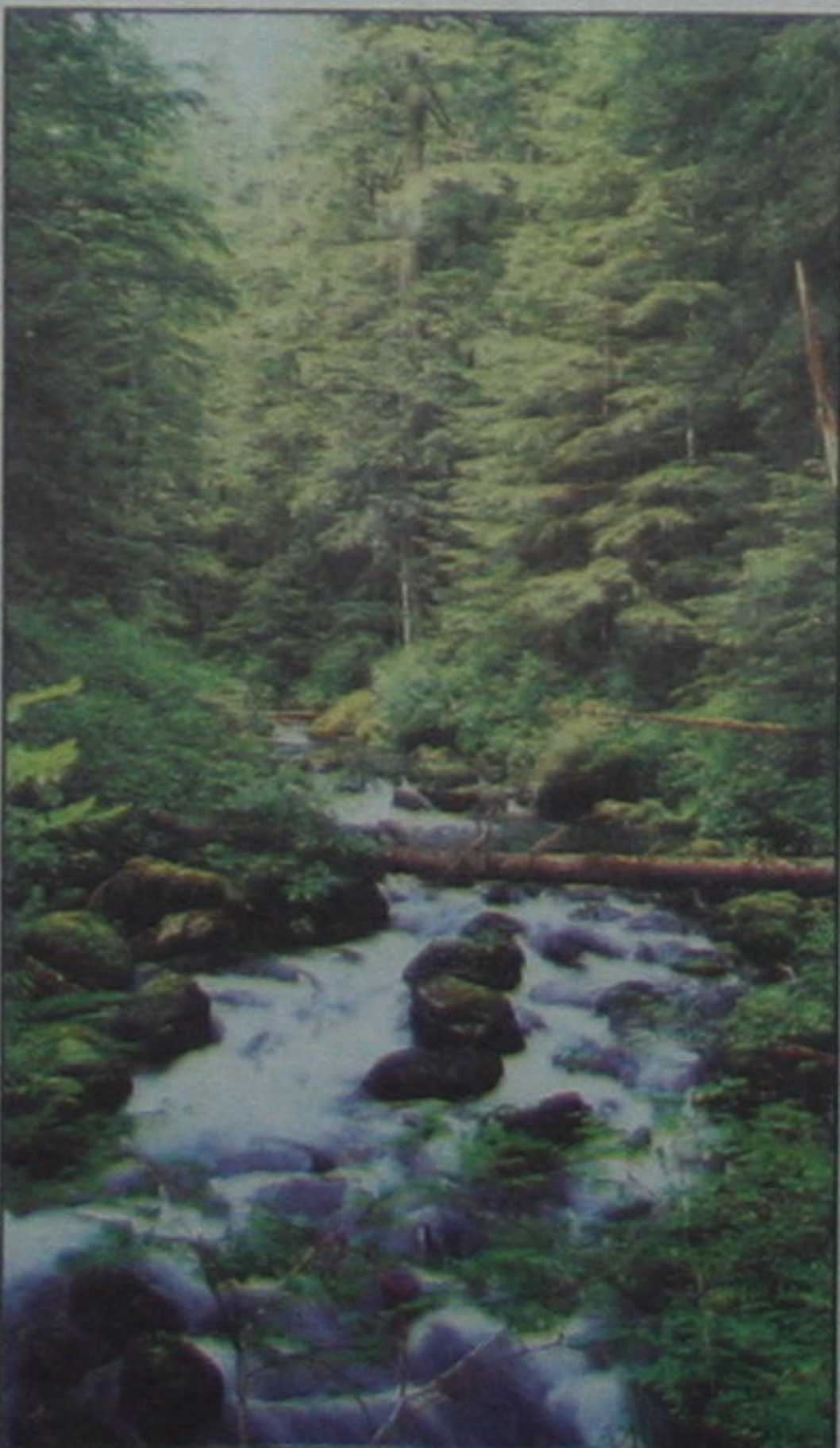
In its 1999 budget the federal government came through with their promise of support for the new Clayoquot Biosphere Reserve, pledging \$12 million towards its implementation.

Final UN approval of Biosphere Reserve status for Clayoquot Sound was granted on January 21, 2000. If everything goes as planned, there will be a big celebration in Clayoquot sometime in spring, 2000 to launch the Biosphere Reserve.

But WCWC's work is not yet done. Tribal Parks have yet to be negotiated, the volatile situation of International Forest Product's ongoing logging in Clayoquot must be resolved, and sufficient funds must still be secured to enable full implementation of the new vision of conservation and sustainability in Clayoquot.

With these goals achieved, we are sure that Clayoquot will become a model of world calibre where people can learn about rainforest conservation and community-based decision-making and get excited about adapting various Clayoquot "blueprints"—such as low-volume, high-value-added ecoforestry—for their own areas.

During 2000 WCWC will continue to work with the Nuu-chah-nulth Central Region First Nations, *Iisaak*, other environment groups and the Federal and Provincial Governments to ensure that the announcement of U.N. Biosphere Reserve status truly means a new conflict-free, conservation-based future for Clayoquot Sound.



Clayoquot Valley Witness Trail, built by Wilderness Committee volunteers in 1993-1994 with the permission of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations. The Tla-o-qui-aht are seeking support for the designation of Clayoquot Valley—an *eehmils* ("very very precious"pristine) area—as a Tribal Park. Photo from WCWC files.

STOLTMANN WILDERNESS – the Courageous Battle to Create a National Park

Public Support Continues to Build for
Canada's Foremost National Park Candidate
- by Joe Foy, Campaign Director

Our five-year-long campaign to preserve the Stoltmann Wilderness, located next to Whistler, B.C., is one of the toughest, wildest campaigns we've ever championed. All of us at the Wilderness Committee feel privileged to hike in this spectacular wilderness, experience its wonders and fight for its preservation. All of us are angered by its ongoing destruction.

Randy Stoltmann was a young West Vancouver outdoorsman, respected conservationist and former director and employee of the Wilderness Committee. It was the first to propose—in April of 1994—that the wildlands of the Upper Squamish and Upper Lillooet River Valleys be protected. His proposal described the area's outstanding features and highlighted the threat posed by impending clearcut logging. One month after submitting his proposal to the B.C. Government, Randy lost his life in a tragic ski-mountaineering accident.

Inspired by Randy's idea, we launched a new wilderness preservation campaign, naming it the "Stoltmann Wilderness" in his honour. Our Stoltmann Wilderness Provincial Park proposal encompassed 260,000 hectares of mountains, glaciers, and ancient-forested valleys.

In the spring of 1995 we began a trail-building project into the Upper Elaho Valley, which harbored the Stoltmann's largest remaining tract of oldgrowth forest. While scouting the trail route, WCWC volunteers were amazed to discover spectacular groves of oldgrowth Douglas fir and redcedar, the finest forests we'd seen in Greater Vancouver's Lower Mainland region.

In 1996 the B.C. Government established a tightly controlled and secretive Lower Mainland Parks Planning process to select which of the Lower Mainland's precious unprotected wilderness areas would get park protection and which would be clearcut logged. Incredibly, Interfor, the main logging company actively clearcutting in the Stoltmann Wilderness, was one of the B.C. Government's hand-picked park planning participants but the Government's own B.C. Parks Branch was not!

The public was also locked out of the process. No public open-house meetings were ever held to solicit citizens' views on the proposed parks. Late in 1996, then-Premier Glen Clark, standing on a podium with Interfor President Bob Sitter, announced protection for only two small, sparsely-forested parts of the Stoltmann Wilderness: the Clendenning (an Upper Elaho tributary) and the Upper Lillooet Valley. The two parks totaled about 50,000 ha.

At the same time the B.C. government gave the go-ahead to Interfor to clearcut the lush ancient forests of the remaining unprotected areas of the Stoltmann Wilderness, including the Sims and Upper Elaho Valleys. Disgusted with the undemocratic nature of the government's Lower Mainland park planning process and with the shortsighted pro-logging decision, WCWC vowed to fight back.

In 1997, Interfor started aggressive roadbuilding and clearcut logging in the Sims and the Upper Elaho Valleys. In response, WCWC set up a temporary research station in the Upper Elaho Valley as a base camp for scientists and volunteers to collect information on the ancient forest's endangered flora and fauna. We raised funds for this project through our 1996 Stoltmann Art Auction. The sale of art generously donated to the Wilderness Committee by local painters and sculptors raised over \$20,000.

Loggers and logging-supporters were infuriated by our research camp. They set up an illegal road blockade on the main road into the Stoltmann Wilderness, preventing our volunteers and researchers from accessing our camp. Behind the blockade, Interfor began clearcut logging of "Sundown Grove"—a spectacular grove of ancient firs at the beginning of our Elaho hiking trail. Also behind the loggers' blockade, "persons unknown" dismantled our research camp and then mysteriously deposited it in pieces at the Squamish RCMP station. No charges were ever laid.

It took us six weeks of legal wrangling and court action to finally get the loggers' blockade down. With the help of many hard-working WCWC volunteers, we rebuilt our research camp in less than a week! Our researchers discovered that one Douglas tree felled by Interfor in Sundown Grove was over 1,150 years old (based on a stump-ring count). We cut a slice from the stump and dated it. It serves as a memento that inspires people to fight to save the other living ancient trees still left.



Left - Volunteers measure huge old Doug fir in the Upper Elaho - Aug. 1999.
Below - Assistant Campaigner Chris Player uses increment borer to determine age of a living Douglas fir growing in the Elaho's Millennium Grove - Aug. 1998

In early 1998, frustrated by the intransigence of the B.C. Government, we doubled the size of our proposed Stoltmann protected area to 500,000 hectares and called for a National Park. Our new proposal is bigger and better! It will be, when established, Canada's first National Park in B.C.'s spectacular Coast Mountains.

Our proposed Stoltmann National Park Reserve extends to the world-famous resort community of Whistler, B.C.—Canada's candidate for the 2010 Winter Olympics. It also connects through the Upper Bridge River and over the ice-capped Coast Mountains to the large Ts'ylós Park on the Chilcotin Plateau around Chilko Lake, protecting a critical wildlife corridor to the interior. In early 1999, several Whistler councilors became outspoken supporters of the proposed Stoltmann National Park Reserve.

In 1999 WCWC published a study by grizzly bear biologists Cam McTavish and Wayne McCrory who had conducted a grizzly habitat assessment of the Upper Elaho in the fall of 1998. They recommended an immediate halt to further logging and roadbuilding until the government develops and puts in place a grizzly conservation plan.

In July of 1999 Interfor built a logging bridge over the Lava Creek Canyon, which put "Lava Grove"—a magnificent stand of ancient Douglas fir trees—at immediate risk. WCWC responded by setting up a new research camp—the Millennium Tree Camp—as a base for researchers to search out the area's big old trees. We soon discovered Douglas firs estimated to be 1,300 years old—the oldest living trees of their kind in Canada!

In August of 1999 several environmental activist groups, such as PATH (People's Action For Threatened Habitat), FAN (Forest Action Network) and Friends of the Elaho, tired of watching Interfor fell heritage grove after heritage grove, began a civil disobedience campaign. Direct action activists peacefully stood in front of Interfor's road building equipment in a bid to slow down the logging operation. Thirteen activists were arrested for non-violent civil disobedience in the Upper Elaho Valley.

On September 15, 1999 a mob of about 100 loggers beat up eight environmentalists camped in the Upper Elaho Valley. One of the conservationists assaulted was WCWC's Millennium Tree Camp Coordinator James Jamieson. On February 10, 2000 Squamish Crown Counsel finally laid criminal charges against three Squamish men and may lay further charges. A civil suit has also been launched against Interfor and individuals involved in the attack.

On October 18, 1999, Liberal Member of Parliament Charles Caccia, a former Liberal Environment Minister,



presented his Private Member's Bill – Bill C-236 an Act to amend the National Parks Act (Stoltmann Wilderness) in the House of Commons. The Stoltmann Park Bill was hotly debated, with Reform M.P. John Reynolds as its harshest critic and Mr. Caccia its strongest defender. The Stoltmann Park Bill then "died without a vote" as is customary for Private Members' Bills.

In the meantime, tens of thousands of letters and cards (including our "3-part Stoltmann Opinion Poll Cards") have been mailed by people across the country to Prime Minister Chretien, urging the Federal Government to establish a Stoltmann National Park Reserve.

2000 is shaping up to be a crucial year in the battle for the Stoltmann Wilderness. Never has support for preservation been stronger nor conservation activists more determined to get the clearcutting stopped. The Squamish Nation, aboriginal title holders to the Elaho Valley, has called for a halt to logging there. Large conservation groups like Greenpeace and Rainforest Action Network are letting Interfor customers around the world know that when they buy an Interfor product, it fuels more clearcut destruction in the Stoltmann Wilderness and Great Bear Rainforest.

The Wilderness Committee will be back in the Elaho Valley as soon as the snow melts in April. We'll continue mapping the Stoltmann's big trees and wildlife habitat. We aim to see the year 2000 as the year the Stoltmann is finally saved! We are counting on you to continue writing letters to the decision-makers, to volunteer for our projects and to donate much-needed dollars and materials to fuel our campaign and ultimately make it successful.

Want to know more? Ask and we will send you our Educational Reports and an up to date campaign report!

Big Dreams Can Come True – Stoltmann National Park
Vol. 17 No. 6 - Winter 1998

SAVE WHISTLER'S 1300-Year-Old Douglas Firs
Vol. 18 No. 7 - Summer 1999

For the latest info on WCWC's Stoltmann Campaign:
www.wildernesscommittee.org/stoltmann/index.html



Thousand-year-old Douglas fir tree cut by Interfor in Stoltmann Wilderness – Photo taken Aug. 1999.



Dr. Neville Winchester and tree climber Kevin Jordan at WCWC's Stoltmann Research Camp - Sept. 1998.

GREAT BEAR RAINFOREST CONSERVATION SUPPORT GROWS

While logging companies delay cutting, waiting for the election of a more sympathetic BC government

At 3.5 million hectares in size, the Great Bear Rainforest is the single largest coastal wilderness area ever proposed for preservation by B.C.'s conservation community.

The name "Great Bear Rainforest" was first coined by the McAllisters—founders of the Raincoast Conservation Society—a legendary family of wilderness explorers and advocates that includes Ian and Karen as well as Ian's father, long-time wilderness campaigner Peter McAllister.

The Great Bear Rainforest covers a labyrinth of wilderness inlets, fjords, estuaries, islands and over 100 pristine, rainforested watersheds over 5,000 hectares in size. It extends 600 kilometers up B.C.'s rugged coast, from the Stoltmann Wilderness in the south to the Alaska "Panhandle" in the north. It is called "Great Bear" because this region has the highest concentration of grizzly bears in Canada.

This vast coastal wilderness harbors over 1,000 distinct races of salmon as well as B.C.'s healthiest population of wolves and grizzlies. In the center of the Great Bear Rainforest is the home of B.C.'s rare Spirit Bear—a population of black bears where up to one in ten cubs is born with a white coat of fur. In 1988 the Valhalla Wilderness Society began conducting bear research in the area and then advocating a Spirit Bear Park to protect this unique population of bears.

Since the early 1990s, when the McAllisters began their fight to preserve the Great Bear Rainforest, many other conservation groups have joined the battle including Greenpeace, Forest Action Network, the Sierra Club of B.C., the U.S.-based Natural Resources Defense Council and the Wilderness Committee.

In 1998 WCWC campaigners undertook several expeditions into the Great Bear Rainforest to see both active clearcutting and pristine wilderness. On one trip Ian and Karen guided the Wilderness Committee team into the spectacular Johnstone, Koeys and Allard valleys where they saw grizzly trails along the rivers worn deep into the soil by generations of bear use.

On an expedition in September of 1998 Heiltsuk First Nations people took the Wilderness Committee team to old village sites in the Roscoe Inlet and other sites of cultural significance near Bella Bella. "The sight of the moss-covered house poles raising out of the forest floor and the huge cedar trees, everywhere showing the scars of centuries of use, is a memory that will stay with me forever," said Joe Foy.



Heiltsuk researchers record evidence of aboriginal sustainable forestry. A plank has been split from this redcedar centuries ago.

On that expedition the Wilderness Committee brought along David Garrick, an expert on Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs). CMTs are usually redcedars that have been scarred when First Nations foresters used their traditional methods to harvest bark or planks. These scars last for many centuries and help tell the generations-old story of sustainable forest use. During the September 1998 expedition, David led a CMT field workshop that was attended by 5 Heiltsuk people keen to develop their skills in this field of research. David and the Heiltsuk participants traded tips and stories about CMT identification and documentation.



A few days later, on the advice of several Heiltsuk people, the Wilderness Committee team visited a Western Forest Products logging site on Yeo Island. "What we saw shocked and saddened us," explained Adriane Carr. "The loggers had clearcut a huge area of ancient forest and left a small, wind-blown stand of CMTs in the middle of the destruction. Half the trees in the CMT patch had already been blown down. We left Yeo Island more determined than ever to stop the clearcutting and save the Great Bear's forests—for their biodiversity and their cultural heritage values," said Carr.

In the summer of 1999 WCWC provided support for another CMT workshop for First Nations people—this time on Hanson Island at the south end of the Great Bear Rainforest, where David Garrick conducted extensive CMT research (published in 1998 by WCWC in the book authored by David, *Shaped Cedars and Cedar Shaping: A Guidebook to Identifying, Documenting, Appreciating and Learning from Cultural Modified Trees*). First Nations participants came from Kitkatla, Hartley Bay and Alert Bay to learn David's CMT techniques.



David Garrick measures oldgrowth Sitka spruce tree on Yeo Island, in the Great Bear Rainforest.

Early in 1999 WCWC and Raincoast Conservation Society (RCS) collaborated on the production of a new educational newspaper about the Great Bear Rainforest. The paper features the ongoing clearcut destruction of pristine Great Bear areas by major logging companies and spelled out our goal of protecting all of Great Bear Rainforest's pristine valleys and ecologically significant habitats. We were worried about the "Lands and Resources Management Plan" (LRMP) initiated by government for the "middle" part of the Great Bear Rainforest in 1998. We knew it would ultimately lead, as similar processes have in other parts of B.C., to only partial, fragmentary protection of the area.

In a concerted effort to more broadly raise the profile and public support for protecting all of the Great Bear Rainforest, WCWC printed 150,000 copies of the new newspaper and distributed them to every small community on the coast, to politicians in Ottawa and Victoria, to our members and supporters across Canada and to environment groups in the U.S., Japan and Europe. We also used this paper to establish a new "grassroots distribution network" of over 100 individuals and local environment groups who have pledged to distribute WCWC papers on an ongoing basis in their home communities.

In the fall of 1999 we continued our public mobilization efforts with the production and printing of 60,000 Great Bear Rainforest 3-part "opinion poll" mailers. We found these mailers really worked on other issues (for example, over 10,000 mailers were sent to the B.C. Premier's office—and we figure a similar number to Prime Minister Chretien—in support of establishing a Stoltmann National Park Reserve).

In Toronto we hired a University student, Aurita Withers, to expand the outreach efforts of our door-to-door canvas and use student networks to distribute both our Great Bear paper and 3-part mailers. Aurita is now working on a consumer's guide for Torontonians, to help them identify which wood products are "good" or "bad" based on their connection to rainforest destruction. WCWC has seen, especially in the Clayoquot Campaign, the compelling effect of consumers letting corporations know they won't be party to the logging of precious oldgrowth forests. WCWC will continue to support the "market campaigns" of environment groups in the U.S. and Europe, especially by hosting delegations of wood product purchasers, politicians and media—taking them to see the clearcut mess and the threatened rainforest glory of the Stoltmann Wilderness (the southernmost tip of the Great Bear Rainforest).

Over the year 2000 WCWC will also work with other environment groups and with First Nations to map out a full "Conservation Vision" for the Great Bear Rainforest—a network of proposed protected areas including Provincial or Federal Parks, Tribal Parks, grizzly sanctuaries and salmon sanctuaries. John Richardson, a law student, has joined WCWC on a short term contract to help produce this vision paper as well as a legal handbook for First Nations people living along the coast to help them in their efforts to protect their territories from illegal activities such as tree poaching, bear poaching and illegal fishing.

The public pressure to save the Great Bear Rainforest must continue to build. The big companies are trying to look good by gaining phony eco-certification for their barely-changed clearcutting and by extending temporary moratoriums on some pristine valleys in the Great Bear, no doubt hoping that the environmentalists' campaigns will sputter out and a very pro-industrial-development government will soon get elected in B.C. These companies have not yet given up their plans to log most of the remaining Great Bear Rainforest's remaining intact valleys. Conservationists must increase their efforts on all fronts to succeed!

What to know more? Contact us and ask for this Wilderness Committee free education report:

CANADA'S GREAT BEAR RAINFOREST
Vol. 18, No. 1 1999 Special Edition co-published
with the Raincoast Conservation Society

Order a copy of the Great Bear Rainforest book by Ian and Karen McAllister—see details on the back page.

Don't forget our web page: www.wildernesscommittee.org



Ancient redcedar tree, estimated to be 1,300 years old on Hanson Island, where local First Nations are fighting Timberwest's plans to log the area.

Our Great Bear Rainforest banner has been unfurled at many timber company shareholder meetings, on several occasions at the B.C. legislature—even at the year 2000 N.D.P. Leadership Convention!

WCWC VICTORIA celebrates a win in helping raise the money needed to expand the CRD's park and trails system

In August of 1998, the Wilderness Committee's Victoria Chapter joined forces with other local conservation groups to fight for full protection of a Sea-to-Sea Green-Blue Belt around Greater Victoria. Fully protected, it would be a continuous "belt" of wild lands and marine areas linking existing parks from Salt Spring Island and Cowichan Bay through the Sooke Hill Wilderness to East Sooke Park on Juan de Fuca Strait.

The Sea-to-Sea Green-Blue Belt will forever preserve viable habitat for the increasingly threatened native plants and animals of the rapidly growing Greater Victoria urban region. Over the last five years, WCWC has published and widely distributed almost one-quarter of a million copies of four educational newspapers and a three-part opinion poll mailer about the Sooke Hills Wilderness and the Sea-to-Sea Green-Blue Belt. The campaign had already been successful in gaining protection for about 75 percent of the area—the lands that were already in public hands. What remains to be acquired to complete the Belt is the acquisition of parcels of private property—and that takes a lot of money!

Besides working with the Land Conservancy of British Columbia to privately raise money, WCWC Victoria and other member groups in the alliance have worked to build the public support necessary to prompt the Capital Regional District (CRD) to establish a Parks Acquisition Fund through a special levy of about \$10 per household per year. During the fall 1999 municipal elections, many of the CRD municipalities put this question to non-binding referendum. About 70 percent of the voters backed the levy! The voters also elected councilors and mayors who supported the Sea-to-Sea Green-Blue Belt and an expansion of the regional park system to keep pace with the region's growing population.

On January 26, 2000 the new CRD board passed a motion to establish an average \$10 per household per year levy, raising \$18 million over the next 10 years to go towards purchasing the needed parkland. It's a great campaign victory—thanks to the active support of all our members and supporters in the Greater Victoria region!

Protecting the Walbran

In April of 1998, as part of our effort to save the last of Vancouver Island's ancient temperate rainforests, WCWC officially opened its Upper Walbran Valley Research Station and kicked off our campaign to protect the Upper Walbran Valley. We requested and received permission from the Pacheedaht First Nation, whose traditional territory includes the Walbran Valley.

Among the scientists who will utilize the research station is University of Victoria entomologist Neville Winchester. His work in WCWC's Upper Canopy Research Station in the adjacent Carmanah Valley resulted in the discovery of an estimated 300 to 500 new insect species previously unknown to science and helped WCWC win park protection for the Upper Carmanah.

Less than one-half of the Walbran watershed is protected. This is not enough to fully conserve biodiversity. Continued logging in the upper Walbran puts at risk bird species such as the northern goshawk and the marbled murrelet, along with countless species of insects. Protection of the Upper Walbran is critical, given how few fragments remain of the oldgrowth rainforest ecosystem on southern Vancouver Island.

The Wilderness Committee's Victoria office offers tours into the Walbran to let people see the magnificence of the oldgrowth forest and the devastating impacts of clearcut logging. This year WCWC's Victoria Chapter is intensifying its campaign to save the whole Walbran Valley and protect the remaining oldgrowth areas left out by the CORE process (a regional protected area process). CORE led to only about 13 percent of Vancouver Island being protected. In all, less than 7 percent of the Island's ancient rainforests are currently conserved.

1999 Campaign Highlights

- June** WCWC conducts Victoria street-theatre-protest against the B.C. government's proposed public forestland give-away to MacMillan Bloedel.
- July** Joint WCWC/Forest Action Network press conference condemns logging by West Fraser Ltd. in the Great Bear Rainforest.



WCWC Victoria Wilderness supporters raise banners in support of preserving the Upper Walbran Valley and Stoltmann Wilderness at the 1998 opening of the B.C. Legislature ceremony hoping to catch the Premier's attention and put wilderness conservation back on the government's agenda.

- Aug.** WCWC joins forces with the Valhalla Wilderness Society to demonstrate against the privatization of B.C.'s provincial parks.
- Sept.** WCWC and Valhalla Wilderness Society mount a "wildlife parade" to the Victoria Legislature where several "grizzlies" delivered 400 letters to the Premier's office in support of the proposed Stoltmann National Park Reserve. WCWC holds another rally several weeks later to protest the September 15, 1999 violent assaults on environmentalists in the Stoltmann by Interfor employees. WCWC organizes a rally against the Weyerhaeuser takeover of MacBlo.
- Oct.** WCWC volunteers distribute 80,000 copies of our Sea-to-Sea Green-Blue Belt educational paper and 3-part mailers in Greater Victoria.
- Nov.** WCWC mounts a rally for the Stoltmann Wilderness, hauling our 1,150 year-old Douglas fir slab to the Ministry of Forests headquarters and to the steps of the B.C. Legislature.
- Dec.** WCWC presents a street theater event entitled "How the TimberWest Grinch Stole the Walbran Valley" at Bastion Square.

2000 Campaign Plans

Hotspots Map:

WCWC will produce a Vancouver Island "hotspots" map of endangered wilderness areas and oldgrowth valleys that need immediate protection including the Upper Walbran, Klaskish, East, Nahmint, and Upper Schoen.

Vision Map

In consultation with conservation groups, First Nations and conservation biologists, we will produce an updated version of our 1993 Vancouver Island Conservation Vision Map, which called for 40 percent of Vancouver Island to be protected in order to conserve biodiversity.

Upper Walbran Research Project:

WCWC will inventory plants, upper canopy organisms, mammals, birds, fish, as well as oldgrowth tree age and size in the Upper Walbran rainforest. We will concentrate on forests in the proposed TimberWest and Weyerhaeuser cutblocks. We aim to build a scientific case that the entire Walbran must be protected.

Stop Bad Logging on Private Lands Newspaper

WCWC Victoria will produce and distribute an educational report about logging on private lands (focusing on the Beaufort Range near Port Alberni) and calling for much stricter environmental controls to protect fish and wildlife.

WCWC VICTORIA GETS NEW STOREFRONT OFFICE

After searching for several years, in January 2000 our Victoria Wilderness Committee Chapter found a new home. It had long outgrown its old office space. The



How the TimberWest Grinch stole the Walbran Valley—a street-play put on by WCWC Victoria in December 1999.

newly leased street-level storefront office, at 651 Johnson Street, is only a few blocks away from the old office on View Street and more than three times the size.

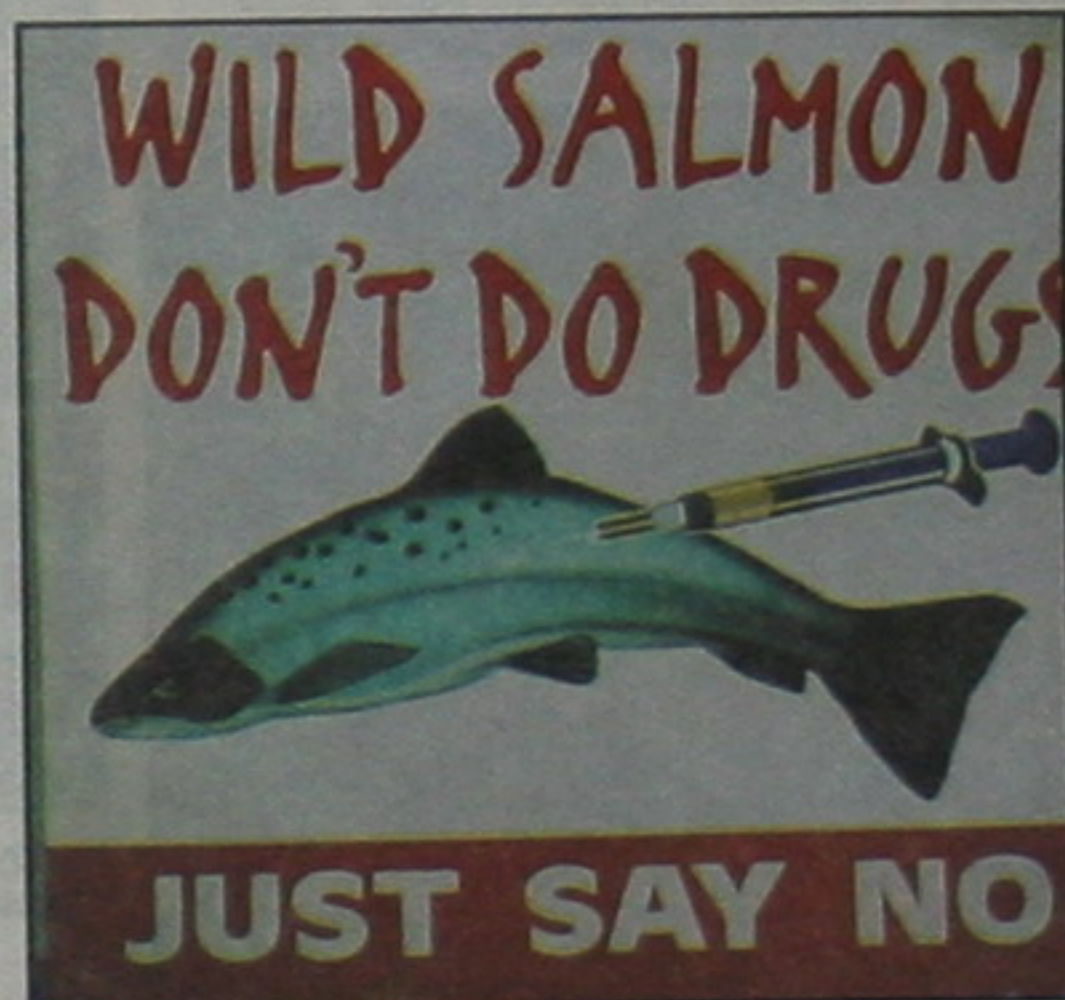
By March 2000 our new Victoria storefront office will be up and running—launched by a grand opening party that all are invited to attend. The new place has enough room for our retail store and storage, for volunteers to work on projects and mailouts, our door-to-door canvass crew to receive briefings, members to drop in and our campaigners to get all their work done!

New Staff at Victoria WCWC

Alison Spriggs, who joined WCWC's Victoria Chapter as a door-to-door canvasser in 1991 and ran the Victoria office since 1993, left WCWC in 1999 to work for the Land Conservancy of B.C., where she is helping raise money to purchase private lands to complete the Sea-to-Sea Green-Blue Belt. She is greatly missed, but not lost to the cause! We continue to work closely together.

Ken Wu and Selena Landrie have assumed the duties carried out by Alison. Ken began working for WCWC in Vancouver in 1993 as a canvasser. He began working as a full time campaigner in Victoria in June 1999. Selena, who has been the office manager in Victoria since the beginning of 1999, began her career with the Wilderness Committee in 1994 as a salesperson and then as store manager in WCWC's Gastown store in Vancouver.

Diona Davies, who canvassed for WCWC in Victoria for two years, is our new Victoria Canvass Director and Campaign Intern. Together, Ken, Selena and Diona form a young, dedicated and energetic team keen to intensify their campaigns to protect a lot more wilderness on Vancouver Island.



WCWC Victoria campaigned with this message and several Victorian restaurants now serve only wild Salmon.

Thanks for supporting our efforts to save Vancouver Island Wilderness!

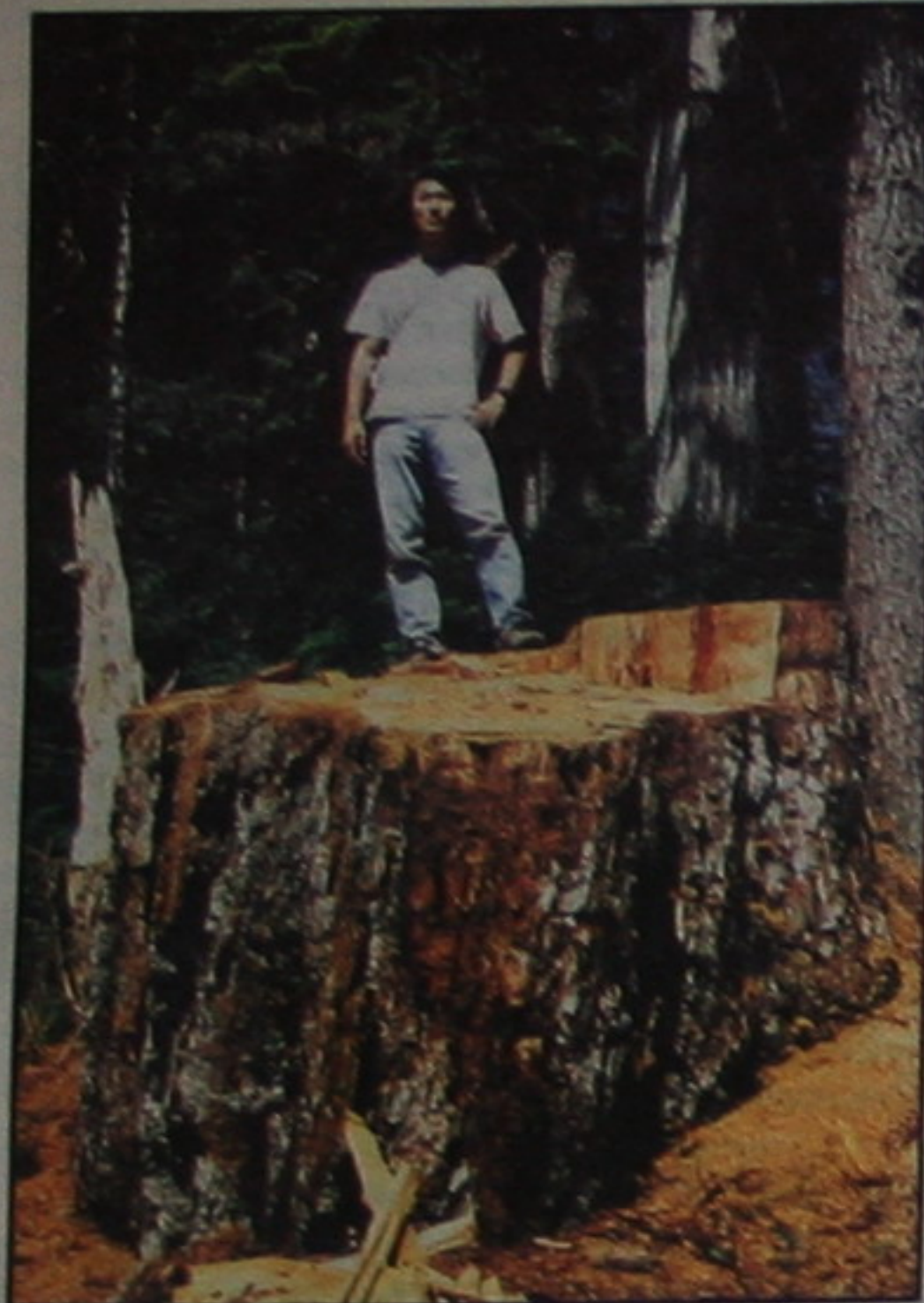
WCWC's Victoria Chapter is dependent on funds raised by our door-to-door canvass and mailouts to members. We also depend on and are grateful for all the volunteers, who are indispensable to our ongoing work to protect wilderness and wildlife. With all this support we are ultimately bound to succeed!

WCWC Victoria Chapter's new Storefront Office:

651 Johnson Street, Victoria BC V8W 1M7
Tel: 250-388-9292 Fax: 250-388-9223

Email: wc2vic@island.net

SOME OF THE WILDERNESS COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS 1997-1999



Volunteer counts stump's growth rings in 1997, estimating it at 1,060 years old. In October, 1999 a UBC dendrochronologist officially dates tree at 1,158 years old!



With permission from the B.C. Forest Service, a WCWC volunteer chainsaws off the stump's top 10 cm. Volunteers number and carry the pieces to a waiting pick-up truck, driving them to WCWC's Vancouver headquarters in December, 1997 where "slabble" is reassembled.



Pieces of stump's slab are reassembled at WCWC office and allowed to slowly dry out in an unheated room from December, 1997 until September 1998. The slab was then sliced in half with a band saw, producing two thinner slabs.



Tony Briggs, WCWC volunteer, using a floor sander, begins preparing slab for display — September 1998.



WCWC activists display slab during Stoltmann protest at Interior's shareholders' meeting — April 1999.

Stump of an ancient Douglas fir left by Interior loggers who cut the tree down in the upper Elaho Valley of the proposed Stoltmann National Park in July, 1997.



WCWC's "Millennial Tree Camp", Upper Elaho Valley, Stoltmann Wilderness — August 1999.



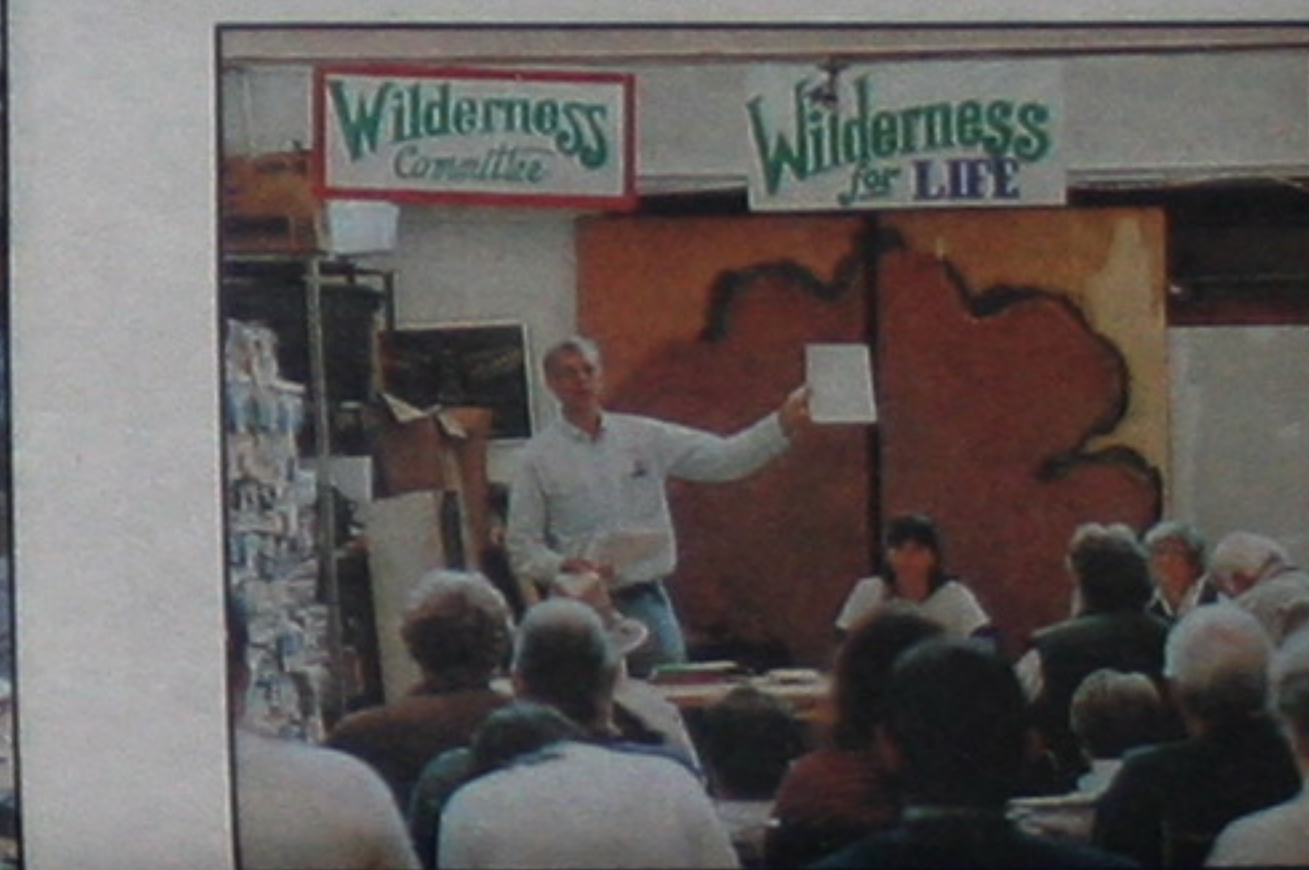
World-renowned wilderness educator, John Seed, conducts "Council of All Beings" in the Stoltmann — June 1999. Thirty people attend and experience "deep ecology."



Dr. Neville Winchester climbs Douglas fir in the Stoltmann to sample canopy insect life — September 1998. Results pending.



WCWC Director and regular daytime volunteer for many years, Alice Eaton is honored with "Outstanding Volunteer" award at WCWC AGM — September 1998.



Director Mike Gledersleeve welcomes members to WCWC's Annual General Meeting — September 1999.



WCWC educational reports stacked in our new 341 Water St. office, waiting to be packaged by volunteers for public distribution — April 1999.



WCWC volunteers pack in bridge-building timbers, Stoltmann Wilderness Hiking Trail in the Upper Elaho Valley — August 1998.



Happy WCWC "tree-hugging" volunteer assists in Millennial Tree Camp research in the threatened Elaho Valley of the proposed Stoltmann National Park — September 1999.

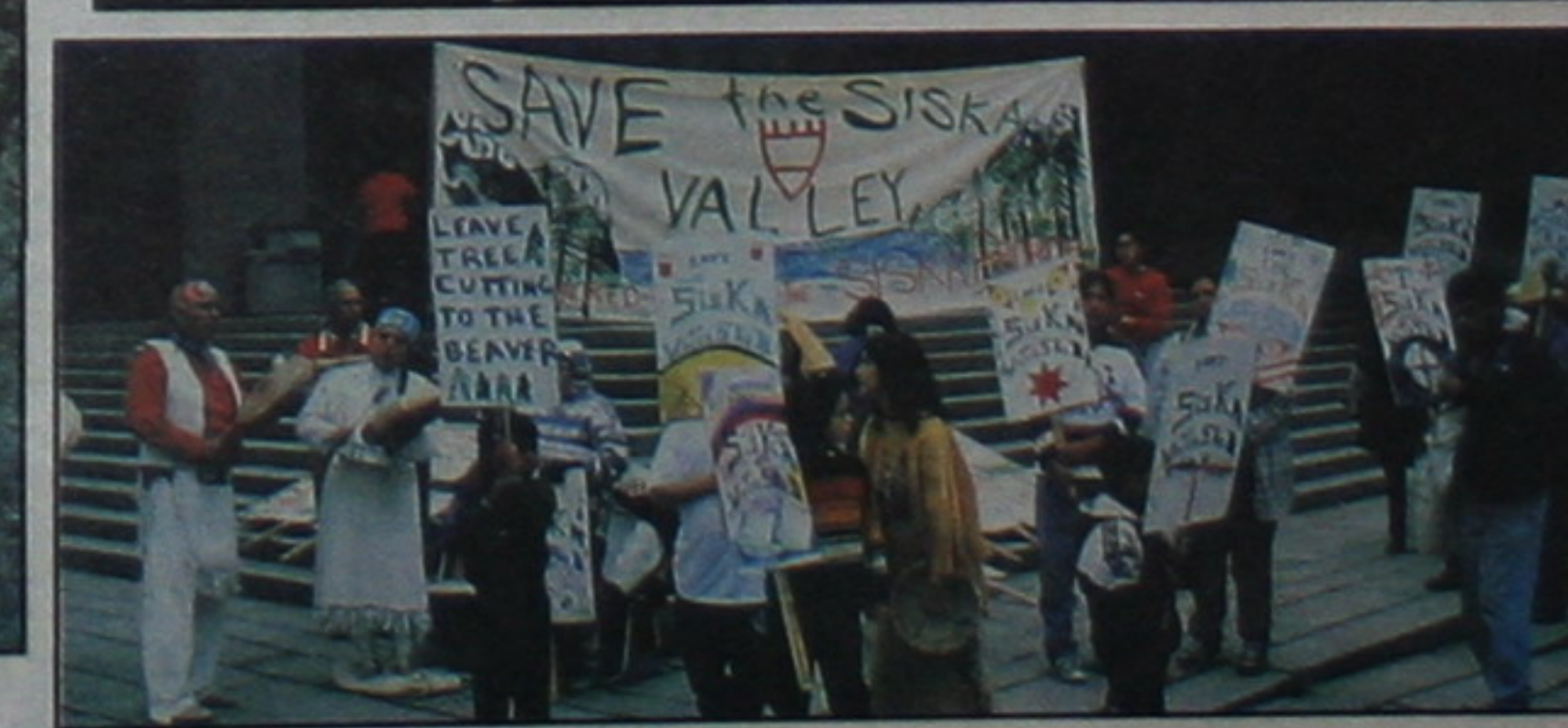


WCWC charts the Rose Bay, skippered by long time volunteer Craig Delahunt, to protest the ecologically destructive roe herring fishery in Georgia Strait — March 1999. WCWC believes there should be a 5 year moratorium to let herring stock, especially resident stock, rebuild. Present biomass is half of what it was before commercial fisheries.



Joe Foy takes photo of massive Douglas fir in the Lower Seymour — September 1998. A WCWC campaign lead to this area's land use status being changed from "Demonstration Forest" to "Conservation Reserve."

In June, 1999 over a thousand concerned citizens said NO to privatizing B.C.'s public forests. The government listened and in September gave cash instead of land to compensate MacBilo for logging rights given up to make new parks.



Siska First Nation people rally on B.C. Supreme Court steps to try to save their valley from J.S. Jones Timber Co. chainsaws — October 1999.

PRIVATE TREE FARM
Admittance by Permit Only
TRESPASSERS WILL BE PROSECUTED

Paul George, WCWC founder, protests the Makah Whale hunt — May 1999. WCWC believes that killing these sentient beings is unnecessary and morally wrong, and that this hunt could set a precedent leading to the opening up of commercial whaling elsewhere.



The Sad State of Alberta Wilderness

- by Gray Jones, Executive Director - Alberta Branch

The state of wilderness conservation in Alberta is deplorable. Here, trans-national corporations rule, and people are proud of it! World-famous wilderness areas, lacking protection, are being roamed and developed by the oil, gas, mining and forestry companies. And now, it appears that the Alberta Government will soon allow logging in Provincial Parks!

A lawyer who works with WCWC's Alberta Branch told us she feels that trans-national corporations have become the *de facto* governance of Alberta Crown Lands. These include corporations like the giant Al-Pac/Mitsubishi, owners of the world's largest pulp mill in Athabasca. Al-Pac/Mitsubishi has a twenty-year Forest Management Agreement over a cutting area the size of France. Government rules allow them to police and monitor their own activities.

All of Alberta's *Wilderness Acts*, including the *Willmore Wilderness Act*, are currently scheduled to be replaced with a proposed *Alberta Heritage Act*. This Act reduces and in most cases eliminates protection for Alberta's formerly designated "Special Places and Wilderness Areas". If this Act passes, areas like the "protected" Willmore Wilderness will be candidates for logging and oil and gas development.

Outside of our National Parks, which protect about seven percent of Alberta (mostly in the Rocky Mountains), only about four percent of Alberta is provincially protected wilderness. This is totally inadequate and contravenes the *International Biodiversity Convention*, which Canada signed on December 4, 1992.

Alberta faces far too many ecologically-devastating development projects, including a \$26 billion tar sands expansion project, major pipeline, oil and gas well developments and allocation of virtually all of our native forests to trans-national companies to clearcut log. This translates into continuing fragmentation and destruction of our Alberta wilderness heritage. Species like the grizzly bear and woodland caribou are rapidly being driven into extinction as their habitat becomes degraded and destroyed.

Over the last few years I've attended many meetings held by local residents opposed to the industrial destruction of their regional wilderness areas including the Willmore Wilderness and the West Country. These meetings were attended not only by environmentalists but also by lawyers, scientists and even Alberta government employees. Most of these people are now willing to stand up and defend Alberta wilderness. Five years ago only environmentalists attended these meetings. Change is coming.

For years, the Alberta Branch of WCWC has successfully defended Alberta's remarkable "Island in the Sky"—the Caribou Mountains Plateau—from development. The oil and gas industry has pulled out and the Little Red River Cree Nation is vehemently opposing an open-pit diamond mining scheme that would destroy the hydrology and delicate ecology of this lichen-rich, roadless refugium for Alberta's endangered woodland caribou. This isolated plateau, also home to wolves, wood warblers and a host of other species, could become a world class destination for eco-tourists if it was protected as a tribally managed park. We will continue to push for park protection of this unique and fragile area.

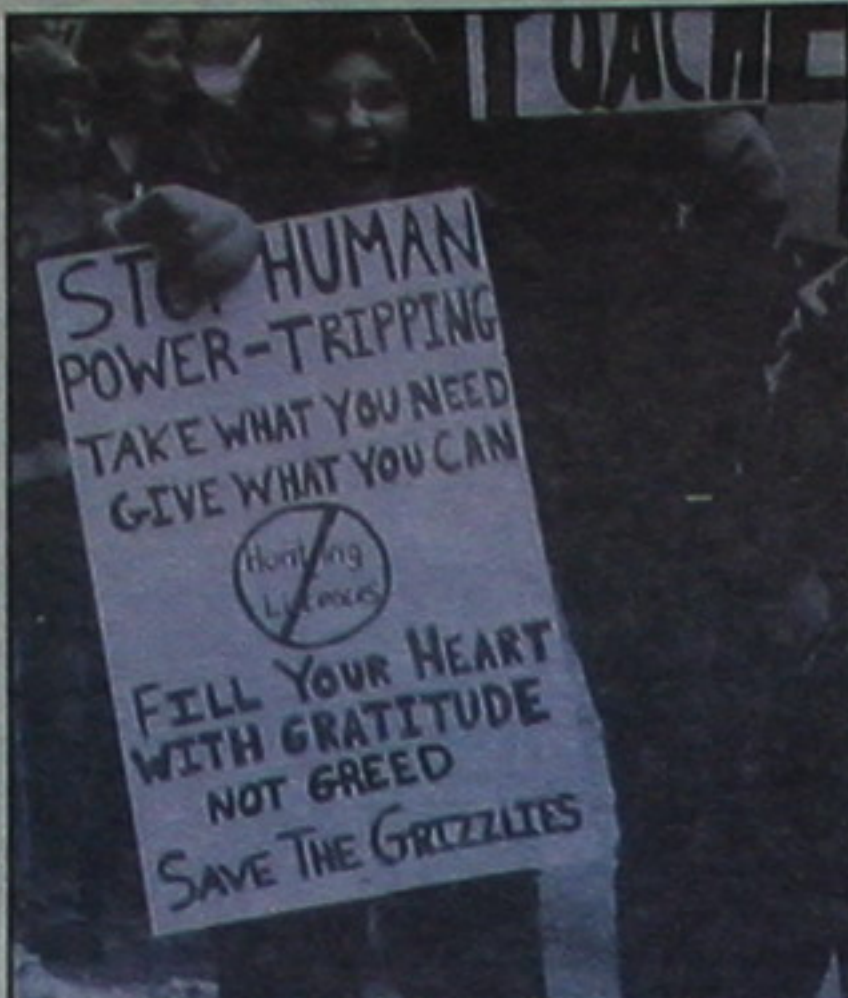
This year we plan to develop a proposal to create a tribally managed National Park for the Caribou Mountains Plateau. This Tribal Park would protect unique natural features, including floating fens and endemic lichen species, and could form the core for a U.N. Biosphere Reserve.

WCWC Surrey-White Rock Chapter Annual Birdathons a Big Success

- Chapter news update by Liz Walker

WCWC's Surrey-White Rock Chapter is run entirely by volunteers and is remarkably active. We focus mainly on local issues and host slideshows and other public events to help educate and inspire the families in our area to care about wild places. For the last five years we have hosted an annual Surrey Earth Day. It has been held for the last few years at Camp Kwomais on a Saturday close to April 22. It's a great family event. Call us for information about Earth Day 2000!

Every spring our Chapter hosts a Birdathon—an outdoor event for students that helps them learn about how to identify the birds that frequent Boundary Bay. The funds raised in our 1999 Birdathon enabled us to purchase enough



After years of protests, the Alberta Government drastically reduces the number of grizzly bear hunting licenses it issues. But WCWC Alberta fights on for a total ban.

WCWC's Alberta Branch continues to be a leader in calling for an end to Alberta's barbaric spring grizzly hunt. Two years ago two-thirds of the grizzlies killed were female, even though the killing of females is restricted. Most of the public and media, including conservative media like the *Edmonton Journal*, have joined us in calling for an end to the grizzly hunt.

Recently WCWC Alberta learned through a government source that only 12 grizzly hunting licenses will be granted in the year 2000. We count this a small victory for the Wilderness Committee and for all Albertans who love wild nature. But it's not yet good enough. Next year we believe we can end the grizzly bear hunt completely.

Two years ago, we launched our Boreal Climate Campaign with the publication of *Who Will Take Global Warming Seriously...and help protect the Earth's vast and vulnerable boreal forests?* This educational paper was praised by academics across North America and it has opened the door for me to speak at several conferences. A few copies are left. Write or call and we will send you one.

We are producing a film on climate change entitled, *FOREST OF FIRE AND ICE: CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE BOREAL FOREST*. With your generous support, we'll soon complete this much-needed educational film.

Also in 1999 we launched perhaps our most creative campaign to date, our *INTERNATIONAL FLYWAY CAMPAIGN*. We propose to protect riparian areas and coves of oldgrowth boreal forest and oldgrowth-covered islands along the Athabasca and Peace River systems, throughout Alberta to the Peace River delta in Wood Buffalo National Park. This Flyway Park would help protect the boreal forest breeding and nesting habitats of the tiny neo-tropical migrant wood warblers, the "champagne of songbirds".

Twenty-six varieties of wood warblers are found in Alberta, including the orange and black plumed Blackburnian warbler and a profusion of yellow, blue, and emerald variations found in species of other families of warblers. The wood warblers' united songs turn the rather somber landscape of our northern boreal forest into a summer

copies of *Exploring Estuaries and Wondrous Wetlands*—a 144-page teacher's resource guide—to give a copy to every elementary school in our area. We hope this excellent guide will help local students, teachers and parents become familiar with the estuaries and wetlands of our region.

WCWC's Surrey-White Rock Chapter welcomes new members. If you live in our area, want to attend any of our meetings or events, or would like to help, just call!

WCWC White Rock Chapter and Green Line
c/o 13481-66A Ave., Surrey, BC V3W 2B5
Phone/Fax: 604-591-7899

jungle-like tropical-sounding chorus. In the coming year we will finalize a map of critical boreal bird habitats that need protection.

Last year we recruited a new campaign assistant and office manager, Larry Phillips, and he is proving himself to be both creative and energetic. Last year our senior canvasser Ted Folkman, passed away. We miss Ted, who was a great ambassador for Alberta wilderness preservation.

All is not doom and gloom in Alberta. There is hope because more and more Albertans, who have been on a sharp



Poisonous SO₂ gas emitted during flaring from sour gas wells poison people, wildlife and wilderness. WCWC demands an end to this barbaric practice. Technological solutions exist but they cost money and the greedy Alberta oil and gas industry refuses to implement them.

learning curve, are speaking out in Alberta cities and rural communities in defense of Alberta wilderness and heritage. We have faith that this grassroots swell of support will translate in the near future into increased protection of Alberta wilderness because the people of Alberta demand it.

With increased membership, donor and volunteer support, and our "no compromise" stance and refusal to be bought off by industry and government grants, we are becoming the most vocal and powerful wilderness preservation organization in Alberta. Thank you to all our supporters. You are our cornerstone. We invite you this year to become even more active with us in our campaigns!

WCWC Alberta Branch:

310-10168 100A St. Edmonton, AB T5J 0R6
Tel: 708-420-1001 Fax: 708-420-1475

E-mail: wcwcab@web.net

WCWC Launches Campaign Activities and Canvass in Winnipeg, Manitoba

In December 1999, WCWC registered as a non-profit society operating in Manitoba. We opened an office in Winnipeg and, until it got too cold, began a door-to-door educational canvass to build citizen support for both local and national wilderness protection issues. The reception was excellent! Ron Thiessen, manager of our new Manitoba office, looks forward to resuming the door-to-door canvass in spring.

WCWC will focus its first efforts on a campaign to end all logging in provincial parks, educating and encouraging citizens to express their views to government. We believe that industrial resource extraction must be banned in all parks across Canada! In total over 3700 sq. km. of Manitoba's parkland is open to clearcut logging. At present, the Pine Falls Paper Co. and Louisiana Pacific are clearcutting in Whiteshell, Nopiming, and Duck Mountain Provincial Parks.

The fate of Manitoba's tall-grass prairie is also of grave concern. Less than one percent of its original extent of 6000 square kilometers remains. Although, through lots of effort, areas of tall-grass prairie are being restored, the still-natural remnants must be immediately protected to ensure that this spectacular endangered species-rich ecosystem survives.

To contact this new Wilderness Committee Office write:
WCWC Manitoba c/o Eco Network Office
2-70 Albert Street, Winnipeg, MB R3B 1E7.
As of April - Tel: 204-942-9292

MID VANCOUVER ISLAND CHAPTER CHAMPIONS LOCAL PARK CREATION

by Annette Tanner

The Mid-island Chapter is run entirely by volunteers. We focus on public education through "Issue Night" presentations and slideshows that we sponsor several times a year. Notable shows in 1998-1999 included Ian and Karen McAllister's *Great Bear Rainforest* slideshow, Graham Osborne's *Rainforest* slideshow and David Ellis's presentation *Caring for Herring*. We've held events in Nanaimo, Qualicum Beach, Courtenay and, this past year, in Port Alberni, so that our public education programs are accessible region-wide!

Two percent is not enough to protect one of Canada's most biologically diverse and endangered ecosystems - the Nanaimo Lowlands on Vancouver Island's East Coast

Ecosystem fragmentation presents a serious threat to maintaining natural biodiversity, wildlife migration and gene pool diversity in the Nanaimo Lowlands, which extends along the east coast of Vancouver Island from Campbell River to Sooke. A recently released report by Environment Canada, *Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory Project for East Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands*, states that less than 8 percent of that study area remains in a relatively natural condition. The rest is substantially degraded by industrial and urban development, habitat fragmentation and introduced species.

Options to protect natural areas and wildlife corridors are hampered by the fact that almost all the lands on southeast Vancouver Island are privately owned. They were originally granted to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company by the B.C. government in 1884. Most of these lands were eventually acquired by logging companies such as MacMillan Bloedel and TimberWest.

There are many examples where logging on private lands, which is free of many government restrictions such as the Forest Practices Code, has greatly compromised conservationists' objectives. In one case that WCWC's Mid-Island Chapter has followed, TimberWest acquired a parcel of private land and proceeded with logging a pristine trail corridor. The trail, hiked by thousands of locals and tourists annually, begins at the Alberni Highway beside Cathedral Lake, just a few kilometers from the world-famous Cathedral Grove (MacMillan Park). Up the trail on the mountain side, the awesome feeling of hiking through a tranquil oldgrowth forest of 800-or-more-year-old Douglas firs has been replaced by the shock of finding yourself in a sea of 800-year-old stumps. This steep and rugged trail corridor was helicopter-logged by TimberWest in 1998, over the vociferous objections of hikers and conservation groups.

We have learned that the lands that remain in public hands (Crown lands) are very precious. They are our best chance to protect natural remnants of the endangered Nanaimo Lowland ecosystem. Currently only 2 percent of this eco-region is protected!

Flying in the face of conservation efforts, in 1997 the B.C. NDP Government mandated a Crown Corporation (renamed British Columbia Assets and Land Corporation in 1998) to raise government revenues by selling off Crown Lands, specifically along the east coast of Vancouver Island. A listing of Crown land for sale is available on the following government website: www.elp.gov.bc.ca/clrs/wlc/wlcist.htm

Government liquidation of our Crown lands within the Qualicum Municipality alone has raised \$900,000. Some of the properties sold by the government were on local trails that were being well used by the public! This is unconscionable, especially given the growth in eco-tourism and the crowded condition of our regional parks! The money already raised must be applied to purchase the rest of the Brown Property, a Stanley Park-like Douglas fir "oldgrowth forested island" in Qualicum Beach. The option to purchase expires May 1, 2000 and if it is not bought now, the price is expected to quadruple.

The short term gain by selling (mostly for clearcutting and development) these few remaining fragments of forested Crown lands in the Nanaimo Lowlands is minuscule compared to what is being lost. These lands would better serve the public as protected parks and green space.

The Wilderness Committee's Mid-Island Chapter is dedicated to long-term protection of the Nanaimo Lowlands ecosystem. We believe that:

- The Nanaimo Lowlands Ecosystem is endangered and under-represented in the province's protected area system.
- The wisest and best use of Crown lands within or buffering the Nanaimo Lowlands Ecosystem is new parks or protected areas.
- The B.C. Government must stop selling Crown lands in the Nanaimo Lowland region.
- Government must immediately establish a "no net loss of Crown lands" policy for the Nanaimo Lowland Ecosystem. Revenues derived from the sale of Crown lands in this area to date must be applied to the public purchase of ecologically significant lands already identified as needing protection, such as the Brown Property in Qualicum Beach and the Ballenas-Winchelsea Island group near Nanosoe.
- The Forest Practices Code that applies to Crown land (although in need of strengthening) must, at minimum, be applied to all private forest lands.

Our Wilderness Committee Mid-Island Branch is deeply involved in local land, forest and watershed protection issues. We are concerned about our diminishing salmon, clearcutting of forests, over-crowding of parks and the sustainability of our communities and ecosystem. We are always looking for more volunteers to help with posters, phoning and special events, especially in the Duncan, Ladysmith, Port Alberni and Campbell River areas. The Mid-Island Chapter is a completely voluntary organization and depends on its members and volunteers to get its work done.



Popular hiking trail to Mount Arrowmith logged over by insensitive private land owner TimberWest.

WCWC Mid-Island Chapter
PO Box 422 Qualicum Beach, BC V9K 1S9
T: (250) 716-9292 or (250) 752-6585
Email wccwcqb@nanaimo.ark.com

WCWC's Kootenay Chapter launches new campaigns to save the fragile ecosystems of the West Kootenays from industrial and commercial developments

The temperate interior rainforest of the West Kootenays, hard hit by forest fires at the turn of the century, has been fragmented and diminished by decades of unsustainable logging and by hydro-electric dam projects that have flooded low elevation forests in many large river systems in the Columbia Basin. Now, there are only a few valleys of oldgrowth forest left, and most of the remaining wilderness is in alpine areas over 4000 feet in elevation.

During 1999, the B.C. government began opening up these high elevation wilderness areas to proposals for backcountry tourism operations, including both summer and winter commercial recreational developments. The proposed operations range in size, but virtually all of them require motorized access. If approved, they will negatively impact fragile alpine habitats and vulnerable species such as the wolverine and grizzly bear. These wilderness-dependent species have already been impacted by clearcut logging, road building and loss of habitat in the low and mid-elevation areas, and their declining populations are very vulnerable to further disturbances.

Wolverines, which den in remote alpine areas, are an elusive animal that avoids people. Roads into these areas mean easy access for hunters, trappers and people on snowmobiles and ATVs. In an article entitled "Glutton for Punishment" in the April/May 1998 *Equinox Magazine*, wildlife biologist Jeff Copeland notes, "It is now clear that a denning mother...may abandon an area immediately, taking her young kits with her, at the merest hint of snowmobiles, cross-country skiers, heliskiers or even human footprint. Any intrusion is seen (by wolverine mothers) as a threat."

Biologist John Krebs, head of the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Wolverine Project in southern BC states, "There's a diminishing refugia for critters like the wolverine. They need wilderness. The national parks aren't big enough."

The wolverine will not survive if the planned motorized intrusions into their alpine habitat go ahead. Grizzly bears, which, like the wolverine, depend on fragile, high elevation habitats in the Kootenays, will also continue to decline if the wilderness they depend on is further fragmented and disturbed. WCWC's West Kootenay Chapter will fight backcountry commercial recreation projects that threaten the survival of these species.

During 1998 and 1999 the Wilderness Committee's West Kootenay Chapter worked closely with other local

environment groups to stop the proposed Jumbo Pass alpine development project—a huge 7,000-bed year-round resort proposed in a wilderness pass that links the East and West Kootenays. Jumbo Pass provides critical denning habitat and is a migratory corridor for grizzlies, wolverines, mountain goats and other wildlife. Our West Kootenay Chapter also worked closely with the Valhalla Wilderness Society and others in a grassroots effort to stop clearcut logging in the drinking watersheds of the Slocan Valley. We support a locally-proposed ecoforestry-based land use plan that would transfer the management of the Slocan Valley to community control and ensure that forestry in the area becomes ecologically sustainable.

In January 2000 James Jamieson, who has managed various projects for WCWC over the years, was hired on a part-time basis to expand the campaigns managed by our West Kootenay Chapter. James' past contributions include managing WCWC's Information Kiosk at Sutton Pass in Clayoquot Sound for one hot summer (1994) and our trail building and ancient tree surveying camps in the Siolmann Wilderness (1995, 1997 and 1999).

In the spring of 2000 James will open a new WCWC storefront office and launch a new wilderness campaign—to stop the Catsking Resort development that is currently proposed for the oldgrowth-and-wildlife-rich Grohman watershed near Nelson.

Besides launching the Grohman Ridge Wildlife Corridor Campaign, Jamieson will be exploring the East River, reputed to be one of the last unprotected, unburned oldgrowth interior rainforested valleys left in the West Kootenays.

In addition to campaigning against habitat-harming development projects such as Jumbo Pass and Catsking Resort, our West Kootenay Chapter will continue to work with the Valhalla Society and other environment groups, and with First Nations, including the Sinixt Nation, to oppose unsustainable clearcut logging and establish ecoforestry and local control of watershed management in the West Kootenays.

WCWC West Kootenay Chapter
c/o RR #1 Site 16 Comp 22
Winlaw, BC V0G 2J0
Tel/Fax: 250-226-0093

Pitt River Salmon Runs in Danger

The Pitt River, a tributary of the Fraser, is the best wild coho salmon river left in the Lower Mainland. A proposal to put a huge gravel mine in the Pitt Valley has everyone, including WCWC, up in arms. The Pitt River supports major runs of coho and sockeye salmon as well as steelhead, rainbow trout and Dolly Varden char. There are well grounded fears that the proposed 30 hectare open-pit gravel mine in the headwaters of a small tributary of the Pitt River, an important spawning and rearing ground for coho salmon, would generate so much erosion and silt that it would be the death of one of the last remaining healthy runs of coho salmon in the Lower Mainland. WCWC, Katzie First Nation, Burke Mountain Naturalists, Steelhead Society, Sierra Legal Defense Fund and others are committed to stopping the mine before it gets started. So far the B.C. government, despite strong objections from the Department of Federal Fisheries, has not halted this ecologically disastrous project.

BUY OR EXPROPRIATE BURNS BOGS

It stands out like a "green thumb" on all the satellite images—a 4,000 hectare bog wilderness surrounded by Greater Vancouver urban development. The overwhelming majority of citizens want the entire bog saved. The more scientists study it, the more unique and species-rich we understand it to be. In early 1999, when the B.C. Government announced plans to pave part of Burns Bog for the P.N.E., WCWC published 300,000 copies of Educational Report Vol. 18 No. 3 *Buy Back Burns Bog* and distributed them to households in the Lower Mainland. WCWC believes the B.C. government should act immediately on the wishes of the people, buy or expropriate the necessary properties and save all of Burns Bog. They should also pass a Wetlands Act restricting all developments including bog-destroying agricultural uses of Burns Bog.

Rainshadow Wilderness Areas MUST BE PROTECTED

The still-wild valleys and alpine ridges of the dry eastern slope of the southern Coast Mountain Range in the Lytton-Lillooet-Gold Bridge region of B.C. are known collectively as the *Rainshadow Wilderness Areas*. All of these areas, including the spectacular Southern Chilcotins, the Siska Valley, Cayoosh Range and Bendor Range, are endangered by industrial logging, and at least one (the wildlife-rich Cayoosh Range) is threatened by a mega-ski-city development proposed for Melvin Creek.

The B.C. government is currently concluding a land use planning process for the region. WCWC's position, which it has presented to the current B.C. government land use planning process in the region, is that at least 40 percent of this area must be protected to safeguard the ecosystem's Grizzly bears, mountain goats and other wild creatures as well as the region's growing ecotourism-based economy.

In 1999 WCWC helped fund a scientific study of the Rainshadow Wilderness area by bear biologist Wayne McCrory, who concluded that the grizzly bears will go extinct in the area if the current pace of logging in this already heavily overcut region continues.

To learn more and to find out how you can help, order WCWC's free Educational Report Vol. 17 No. 5 published in 1998, *To be preserved? To be pillaged? Act now to save B.C.'s Rainshadow Wilderness*.



Much of the Rainshadow wilderness areas is beautiful alpine plateau. Intact low elevation forests are rare and critically needed by wildlife and must be protected.

World's largest Western Hemlock found by WCWC researcher



Record tree expert Dr. Robert Van Pelt and assistant posing by the world's biggest western hemlock that was verified by their laser tech based measurements.

In the search to find and re-measure a very large western hemlock documented years ago by the late Randy Stoltmann, WCWC big tree researcher Ralph Kelman discovered an even bigger hemlock. Growing in the Upper Lynn Valley Regional Park near Vancouver, the tree Kelman found in the fall of 1999 has a circumference of 9.54 meters (an impressive 10 feet in diameter).

Dr. Robert Van Pelt, a University of Washington lecturer and head of the Washington State *Big Tree Program*, hiked in and, using laser technology, measured the tree. He determined that it was the largest known western hemlock in the world, eclipsing the current record holder in Washington State by three feet in circumference! Kelman's tree, although it has a broken top, is healthy and towers 150 feet—as high as a 15 story building.

Recently, the B.C. Conservation Data Center assumed responsibility for the registry of record-sized and record-aged native trees in B.C. that was originally started and maintained by the late Randy Stoltmann. For information about how to check for record trees check their web site: www.elp.gov.bcca/rib/wis/cdc/treenom.htm

Siska Nation Defends Siska Valley

In 1994 the Wilderness Committee was asked by the Chief and Council of the Siska First Nation to help them defend their wilderness valley from timber company J.S. Jones of Boston Bar, B.C. Our first project was to help publish and distribute their *Siska Valley Tribal Park Declaration* that declares their 6,000 hectare valley off-limits to logging and road building. We also commissioned a study by professional biologist Wayne McCrory that revealed that the Siska Valley is critical grizzly bear habitat.

Unfortunately, in 1998, J.S. Jones Timber Company ignored the Tribal Park Declaration and the wishes of the Siska people and blasted a logging road over a 2,000 meter high pass into the valley. In 1999, the Siska people set up a tent camp at the head of the new logging road in an effort to keep the loggers out of their valley. However, J. S. Jones got a court injunction ordering the Siska off the road and succeeded in logging two clearcuts in the valley in 1999. In 2000 the Wilderness Committee will be working closely with the Siska First Nation to help protect their valley and ensure that no further clearcut destruction takes place.



Siska blockade to stop the logging of their homeland.

End all logging in Algonquin Park

Few things get WCWC angrier than logging in Provincial Parks. We believe that industrial timber extraction in parks is morally, ethically and biologically wrong. Here in British Columbia, commercial logging in Provincial Parks is strictly forbidden, but in other parts of Canada it is allowed—even encouraged—and that has got to be stopped!

The Ontario Government allows large-scale commercial logging in Algonquin Provincial Park. The proposed 20-year Algonquin logging plan calls for a rate of logging equal to 15,000 logging truckloads per year. That is a higher rate of logging than is found in many of Canada's industrial logging areas. The habitat fragmentation and destruction caused by this continued logging of Algonquin makes a mockery of the word "park".

This year we will produce and distribute 100,000 copies of a opinion poll postcard that will allow people to register their views about logging in Algonquin Park with the Ontario Government. We know from our door-to-door educational canvasses in Ottawa and Toronto that people want the logging to stop...now! If you want to help distribute these opinion poll postcards, phone or write us and we will send them to you as soon as they are printed.

Elphinstone Park & Forest Campaign

B.C.'s Sunshine Coast has less than one percent of its low elevation oldgrowth forests left. The recent big parks that WCWC and local groups fought to get in the region, the Caren and Tetrahedron, are in the high country. In 2000, WCWC is launching a campaign to assist local conservationists establish a 1500 hectare park on the low elevation slopes of Mount Elphinstone.

While most of the proposed park area has maturing second growth, it also has pockets of oldgrowth. This area, noted for having the highest biodiversity of fungi in Vancouver's Lower Mainland, was overlooked except for two tiny parks in the last round of provincial park making. Local citizens are also advocating a large sustainably-managed community forest around the proposed Elphinstone Park.

Will Canada finally get a good endangered species law?

It's been 27 years since the International Convention on Endangered Species was signed, 23 years since Canada established the Committee On the Status of Endangered Wildlife In Canada (COSEWIC) to scientifically assess and list Canadian wildlife species at risk, and seven years since Canada ratified the International Biodiversity Convention. It's been nearly five years since WCWC co-published, with seven other conservation groups, 200,000 copies of *Protect Canada's Biodiversity - Prevent a Biodiversity Crisis*, an eight page newspaper explaining why Canada needs Endangered Species Legislation.

Finally, in the year 2000, Canada's Environment Minister, David Anderson, is introducing legislation to protect "Species at Risk". But will it be strong and effective, especially in the protection of habitat, and will the listing of species be scientifically rather than politically based?

Meanwhile Canada's biodiversity crisis expands. In 1999, for the first time, COSEWIC listed populations of Orcas (Killer Whales) as a Canadian species at risk. Clearcutting continued to destroy oldgrowth forest habitats, including thousand-year-old trees. Governments failed to offer sufficient protection for threatened and vulnerable populations of grizzly bears. And many races of salmon

(subspecies stocks) have declined to the verge of extinction.

WCWC has continued to increase pressure to gain effective endangered species legislation, devoting its entire *Year 2000 Canada Endangered Wilderness Calendar* to Canada's species at risk (call us at 1-800-661-9453 for extra copies!)



Grizzly bears and many salmon stocks are among the many "species at risk" of going extinct in Canada.

Tiger Trust India & WCWC work together to help protect wild tigers in India

For the last three years the Wilderness Committee has been working with Tiger Trust India to help save the endangered tiger in India. This work has been supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

The aim of WCWC-Tiger Trust India's *Save-the-Tiger* partnership program is to conduct public education and community-based on-the-ground projects in India to help ensure that the Indian tiger continues to survive in its natural environment. We chose to focus our work on the Bengal tiger because we believe it's the most "save-able" of the five tiger subspecies that survive today. At a death rate of 300 to 400 tigers a year from a remaining population base estimated to be only 2,000 to 3,000, only heroic conservation measures will save these tigers from going extinct in the wild.

As with most endangered and threatened species, the Bengal tiger faces the dual threats of direct killing and habitat loss. Direct killing, although illegal, is carried out by poachers paid to supply tiger bones and organs to the Chinese, Japanese and Korean traditional medicine markets. In December, 1999, a poacher near Bandhavgarh National Park was also caught with tiger skin, which shocked conservationists who thought the trade in tiger skins had stopped! Local villagers also kill tigers to prevent loss of their cattle by tiger predation.

The loss of tiger habitat is also of grave concern. As large predators, tigers need large natural areas with an abundance of prey to survive. Not enough tiger habitat is protected, and even areas in the tiger reserves and parks are subject to problems such as poaching of tiger prey. Habitat threats also include mining, logging of the forests for fuelwood and over-grazing by free-ranging cattle and goats of the habitat needed by tiger prey species. There are an estimated 300 million cattle in India! For each of these problems there are long and short-term solutions.

Short-term solutions include strengthening law enforcement to combat poaching and raising the Tiger Reserve entrance fees paid by international tourists so that compensation can be offered to villagers near the reserves who lose cattle to tigers. The long-term solutions must include increasing the ways that local people can economically benefit from tiger-related tourism, providing alternatives such as solar cookers to reduce the demand for fuelwood, and motivating the people who live near tiger reserves to become tiger conservationists. It must also include reductions in the international demand for traditional tiger medicines and tiger skins.

Highlights of WCWC & Tiger Trust India's 1999 Tiger Campaign Activities

At the beginning of 1999, WCWC's Tiger Campaigner, Anthony Marr, together with several WCWC volunteers, spent several months in India working with Tiger Trust India staff on several joint projects. WCWC took along its giant 40 foot long, 16 foot high inflatable tiger cub (originally created for WCWC's first *Save-the-Tiger Walk* in Vancouver in 1997). School children in India dubbed the cub *Bara Bacha* (big baby). *Bara Bacha* was a big hit with 3,000 students in 10 different Indian schools and at several conferences, including an India-wide Rotary Club Conference. It succeeded in receiving wide media coverage, highlighting the cause of protecting India's tiger.

The biggest *Bara Bacha* event was a "Love-the Tiger Walk" from the Delhi Zoo to the headquarters of *Project Tiger*, a government program to protect tigers. Children, singing a "Save-the-Tiger" song, paraded through busy thoroughfares and made national news!

Tiger Trust and WCWC also spent several weeks travelling to villages around Kanha and Bandhavgarh tiger reserves, meeting with local people to introduce and test the use of solar ovens as an alternative heat source to fuelwood for cooking.

Tiger Trust India and WCWC staff worked with a local carpenter to construct two large experimental solar cookers, improving upon the design of the small ones brought from Canada. One was a communal sized solar oven capable of simultaneously cooking up to 20 pots of rice or other water-based dishes. The other incorporated a shallow parabolic



Over 300 people participate in WCWC's third annual *Save-the-Tiger Walk* held in Vancouver's Stanley Park in October, 1999. It was the most successful walk so far, raising over \$10,000.

School children carry banners at the "Love-the-Tiger Walk" held on St. Valentine's Day, 1999 in Delhi, India. It was the first annual walk held by Tiger Trust India and made national news in India.



WCWC's large inflatable Tiger Cub, called "Bara Bacha" (Big Baby) in India, shown with students and staff at a girls' school in Delhi, 1999. Pradeep Sankhala, Director of Tiger Trust India, is kneeling in centre.

Demonstration of solar cooker at Bandhavgarh lodge. Over one-half of the food at this lodge is now prepared using solar cookers. In 1999, Tiger Trust India purchased a dozen solar cookers for villages near the tiger reserve. TTI is also testing and producing a cook-book featuring adaptations of traditional recipes to use this tree-saving technology.



Tiger skin found in the possession of a poacher near Bandhavgarh National Park, December 1999. Subsequently, local police uncovered the tiger's bones buried in the park, highlighting the need to increase efforts to stop poaching.

mirror designed to heat a suspended hot plate for frying purposes. The solar cookers were well received. Now Tiger Trust is testing ovens, purchasing and distributing them locally and developing a "solar" cookbook for villagers' use.

In a series of meetings, local village leaders informed Tiger Trust and WCWC about many concerns, including cattle being killed by tigers and the lack of compensation for such losses. Village leaders supported the idea of raising tiger reserve entrance fees for foreigners to a level comparable to other countries where National Parks have rare and endangered wildlife, provided the additional revenues are kept and used locally. Currently, tourists are charged only \$2.50 per day to visit the tiger reserves. Entrance fees for wildlife parks are up to ten times higher elsewhere.

Additional money raised could be used not only to compensate local villagers but also to support park officials in increasing their anti-poaching efforts.



To help raise funds for our joint campaign effort to save India's tigers, for the last three years WCWC has annually organized a "Save-the-Tiger Walk" in Vancouver's Stanley Park. It always takes place on the third Saturday of October. In 1998 heavy rains diminished attendance and a gust of wind carried away *Bara Bacha* (although volunteers rescued it before it blew into the ocean!) 1999 was our most successful *Save-the-Tiger Walk*, with over 300 people participating and over \$10,000 raised. This year the Walk will be expanded to raise awareness about the need to save all endangered species.

In September of 1999, Anthony Marr, who had been WCWC's tiger campaigner for three years, left WCWC to start his own organization, Help Our Planet Earth (HOPE). WCWC has hired a new campaigner, Jacqueline Pruner, who, in addition to heading WCWC's CIDA-funded *Saving India's Endangered Tiger* program, will take on other WCWC campaigns to help protect Canadian species at risk.



wilderness committee

WESTERN CANADA WILDERNESS COMMITTEE (WCWC)
227 Abbott Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6B 2K7 Tel: 604-683-8220 Fax: 604-683-8229

FINANCIAL REPORT May 1, 1997 - April 30, 1999

To The Members,

Financially-speaking, on paper, our organization has never looked so good. However, our cash position continues to remain tight. This is largely due to increased spending on our aggressive public information and education program and on our long-term strategic asset-building program which, in 1998, included the purchase and improvement of a new store and outreach centre at 227 Abbott (\$177,685.00). We do not expect our new store to reach its full potential, in terms of sales, until the completion of the hopefully soon-to-be-started Woodward's re-development project (one-half block from our new store).

Our financial position has continued to improve since 1997. The working capital for 1997 was \$62,245; in 1998, \$32,660 and in 1999, \$69,724. Our net profit for 1997 was \$51,776; 1998 \$92,063 and 1999 \$110,184. The 1999 cash position increased by \$80,103 from the previous year.

Our revenue from contributions and donations increased substantially last year, primarily due to the raising of \$109,550 through our Abbott Street store capital campaign and two large bequests. However, our membership dues were down by \$21,978, largely because of the holdover of a large number of two and three-year memberships received the year before. Our educational material sales were down by \$40,179. This was expected because of our new store location.

On the positive side, we have trimmed our administrative and operating costs by one-half from \$243,123 in 1997 to \$121,891 in 1999 and increased the education/information campaign and member service expenses by \$95,366. All in all, the year ended April 30, 1999 was a good but also a tough year. We are continuing to work hard maintaining all programs and goals.

For the current year (May 1, 1999 - April 30, 2000) we are focusing on increasing our income by: achieving a higher membership renewal rate; increasing our membership base through opening up door to door canvasses in new areas like Winnipeg; increasing the number of private foundation supporters; and increasing the number of monthly and general donors. In March, 2000 we will be opening a new street-level store and office in downtown Victoria (similar to the store-office we had for 10 years in Vancouver at 20 Water Street).

The executive management team is continuing to keep administration and operating expenses down despite the Vancouver main office having taken on the Victoria and Edmonton offices' financial responsibilities last year. While increasing the burden in Vancouver, this freed-up campaigners in the two outreach offices and increased the cooperation between offices. So far, the Victoria and Edmonton locations have been operating at a slight loss.

In spite of the many challenges ahead, the continuing generous financial support from our members and friends, makes us very optimistic about the future!

Matt Jong
WCWC Comptroller

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
Western Canada Wilderness Committee

We have audited the balance sheets of Western Canada Wilderness Committee as at April 30, 1999 and 1998 and the statements of revenue, expenditures and members' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Committee's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

Except as explained in the following paragraph, we conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In common with many charitable organizations, the Committee derives revenue from unreciprocated donations, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Committee and we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to unreciprocated donation revenues, excess of revenue over expenditures, assets and members' equity.

In our opinion, except for the effect of adjustments, if any, which we might have determined to be necessary had we been able to verify the completeness of the unreciprocated donations referred to in the preceding paragraph, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Committee as at April 30, 1999 and 1998 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Davidson & Company
Chartered Accountants

Vancouver, Canada

June 15, 1999

A Member of Accounting Group International

Suite 1270, Stock Exchange Tower, 609 Granville Street, P.O. Box 10572, Pacific Centre, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V7Y 1G6
Telephone (604) 687-0967 Fax (604) 687-6172

WESTERN CANADA WILDERNESS COMMITTEE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY YEAR ENDED APRIL 30

	1999	1998
REVENUE		
Membership dues	\$ 418,604	\$ 440,582
Contributions and donations	752,068	658,130
Grant revenue	283,299	248,188
Sales of educational material	242,573	232,752
Unreciprocated donations	78,307	81,741
	<u>1,774,749</u>	<u>1,711,393</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Campaign, member and grant project costs	1,017,511	922,145
Sales costs	258,451	255,784
Canvass costs	266,712	252,457
Administration costs	121,891	189,944
	<u>1,664,565</u>	<u>1,619,330</u>
Revenue over expenditures for the year	110,184	92,063
Members' equity, beginning of year	115,660	23,497
Members' equity, end of year	<u>\$ 225,844</u>	<u>\$ 115,660</u>
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 166,395	\$ 56,292
Accounts receivable	39,309	27,777
Inventory	152,093	146,150
Prepaid expenses	6,613	3,879
	<u>364,410</u>	<u>264,089</u>
Capital assets (Note 3)	191,312	33,000
Endowment (partially restricted) (Note 4)	50,000	50,000
	<u>\$ 605,722</u>	<u>\$ 347,089</u>
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Loans payable	\$ 15,373	\$ -
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	108,649	122,363
Loans from related parties (Note 5)	105,398	102,313
Deferred revenue (Note 6)	63,856	6,753
Current portion of mortgage payable	1,490	-
	<u>294,676</u>	<u>231,429</u>
Mortgage payable (Note 7)	85,202	-
Members' equity	<u>225,844</u>	<u>115,660</u>
	<u>\$ 605,722</u>	<u>\$ 347,089</u>

Contingency (Note 10)

On behalf of the Members:

John Richardson

Member

Wick Lildersheim

Member



WCWC Staff

From left to right: **Matt Jong**, Comptroller, E-Team; **John Richardson**, Campaign Assistant; **Andrea Reimer** with daughter **Roan**, Membership, Outreach, Fundraising Assistant; **Sue Fox**, Publications, Communications; **Chris Player**, GIS, Campaign Assistant; **Paul George** (founder), E-Team, Publications, Campaigns; **Adriane Carr**, E-Team, Fundraising, Campaigns; **Alice Eaton**, Director, Reception; **Deborah Drouin**, Data Entry; **Mona Lisa Amrsetia**, Data Entry; **Joe Foy**, E-Team, Campaigns; **Dennis McCrossan**, Membership Servicing; **Michael Bouris**, Phone Canvass; **In Front**; **Andy Miller**, Phone Canvass; **Greg MacIntyre**, Printing, Shipping, Mailing; **Diana Vander Veen**, Wholesale; **Chris Jacob**, Canvass Director; **Gord More**, Store Manager.

A Store and Outreach Center of Our Very Own

In 1998, Wilderness Committee staff suspected they might soon be on the move. The lease on our storefront location at 20 Water Street where we had been in business for 10 years was up for renewal and the new lease rate was way too high. We decided to pursue the purchase of a strata title store a block away, at 227 Abbott Street. Owning our own store meant no more arbitrary increases in rent! We then found office space—with more room, skylights, windows, a great atmosphere and a lower rent—two blocks away, at 341 Water Street, close to the Skytrain/Seabus Terminal in upper Gastown. We moved in September of 1998.

Keen to get help in the purchase and interior completion of our "bare bones" store, we mailed out an urgent appeal in our first ever "Capital Fundraising" drive. Our members and supporters were tremendously generous! Donations and offers to provide construction materials and free labor poured in. Here are some photos of our beautiful new Wilderness Committee Store and Outreach Center located in Vancouver's historic Gastown at 227 Abbott Street. Come and see us when you are in Vancouver. We're very happy in our new offices, and very proud of our store! There's lots to buy and loads of free information to pick up!



WCWC staff in front of store just after we purchased it in August 1998 and the "SOLD" sign went up!



Architect Marianne Enhorning (behind), who designed the store's interior, with Director and Volunteer Alice Eaton (in front) helping lay out special stones sent in by members from wilderness areas for the "river" in the floor.



View of the back of the store with the river of special stones in the floor surrounded by slate. The free information resource center is on the left.



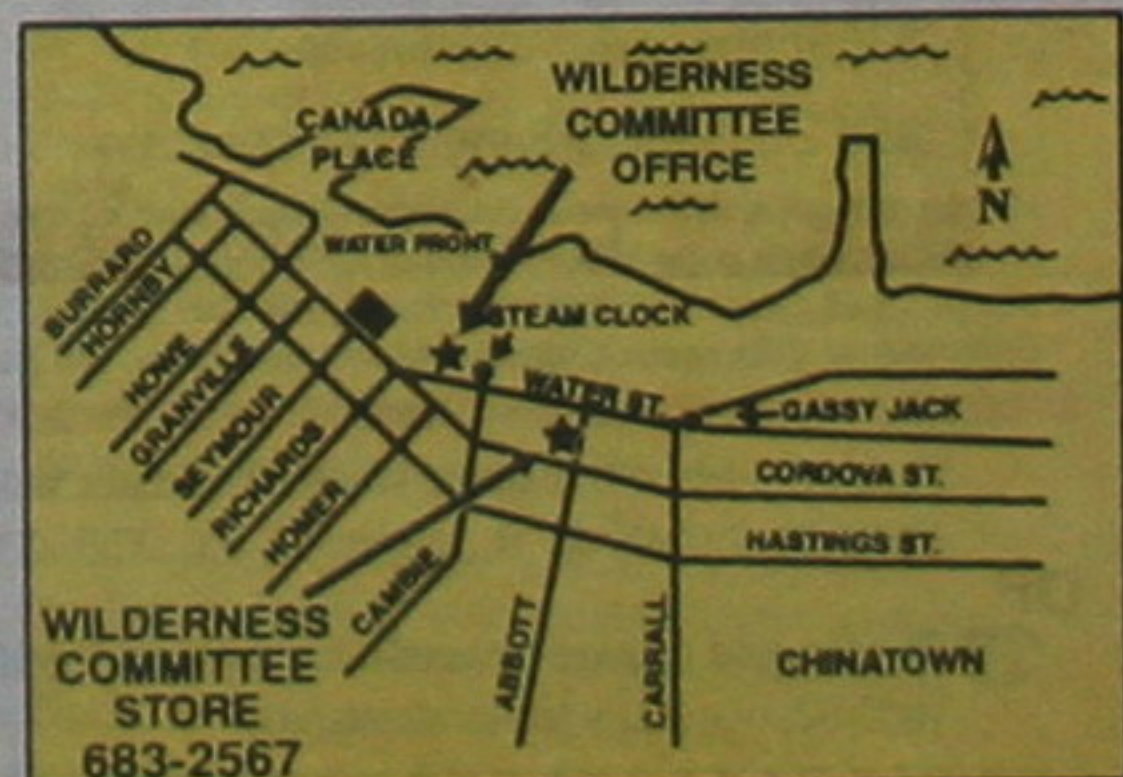
View from the store entrance, with card rack featuring Wilderness Committee holiday and all-season cards on the left and sales counter on the right.



Beside our books about wilderness, our store features a new section with rare and out-of-print wilderness coffee table books and hiking guides. Note, on the lower left wall, the slab from Canada's oldest known tree. This 1,835 year-old yellow cedar grew in the Sunshine Coast's Caren Range until loggers cut it down in the early 1990s. It is a historic attraction that is growing in notoriety as a Gastown tourist destination. We are hoping it will become more famous than Gastown's Steam Clock!



Above - The poster display rack is featured prominently on left. We believe posters really help save wilderness! Left - A special bylaw variance was granted so that we could hang our "oversized" 10 year old "heritage" sign.



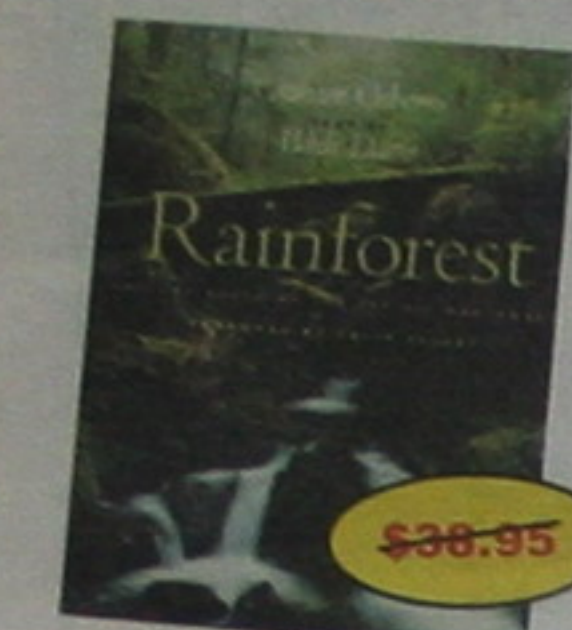
SPECIAL Book Sale!



\$28.00

Great Bear Rainforest: Canada's Forgotten Coast

This 144 page 10"x10" full-colour, hard-cover coffee table book describes Karen and Ian McAllister's remarkable experiences in B.C.'s mid-coast Great Bear Rainforest — North America's largest tract of ancient temperate rainforest. This vast wilderness has Canada's highest concentrations of grizzly bears, wolves and wild salmon runs. The photography is stunning, the writing superb, its message clear — this place is too precious to destroy. by Harbour Publishing ISBN 1-55017-166-6



\$30.00

Rainforest — Ancient Realm Of The Pacific Northwest

This 128 page 9"x11 1/2" beautiful hard-cover coffee table book features photos of the Pacific Northwest's ancient forests taken by Graham Osborne, one of B.C.'s premier wilderness photographers. Graham is a biologist specializing in large-format landscape and wildlife photography. *Rainforest* also features an inspiring text by world-famous author, ethnobotanist and explorer Wade Davis. by Greystone Books ISBN 1-55054-620-1



\$29.95

Shaped Cedars and Cedar Shaping A Guidebook to Identifying, Documenting, Appreciating and Learning from Culturally Modified Trees

This 389 page 8 1/2"x11" soft-cover book with many colour photos and illustrations takes you into the fascinating world of traditional aboriginal forestry. Author and anthropologist David Garrick explains how cedars were shaped by a culture that sustainably used their "wild" forests for millennia and why this heritage must be preserved. by WCWC ISBN 1-895123-42-9

WCWC Wish List

Over the last 20 years Wilderness Committee members have provided support for our wilderness-saving work in a variety of ways. In addition to donating time and money, supporters also provide equipment and technology which aids us in our work. We appreciate this support and only ask that the equipment be in great condition so that it makes our work easier, not more difficult.

Computers

Pentium 133 or faster, 32 MB RAM, 1 GB harddrive, 2 MB video card (desktop or laptop)

Colour SVGA monitors

Digital camera

Training on MS Office, Adobe Suite, Internet and email

Office Equipment

Plain paper fax machine(s)

Speaker phone(s)

Filing cabinet(s) (8x14 and 16x20)

Ergonomic chairs

Book Shelves

Trail Equipment

Spilbury single side band radio

Used and new climbing rope

Good quality tarps, tents, raingear, sleeping bags, backpacks, camp stoves, and flashlights

Video camera

Event Equipment

Megaphone and/or PA system

Big screen, slide projector(s), dissolve unit, laser pointer

We are...

The Wilderness Committee was founded in 1980 and is now Canada's largest membership-based wilderness preservation organization. We work to protect Earth's remaining wilderness and biodiversity through research, grassroots public education and mobilizing citizens. We work on the ground to achieve ecologically sustainable communities. We work only through lawful means.

We value...

- **WILDERNESS** with all its natural biodiversity, as absolutely vital to the health of the planet.
- **ACCURACY** in all our information and **EXCELLENCE** in all our endeavours.
- The conservationists and environment groups who act non-violently with **INTEGRITY** and **COURAGE** in their work to protect the wild Earth.
- Jobs and communities that are **ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE**.

The Wilderness Committee POLICY ON ABORIGINAL TITLE

The Wilderness Committee believes that social justice for First Nations is a prerequisite to lasting environmental protection. We support the efforts of all indigenous peoples to safeguard their traditional homelands and ensure the survival of their cultures. We believe that aboriginal rights and title to traditional land and sea territories are inalienable. We support the current treaty negotiations between the federal, provincial and First Nations governments and look forward to the final outcome—just and fair treaty settlements.

Traditional stewardship practices provide examples of how we can live in sustainable harmony with our natural world. However, if First Nations adopt unsustainable industrially-based resource exploitation practices such as clearcut logging or commercial whaling on their treaty or jointly-managed lands and seas, we will oppose these practices as we oppose ecosystem-destroying activities wherever they may occur under whomever's authority.

We believe that all protected areas must be established in consultation with the First Nations whose traditional territories are affected. WCWC advocates that protected areas include cooperative management agreements with First Nations so that First Nations can be assured of the economic benefits that protected areas bring — including new jobs related to the recovery of fisheries and increased ecotourism activities.

WCWC also advocates that protected areas be established in a form like "park reserve" that doesn't prejudice the outcome of Treaty negotiation processes that Federal and Provincial governments are undertaking with First Nations.

The Wilderness Committee POLICY ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

We do not participate in any form of civil disobedience. We do not condemn nonviolent civil disobedience by others. We condemn activities that threaten life, property, or the environment.

Start a Wilderness-Saving Plan!

Every month the Wilderness Committee sends out an average of 85,000 educational newspapers on hot conservation issues. We answer 4,000 questions from the public, meet with concerned citizens, campaign allies and politicians, produce educational reports, maps, posters and slideshows, and prepare for better-weather activities like trailbuilding and wilderness-reconnaissance expeditions. Every month we work hard on each one of our wildlife and wilderness saving campaigns—aimed at conserving Earth's magnificent biodiversity.

In 2000 the work of the Wilderness Committee will not just continue...it will intensify! We need a passionate last push to achieve the conservation goals of our Clayoquot Campaign. We must galvanize support for our Stoltmann National Park proposal, save diminishing wild salmon stocks, prompt government action to buy back Burns Bog, stop the grizzly and spring bear hunts, stop logging in

provincial and national parks, stop the logging of any more pristine valleys in the Great Bear Rainforest, and...we could go on...the list is long!

To help us meet our campaign goals, we have set ourselves another goal: quadrupling the number of Wilderness Committee monthly donors on our **Wilderness-Saving Plan**. These special supporters of our work make small monthly donations to our campaigns through an automatic withdrawal from their chequing account or credit card. Building this regular, dependable campaign support each month allows us to completely focus on winning campaigns. We invite you to become part of this important program. To join, or for more information, simply clip the coupon below and indicate your interest in the **Wilderness-Saving Plan**.

However you choose to support our wilderness-saving work, thank you!

Yes! I will support protection for Canada's threatened wilderness!

I would like to join with WCWC's 26,000 members and actively help save wilderness! Enclosed is my annual membership fee:

- ☐ \$30 Individual membership
☐ \$52 Sustaining-Family membership

Members receive Wilderness Education Reports about threatened wilderness areas as well as a free copy of our beautiful full-colour *Western Canada Endangered Wilderness* wall calendar. Sustaining-Family members also receive a *Canadian Endangered Wilderness Calendar*. Memberships are not tax-deductible.

Please clip and return to the **Western Canada Wilderness Committee (WCWC)**, 227 Abbott St., Vancouver, B.C., V6B 2K7 Canada

OR

To join and donate by credit card phone **1-800-661-9453** (683-8220 in B.C.'s Lower Mainland).



I would like to support the Wilderness Committee's wilderness-saving work in the year 2000. Federal charitable number 11929-3009-RR0001

Here's my tax-deductible contribution of:

☐ \$25 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$500 ☐ Other \$

☐ Please send me more info on your monthly **Wilderness-Saving Plan**.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

PROVINCE

POSTAL CODE

PHONE