

## Moonies are more active and gaining influence

The disciples of Rev. Sun Myung Moon, who brought his strange religious mission to the United States in 1959, are increasing their corporate operations and political fronts markedly.

A comprehensive news round-up in the Seattle Times and another in the U. S. News & World Report of March 27 brought the complex, mysterious cult up to date and projected its influence into the future. And, incidentally, the U. S. Supreme Court refused in May to block a lawsuit against Moon's Unification Church by two former members who claimed they had been "brainwashed" by his followers. (Moon had been joined in the petition by several Protestant and Catholic organizations on grounds of separation of church and state.)

The plethora of groups and fronts owing allegiance, financial support and organizational talent to Moon was capsulized in the U. S. News (next page), although a few are missing. For example, Regardie's magazine for May named a half dozen enterprises in the Washington area which are producing and transmitting TV news all over the world.

Here are highlights of only three significant Moon affiliates:

- The International Security Council (not to be confused with the long-standing American Security Council) is holding conferences around the country which attract big names, do not mention Moon and exclude the usual press coverage. For example, it met last April in St. Louis and announced that the U. S. should remain skeptical of Soviet Union moves. Present were such luminaries as retired Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., former Chief of Naval Operations, and Edward Rowny, senior arms control negotiator for President Bush.

A dinner-seminar on "Negotiating with Marxists in Central America," held in the Washington area, featured two U. S. Lieutenant Generals from the Inter-American Defense Board, one retired and one active. The notice stated that the sponsoring group "is a project of CAUSA International, a non-profit, non-partisan organization." CAUSA is one of the biggest Moonie operations.

- American Freedom Coalition, based in Washington, ran full-page ads urging support for Lt. Col. Oliver North, without the names of sponsors or identification as a Moonie affiliate.

The Coalition was described by the Seattle Times as "a marriage of the Unification Church and Christian Voice," one of the right-wing groups that was active with other religious movements in the mid-eighties. The main link was Gary Jarmin, a leader of the American Conservative Union before he helped run Christian Voice and its PAC, Moral Government Fund.

The initiative for the Coalition came from Moon's lieutenant in the U. S., Col. Bo Hi Pak, and Jarmin in a plan to form a third party in every state. Pak boasted last year: "We are going to make it so that no one can run for office in the United States without our permission."

- World Media Association, currently a Moonie showpiece, has attracted many big names at conferences around the world. An uncharacteristic full-page ad in The Washington Post on March 24th presented excerpts from Moon's speech at the 10th World Media Conference, in Washington, and claimed attendance by 330 publishers, editors, reporters, broadcasters, scholars and government officials. The ad included a picture of Moon.





## Heritage Foundation stays active in conservative leadership

-The 15-year old Heritage Foundation, located in high visibility on Capitol Hill and well-endowed by conservative money, not only published the major guide for George Bush's transition late last year but is maintaining a leadership role in the right wing. While other leaders may have trouble with strategy relating to the new administration, Heritage keeps pouring out the material and providing advice on how to get things done.

But it hasn't forgotten Ronald Reagan -- it established a \$2.5 million fellowship named for him and intended to espouse his policies.

And it's not all a right-wing line. The foundation recently published a book promoting health insurance for those without that declares "A reformed U. S. health care system must give all Americans access to adequate health care services" and points out that conservative attitudes have shifted in the past generation on health care.

Nevertheless, conservatism is the name of its main game. Its 186-page transition book called for enough elimination and privatization of government programs to reduce the budget by \$128 billion. Forty-five federal programs would be eliminated while privatization would dictate the selling of federal dams, for example.

The Foundation more recently took on "The Imperial Congress" with a book by that name which criticizes Congress for being unresponsive to the voters and for seizing power which belongs to the executive branch. Its crusade opened with a fund-raiser signed by Congressman Newt Gingrich, the ultraright new Republican Whip from Georgia, who described the situation as "the most profound crisis America has faced in our 200-year history."

In addition, Heritage has beefed up its already large staff. Chief among these moves was the acquisition of Margo Carlisle, a professional staffer for conservatives who was about to become Gingrich's chief of staff. A few years ago, Carlisle was running the Council for National Policy, a coordinating operation on the right, then she was Reagan's Assistant Secretary of Defense for legislative affairs. She is now Vice President of the Foundation with the same function.

The Foundation also works hard at keeping in touch with the Reaganites. Lou Gordia, one of them and now Director of the Foundation's Washington Executive Bank, also runs the Reagan Appointees Alumni Association. (p. 11 1984) He said at their latest social meeting for 450 that all 13 assistants to President Bush and half of the Bush Cabinet are former Reagan appointees. (picture from an HF newsletter)



Heritage President Edwin J. Furler, Jr. (second from right) and Executive Vice President Phillip N. Truluck (not shown) were among conservative leaders who briefed George Bush during the presidential transition. Also shown are Daniel Casey, Executive Director of the American Conservative Union, and Phyllis Schlafly, President of the Eagle Forum.

**TAKING ON THE PACS:** Citizens Against Political Action Committees has been organized by Phillip M. Stern and others on a nonpartisan basis to stop the enormous advantage which the PAC system gives incumbent members of Congress in raising funds for their next election. Stern's figures show that sitting Senators were able to spend \$101 million in the 1988 election to only \$56 million for their opponents, while the margin in the House of Representatives was even more out of balance.



- The American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC), which claims nearly 2,000 members among state legislators, put on a top-level Washington briefing which started with President Bush and included several Cabinet officers, such as Jack Kemp of HUD. ALEC has supplied conservative research and organization to its important national clientele for about 15 years, financed in part by right-wing foundations.
- Among those wanting to add Ronald Reagan's likeness to Mt. Rushmore is Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), which sent out a fund-raising letter with a picture of the famous South Dakota mountain sculpture.
- Media critic Cliff Kincaid has joined a fairly new newsletter, "between the lines," to report from Washington on liberal activity in Hollywood and the entertainment industry. Kincaid has worked closely with Reed Irvine at Accuracy in Media and has travelled to media conferences sponsored by Rev. Sun Myung Moon.
- Consumer Alert has coordinated a coalition of conservative market-oriented groups for a National Consumers Week in Washington. The highlight was presentation of its program to its former Chairman -- John Sununu, now Chief of Staff at the White House.
- Soon after the inauguration of Dan Quayle as Vice President, his father James C. wrote a long fund-raising letter for Accuracy in Media which referred to his son 30 times as "Danny." Sample: "Danny was a straight arrow...worth a lot more than a straight-A average in school."
- Boosters of the Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars") held rallies around the country to celebrate the controversial project's sixth birthday. Keynote speaker was Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham (ret.), who heads the main lobby, High Frontier. (p. 37, Nov. 1985) It was sponsored by the Conservative Network and the Center for Peace and Freedom.
- James C. Roberts, President of the American Studies Center and of Radio America, has been appointed by President Bush to the advisory committee for the next White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Radio America now supplies more than 40 weekly commentaries, debates and interviews to over 350 stations. Roberts has been active in the right wing for 15 years. (p. 4, 1989)
- Ruff-PAC, the organization of Howard Ruff, (p. 4, 1988), has parted company with its President Neal Blair after the latter pleaded guilty to failing to file a federal income tax report. He is reported to have earned more than \$17,000 in 1984 in that position. He has also served as Vice Chairman of Paul Weyrich's Coalitions for America.
- The Council on Southern Africa held a "reunion conference" near Washington which was billed as "benefiting the work of the Conservative Caucus Foundation," headed by Howard Phillips. It collected many conservatives.
- The Center for Media and Public Affairs, which monitors all evening news shows from its new Washington base, finds that the face of the Presidency has



# After U.S. jail term, Moon picks Uruguay as investment haven

By María Laura Avignolo



Buenos Aires (LP)—Uruguay is fast becoming the preferred haven for the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's anti-communist Unification Church, despite the year-old civilian government's efforts to curb the church's growing economic influence.

The Moonies have invested \$60 million in this "South American Switzerland" during the past four years. Major acquisitions include a publishing company, an influential newspaper, a five-star hotel, a bank and an array of luxurious apartment complexes and other pieces of real estate in posh Montevideo neighborhoods.

After South Korean leader Moon's imprisonment for tax evasion in the United States, Unification church leaders moved their operations center to Latin America.

The military government welcomed the Moonies to Uruguay in 1980. The fiercely anti-communist generals were impressed by the equally anti-communist doctrine that characterized the sect. Like their counterparts in Brazil, Chile and Argentina, the generals were under pressure from President Jimmy Carter's campaign to curb human rights violations; Moon's right-hand man, Col. Bo Hi Pak, praised the "patriotic mission" that these isolated governments were waging against "international Marxism."

Moon's Unification church is a strange mixture that combines faith, ideology and business acumen. The cult exalts its founder as God's definitive incarnation; Moon is regarded as the new Messiah and South Korea as the new Israel.

Strident anti-communism marks every aspect of the Moonies' theory and practice. The group uses an estimated \$1 billion in assets to further its doctrine. It invests in underdeveloped countries that have been snubbed by other international investors.

## Uruguay's attraction

The Moonies were especially attracted by Uruguay's liberal laws on capital repatriation. They were allowed to set up their financial operations with minimal government control or inspection. Because the coun-

try is predominantly Catholic, the Moonies presented themselves not as the Unification church but as CAUSA, a Moonie-run organization committed to combatting communism through seminars, tours to South Korea and extensive contacts with the region's intelligence services.

Col. Pak attempted to establish a beachhead in Argentina under the presidency of Gen. Jorge Videla, but was rebuffed by some members of the armed forces (LP, Sept. 29, 1983). The Moonies had little success in Paraguay because they tried to forcibly enlist two daughters of a minister, who took the case to President Alfredo Stroessner. Stroessner subsequently expelled the sect from the country. In Bolivia, under the patronage of Interior Minister Gen. Luis Arce Gomez, the Moonies had considerable influence in the country's military schools, gave seminars to army officers and sold arms to the government.

## Moonies acquire publishing house

The Moonies have sunk so much capital into Montevideo, that bankers now jokingly refer to the city as "Moon-tevideo."

The sect's first acquisition was the Polo Publishing House, at the time the country's most prestigious. They began publishing *Ultimas Noticias*, a daily edited by Julian Saffi. Saffi held a government post under the military regime and has since become an ardent Moonie.

Saffi hired militantly unionized printers and progressive journalists to put together the newspaper. He also made Polo's printing facilities available to editors of some left-leaning magazines, and as a result they abruptly stopped criticizing the sect.

"The Moonies' methodology is very intelligent," commented a former employee at the newspaper. "*Ultimas Noticias* and Polo have hired the country's most politicized workers. Here in Uruguay, where unemployment stands at 15 percent, people want to keep their jobs. The sect pays them well so they can't complain—in effect, they've been neutralized."

The next Moonie acquisition was even more spectacular. Bankers were startled one morning in October 1982 when a \$72 million check was deposited in Saffi's account at the *Banco de Crédito*, Uruguay's third

largest bank. (Saffi had been named Moon's official representative in Uruguay.) The check came from the Moon-owned Bank of Hong Kong and Shanghai. Saffi then moved to buy up 32 percent of the *Banco de Crédito's* shares, which he purchased for \$3 million from the aristocratic Páez Vilaró and Veja Rodriguez families. The sect gradually added to its shares, and by the end of 1982 owned 58 percent of the bank.

"What the *Banco de Crédito's* board of directors never knew was that Moon had lost the trust of international banks," one Uruguayan banker confided. "Wells Fargo Bank had canceled a \$15 million credit line and the Hannover Trust another for \$12 million. That is why the Moonies so desperately needed to buy a bank."

The Moonies have also purchased Montevideo's most luxurious downtown hotel, the Victoria Plaza, for \$8 million. They have promised to restore the building and construct another hotel behind it, employing some 400 Uruguayans. However, construction is presently at a standstill.

No outsider has been able to discover exactly how the Moonies acquired such large amounts of capital. Many suspect it comes from the sale of arms and military equipment. The Argentine army uses uniforms and parachutes made in Korea, and the Uruguayan armed forces have purchased canons, machine guns and fatigues from Moon-owned suppliers.

## Links to intelligence services

The Moonies have maintained ties with the intelligence services of several right-wing dictatorships.

Uruguayan diplomat Fernando Gomez Fins substantiates the existence of these links. He was among the hostages taken by Colombia's M-19 guerrilla group when it stormed the Dominican Republic's embassy in Bogotá in 1980. Gomez Fins escaped through an embassy window. He was honored by the Uruguayan military government as a "symbol of anti-communism" and the Moonies invited him to New York to honor him for his valor.

At the request of the Uruguayan government, Col. Pak offered Gomez Fins the directorship of *Ultimas Noticias*. The diplomat accepted, but resigned after a few days on the job.

"I resigned when I discovered







Add to the long list of Coors' human, social and environmental abuses the fact that COORS IS ONE OF THE LARGEST PRIVATE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CONTRAS IN NICARAGUA.

Since 1981, some 10,000 Nicaraguan civilians have been killed by the contras, a paramilitary force supported by the Reagan administration to overthrow the duly-elected Sandinista government.

The contras have no popular support within Nicaragua, and could not continue the war without U.S. support. When in 1984, the Congress voted to cut off all funding to the contras, citing countless instances of murder and torture, the Coors family stepped in to provide millions of dollars to keep the war going. This is corporate abuse in its highest form.

**DON'T BUY DEATH IN NICARAGUA!  
BOYCOTT COORS!**

(Including Coors brands George Killian's Red, Herman Joseph, Golden Lager, Masters)

## COORS, CONTRAS AND THE CORPORATE WAR

*"Coors Brewery is one of the contras' biggest supporters." -Col. Flaco, contra commando unit leader*

When Congress cut off aid to the contras in 1984, it seemed that the "system" was working... Congress functioning as the voice of the American people. But behind the scenes, Joseph Coors was working hard to subvert the will of the people and the governmental process, building a campaign of private and corporate support for the war nobody wanted.

Coors publicly admits to making substantial direct personal contributions to the contras, but more importantly, he is a prime mover in a nationwide network of over 20 closely linked right-wing organizations which provide as much as \$1 million a month to the contras.

- The U.S. Council for World Freedom, of which Coors is a principal backer, channels \$500,000 a month in aid.

- In April, 1985, the Coors-sponsored Nicaragua Refugee Fund hosted President Reagan at a \$250-a-plate gala, the proceeds of which went to support the contras.

- As a board member of the Council for National Policy, Coors regularly brings contra leaders to the U.S. to meet corporate heads interested in donating money.

- In May, 1985, Citizens for America, a group headed by Holly Coors, brought 20 contras to the U.S. to campaign in 200 Congressional districts for resumption of U.S. contra aid, according to NBC News.



## HERITAGE FOUNDATION

The Heritage Foundation was founded in 1973 by Jos. Coors and Paul Weyrich, coordinator of a network of anti-abortion, anti-ERA and anti-gay rights groups. Coors provided \$250,000 in start-up money and today provides \$300,000 a year of its \$10 million budget. Heritage is described as "a committed rightist organization...ideologically distinct from the established think tanks of the right and left." "Anything to the right of Heritage is the fringe."

Shortly after Reagan's election in 1980, Heritage presented its "Mandate for Leadership... A Blueprint for a Conservative Government," which calls for gutting the National Labor Relations Board, eliminating workplace health and safety protections, abolishing minimum wage, cutting social services, destroying the EPA, massively increasing arms spending, overthrowing the Sandinista government and supporting the South African regime. 61% of its 1270 proposals were enacted in Reagan's first term. Included were a host of "internal security" measures to suppress dissent and freedom of information, and establishing the Senate's Security and Terrorism Subcommittee, the House Un-American Activities Committee of the 1960's.

"Mandate for Leadership II," issued in December, 1984, will similarly set the tone of the second Reagan term. The Heritage Foundation's position as a primary force in shaping domestic and foreign policy cannot be ignored.





## LABOR PRACTICES

In April, 1977, the Brewery Workers Local 366 struck Adolph Coors Company. By the time the dust settled, Coors had broken the last of 19 unions at the brewery, and the AFL-CIO and Teamsters unions called a boycott of Coors products that is still in force today.

Also still in force today are the practices that caused the Brewery Workers to strike, including:

- **Forced lie detector tests** that question workers' sexual preference and practices, as well as political and religious beliefs.

- **Forced search and seizure** by Coors' "private police force," including search of personal clothing, lunch pails, vehicles and lockers.

- **Forced physical exam** by Coors' private doctors, to eliminate older and disabled workers, and other "undesirables."

Several workers have died as a result of violations of health and safety regulations. Coors turned away OSHA safety inspectors investigating unsafe handling of poisonous chemicals.

Coors' anti-unionism isn't confined to his own workers, however. Coors distributors are under contract to hire scabs in the event of a strike. Jos. Coors, a vocal opponent of farm-worker organizing volunteered to use his trucks to haul scab grapes from California to other states, during the UFW strike.

Through his involvement in the Committee for a Union-Free Environment and the National Right-to-Work Committee, Coors makes it clear that he intends to see Coors' labor policy become national labor policy.

## RACISM

*"In Rhodesia the economy was booming under white management. Now in Zimbabwe under black management, it is a disaster...It's not that the dedication among blacks is less, in fact it's greater. They lack the intellectual capacity to succeed, and it's taking them down the tubes...One of the best things they (slave traders) did for you is to drag your ancestors over here in chains."*

*..Wm. Coors, Feb. 23, 1984, in a speech before minority business owners.*

With this speech, reported in the Rocky Mountain News on February 24th, 1984, Coors renewed the furor over family racist practices.

In the 1960's, William Coors called a meeting of workers on company time to urge them to work against the Civil Rights Act of 1964. When in 1966, Colorado hispanics launched the first Coors boycott to protest racist hiring practices, Coors donated a helicopter to the Denver Police Dept. to patrol Denver's Chicano barrios and black neighborhoods. Both the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Colorado Civil Rights Commission have found Coors guilty of racial discrimination and unlawful employment practices against Chicanos and blacks.

While more minorities have been hired at the brewery in recent years due to federal order, charges of racial discrimination and abuse continue, as does Coors support for the John Birch Society and other white-supremacist organizations, which oppose bilingual education, Chicano and Black Studies programs, Spanish language ballots and affirmative action.



## THE SOCIAL AGENDA

*"I know what you and I feel about these queers, these fairies. We wish we could get in our cars and run them down while they march."*

*...Leader, Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress.*

The Coors family provides vocal and substantial monetary support for such ultra-conservative groups as the John Birch Society, the Moral Majority, Campus Crusade for Christ, and Phyllis Schlafly's Eagle Forum. Taken together, these groups openly espouse a complete reordering of American society according to their own ideological vision.

As regards women, their agenda includes the end to abortion rights, defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment, and outlawing sex education and birth control counseling.

The Moral Majority calls for the death penalty for lesbians and gays, and many of Coors' Invasive labor policies are aimed at weeding out homosexuals. In union negotiations in 1973, Coors insisted on a policy of dismissal of anyone who "violates the common decency of the community." When asked what that was for, the Coors negotiator replied, "It's for catching queers if they get past the lie detector test."

Environmentally, the brewery's record of abuse is well-documented, and the Heritage Foundation calls for abolishing the EPA. The broader position is pro-nuclear, in favor of opening up public land to development, and has given us James Watt and Ann Gorsuch, both Coors recommendations to Reagan.

The ideological stance is all bound up in fundamentalist religion, using TV evangelism to disseminate their virulently anti-communist foreign policy demands and to raise money to support "freedom fighters" in Nicaragua, Angola and elsewhere. What we see here is a dangerous, fascist "vanguard" that labels "un-Christian" anything they disagree with, and "communist" anyone who takes a stand for human equality and liberation.

MINUTES  
~~NORTHICARE~~ MEETING

Introduction: Phil Hearn

Speaker: Ron Arnold  
Executive V.P.  
Centre for the Defense of Free Enterprise

APP. 1

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Mr. Hearn

- Most experienced person in North America in dealing with wilderness vs multiple use concepts.
- Author of over 200 articles on natural resource use and social conflict.
- Ex member of Sierra Club (i.e. joined as a "conservationist", and left when group became "environmentalist").
- Recent book, "Ecology Wars: Environmentalism as if People Mattered"

Mr. Arnold

- Asked if any member of the audience was a member of the press, or a member of an environmental group.
- Explained that this closed meeting was not as much an information session as a strategy session to develop an organized, unified and effective front in defense of the interests of the various groups represented.
- Notes that no matter what the end result is, the Temagami issue will result in changes. Strategy is what the group do to make sure those changes are in their favour.
- Indicates that he has "fought a lot of battles, but won very few".
- Notes that the "enemy" is pampered by the media"
- Suggests that Canada, and the Temagami issue are typical of issues which arose 20 years ago in the U.S.
- "In the U.S., the environmental movement has killed jobs and communities"
- "Same half dozen people are members of a lot of groups"



- Gave example of a redwood forest park i.e. Washington State, where tourist & recreation projections did not materialize. Also noted that the formation of this park area resulted in loss of capital investment, " (the) divorce rate went up, and there were suicides directly attributed to job loss".
- This type of action " destroy's your family".
- Note first line of a T.W. S. information sheet. "Creation of a legislated and regulated wilderness". This is how things started in the U.S.
- "Toronto yuppies are your new neighbours".
- Discuss how the Maslow hierarchy of needs results in society being able to support such institutions as religion, not philosophy and environmentalism.
- "Brush apes" (referring to those present) are creating your own enemies by creating wealth and allowing people to live at a level where the motivation hierarchy results in environmentalists.
- Environmentalists, who have reached this level of motivation, develop a disdain for lower level of needs, and those who strive to achieve them.
- "That's Toronto"
- "Big guys in Toronto who run the industry may not be your friends either. They have money they don't care"
- What to do? The worst thing is to try to convince people that "We are good guys".
- Intelligent attack is required, instead of a response to the others attack. Not just a response, but your own demands and agenda.
- Do not respond to the other side's agenda.
- Unite user groups through network and coalition
- Bring media battle south.
- Use "people" i.e. ordinary working people to talk to other people.
- Note: the lines on the map defining the reserve is a "fatal disease".





# Resource-use conference had links to Moonie cult

By MARK HUME

A resource-use conference in Nevada last year attended by leading industry and community representatives from B.C. was staged by a group closely tied to a controversial religious cult known as "Moonies".

The Multiple Use Strategy Conference, which took place in Reno, was sponsored by the Centre for the Defence of Free Enterprise, a Bellevue, Washington-based organization that shares offices and directors with the American Freedom Coalition.

The AFC is one of the lead political and organizational agencies of Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, a cult that gained a notorious reputation in the '60s when Moon's followers, called "Moonies" became fixtures on American campuses where they sought recruits. Following Moon's conviction for tax evasion in 1982 the church has kept a relatively low profile.

Ron Arnold, executive director of the Centre for the Defence of Free Enterprise, is the registered agent of the AFC, according to the corporate registrations office of the secretary of state, in Bellevue.

Arnold is also a member of the speaker's bureau of the Confederation of Associations for the Unification of the Societies of the Americas — CAUSA.

CAUSA is an umbrella organization that was established in 1980 with funding from the Unification Church.

According to an Internal Revenue Service income tax form, CAUSA USA obtained all of its 1987 funding — \$1.1 million — from the Unification Church.

One of CAUSA's tactics is to organize and sponsor conferences that attract politicians, journalists and public figures — associating them with Moon's network often without their knowledge.

Key members of the B.C. contingent say they were unaware the Unification Church had any link to the Reno conference.

MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. spokesman Scott Alexander said he didn't know who was behind the conference, which attracted 224 citizen organizations, corporate representatives, government agencies and individuals from throughout the U.S. and Canada.

The central topic of the confer-

ence was the wise use of the environment, but its underlying theme was how to counter the growing influence of the environmental movement.

Some industry representatives, and many of those in community-based groups, have embraced the "wise use" philosophy, which portrays environmentalists as extremists with an "unfinishable agenda" that will end all resource use.

Alexander said MacMillan Bloedel officials attended the Reno meeting to get in touch with issues in the U.S., particularly forest-use controversies in Washington and Oregon.

Alexander said company officials were there to listen and not to necessarily adopt any of the philosophies or strategies put forward.

"Because one listens to a Ron Arnold doesn't mean you become a clone," said Alexander.

He added: "Our people had some

Because one listens to a Ron Arnold doesn't mean you become a clone. Our people had some reservations about Ron Arnold because his approach is very right-wing."

— Scott Alexander

reservations about Ron Arnold because his approach is very right-wing."

Alexander "couldn't say" if the company would have attended had it known of the sponsoring group's link to the Unification Church.

Council of Forest Industries vice-president Tony Shebbeare said he didn't know anything about the background of the conference organizers and attended only because of an interest in resource issues.

Pat Armstrong, of Moresby Consulting Ltd., said he was unaware the Centre for the Defence of Free Enterprise had ties to Moon's AFC and CAUSA.

Armstrong said there was no hint at the conference of the Unification Church.

He said there were some extreme right wing groups in attendance, however, "and I personally found that disturbing."

Arnold denied the Unification Church was involved in any way with the conference and stated emphatically: "I am not a Moonie."

He said the Centre for the Defence of Free Enterprise does not receive funding from the Unification Church.

"We never got a dime." He said at first that "The Unification Church has no connection with the Centre whatsoever."

But he later clarified his position, stating: "The Centre for the Defence of Free Enterprise is allied in a movement (with the Unification Church) but has no affiliation with it in terms of money exchange."

At the same time Arnold admitted the AFC, with which he is involved, is funded by the Unification Church. But he said the AFC is a coalition that gets money from other sources as well.

"To the best of our knowledge about 60 per cent (of funding) comes from a television program, Christian Voice, and about 30 per cent comes from the Unification Church."

Christian Voice is a fundamentalist group that was founded by Gary Jarmin.

Jarmin was an official with the Unification Church in the early '70s.

Jarmin and Moon's chief lieutenant, South Korean former military attache Col. Bo Hi Pak, provided the initiative for founding the AFC.

U.S. News & World Report stated last March that Moon's church "is now trying to gain a foothold in right-wing Christian circles through a new organization, the American Freedom Coalition."

According to the magazine, the AFC got \$5 million in loans from the Unification Church. The church also contributed 60 members as full-time paid organizers.

The AFC's main aim is to extend the political influence of the Unification Church.

An AFC publication states the organization has founded an environmental task force which is "networking trade associations (as well as environmentalists and business groups that represent interests in recreation, water, timber, agriculture, mining, oil, air, etc.) with local government in order to achieve maximum cooperative results with minimum resistance and antagonism."

The Nevada conference resulted

in a book, *The Wise Use Agenda*, which was published by Arnold. The book was edited by Alan Gottlieb.

Gottlieb is president of the Centre for the Defence of Free Enterprise and is a member of the AFC's board of directors.

Gottlieb has been involved in fundraising efforts for Moon-affiliated groups, according to *The Seattle Times*.

Following an investigation into the activities of the Unification Church, the *Times* recently reported that Moon's chief political operative in the Pacific Northwest is Matthew Morrison.

Morrison is the regional director of both CAUSA and the AFC.

Stated the *Times*: "Morrison is using his own charm — and his master's money — to build a network of like-minded and well-respected conservatives throughout the region."

The article cited Arnold and Gottlieb as key members of that network.

The Unification Church realizes that involvement with their name is controversial, so they work through an array of front groups. That's part of their style."

— Dan Junas

Dan Junas, a research associate with the Institute for Global Security Studies, said Morrison is Moon's top operative in the Pacific Northwest.

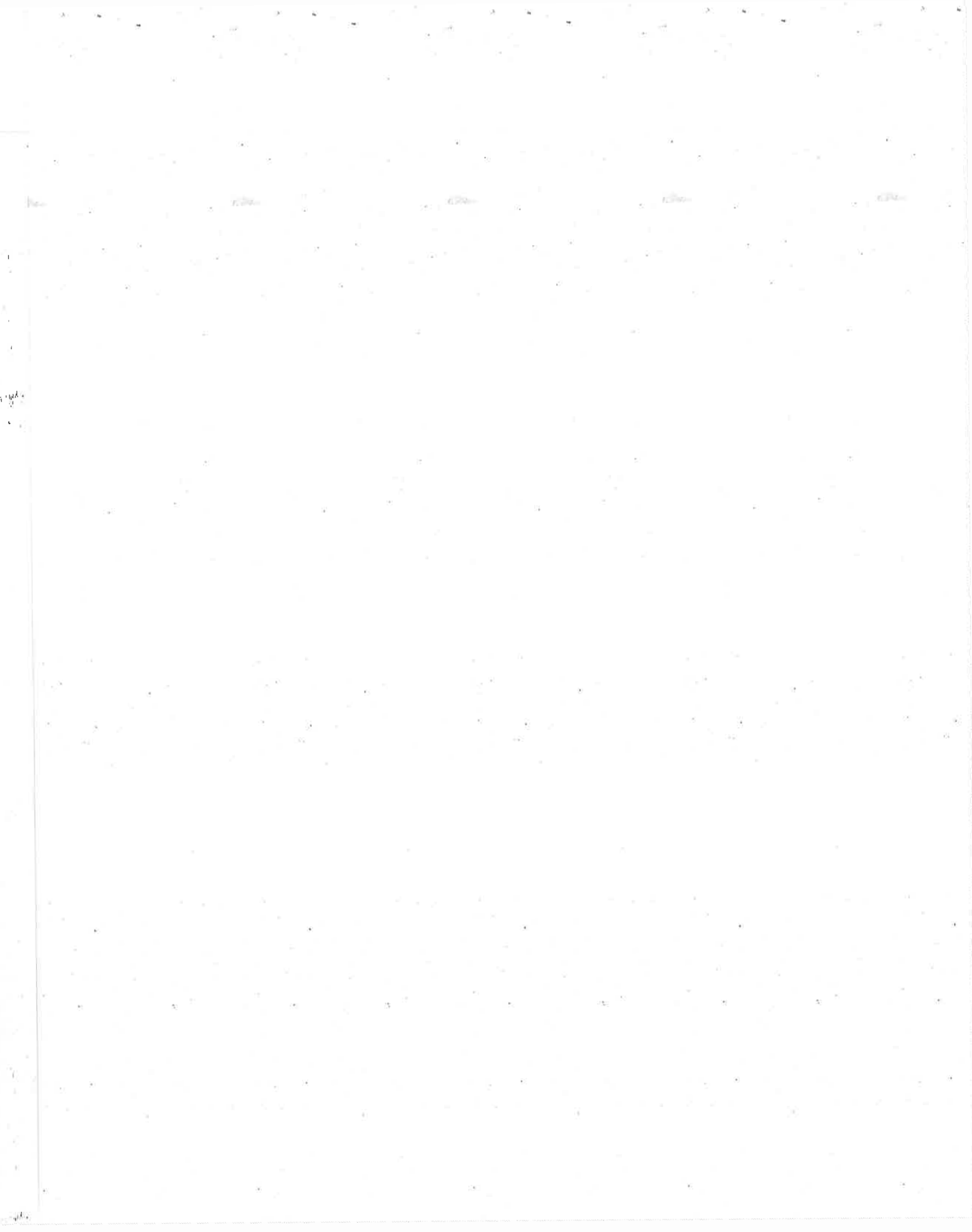
He said there is no doubt Morrison, Arnold and Gottlieb have close ties.

"It's pretty clear that they work together," he said.

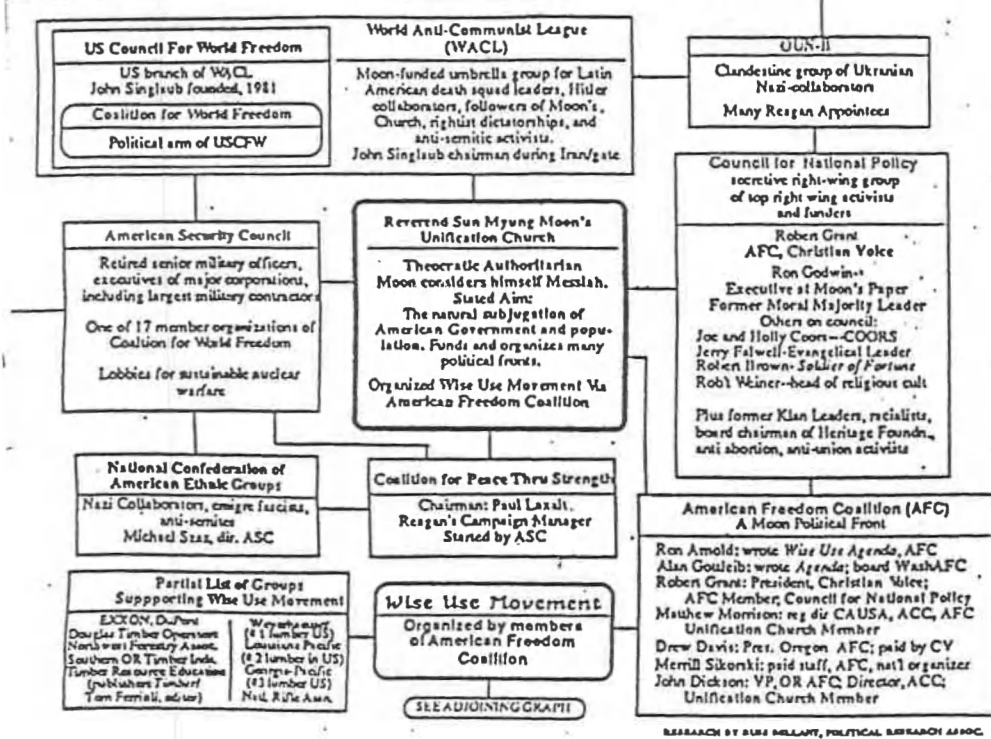
"They have an office that houses the political offices of the Unification Church, the AFC and the Centre for the Defence of Free Enterprise."

Junas said networking conferences are a favorite tactic of the Unification Church.

"The Unification Church realizes that involvement with their name is controversial, so they work through an array of front groups. That's part of their style... They are looking for other groups to work through so that they can accomplish their own goals."



**INTRODUCTORY OVERVIEW OF MOON'S CONNECTIONS TO RIGHT-WING ORGANIZATIONS IN UNITED STATES**



RESEARCH BY BUREAU OF POLITICAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS  
GRAPH AND LOCAL RESEARCH BY ANDREW FELTNER, PFF

Ron Arnold  
Executive Director  
Centre for the Defense  
of Free Enterprise  
Washington, D.C.

"The Centre for the Defense of Free Enterprise shares office space with the American Freedom Coalition, which is one of the agencies of Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church."

Extracts from the **WISE USE AGENDA**  
• The conversion, in a systematic manner, of old-growth stands, termed "decaying and oxygen-using" forest "growth", on National Lands into "young stands of oxygen-producing, carbon dioxide absorbing trees to help ameliorate the rate of global warming and prevent the greenhouse effect."  
• The opening up of "all public lands including wilderness and national parks...to mineral and energy production under wise use technologies in the interest of domestic economies and in the interest of national security."  
• Immediate development of the petroleum resources of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.  
• "Take steps to insure raw material supplies for global commodity industries on a permanent basis."

Pat Armstrong

Moresby Consulting

Share Groups

CORPORATE CONNECTION TO SHARE GROUPS

McMILLAN BLOEDEL  
FLETCHER CHALLENGE  
MINING ASSOCIATION OF BC  
LOGGING AND SAWMILLING JOURNAL

BC SOCIAL CREDIT GOVERNMENT

REFORM PARTY

# Multiple Use Gang and Share Groups

Pat Armstrong is the key organizer for the share movement in B.C.

Note: Vancouver Sun article states that he is paid 200,000/ year to organize in B.C. and an article by Ann Cameron in the Catalyst magazine states that Patrick Armstrong is paid by MacMillan Bloedell.

Pat Armstrong was first involved on the Queen Charlotte Islands issue of south Moresby. In 1985,1986 he worked with R.L. Smith on the Charlottes, publisher of the Red Neck News and was paid by Frank Bebban, key opponent to the Llyel Island issue.

Pat Armstrong helped organize the people to go to the Resource-use conference in Reno in the summer of 1989. This conference was organized by groups and an organization called the American Freedom Coalition that is one of the lead agencies of the UNIFICATION CHURCH!



Pat Armstrong, of Moresby Consulting and the Industry Site Task Force, is B.C.'s Ron Arnold. Employed by MacMillan Bloedell, Armstrong has been a major organizer of the Share groups—Share the Stein, Share Our Forests (Duncan), Share Our Resources (Port Alberni), Share the Clayoquot, etc.—which met recently in Chilliwack. Vowing to dispel the "misinformation" created by preservationists, they also resolved to organize a province-wide movement in favour of "integrated" resource use—Ron Arnold's advice (see *TNC* No. 13). The Share groups are also at the heart of the "Multiple Use Association of B.C.", whose free legal advice is donated by lawyers also working for MacBlo...





# Portland Free Press

Volume One • Number Six

Tell the Truth, and Run

November 16 to December 15, 1989

## "Grassroots" Movement to Exploit Federal Wilderness Organized by Moonie Front, Timber Industry

"Wise Use Movement" funded and organized by members of American Freedom Coalition, political arm of Church/Cult Wise-Use Movement & The Timber Industry

Reverend Moon Vs. Earth

by Andrew Seltser

SALEM (PFP)—An article in the Salem Statesman Journal November 5 reported that "20 small-town groups" of loggers and citizens in logging towns, "with a total membership of between 5,000 and 10,000" have "sprung up around the state". An enlarged quote from one of its leaders Ted Ferrioli stated: "They're just concerned citizens, and they're grassroots."

Although this may be the case in some instances, closer inspection of this burgeoning movement (known as the Wise Use Movement) reveals financial and organizational support from industry and right-wing concerns that are pushing an agenda of increased resource extraction and commercial development of federal lands.

Ferrioli himself edits *Timber!*, a pro-timber industry magazine funded by such "grassroots" concerns such as Weyerhaeuser (the largest lumber company in the nation), Willamette Industries, Bohemia Inc., Seneca Sawmill, and Pacific Power.

*Timber!* is published by Timber Resource Education, Inc., one of the supporters of the initial Wise Use conference in August, 1988. Ferrioli spoke at the recent Wise Use conference near Salem.

Both conferences were organized by Ron Arnold, co-author of the *The Wise Use Agenda*, and member of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon related American Freedom Coalition (AFC). Arnold co-wrote the agenda with Washington AFC board member Alan Gottlieb, who defines the Wise Use philosophy as "find(ing) ways to use the earth wisely and find(ing) ways to understand that the earth can be used wisely."

### Special Report

- Ralph Abernathy on AFC Board.....2
- Moon's Links to Right Wing.....2
- Church Links to Wise-Use.....7

### Extracts from the WISE USE AGENDA

- The conversion, in a systematic manner, of old-growth stands, termed "decaying and oxygen-using" forest "growth", on National Lands into "young stands of oxygen-producing, carbon dioxide-absorbing trees to help ameliorate the rate of global warming and prevent the greenhouse-effect."
- The opening up of "all public lands including wilderness and national parks...to mineral and energy production under wise use technologies in the interest of domestic economies and in the interest of national security."
- Immediate development of the petroleum resources of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.
- "Take steps to insure raw material supplies for global commodity industries on a permanent basis."

PORTLAND (PFP)—The American Freedom Coalition, one of many political arms of Reverend Sun Myung Moon's controversial Unification Church, has been instrumental in organizing a movement to open up federal lands to commercial exploitation.

Ron Arnold and Alan Gottlieb, members of the American Freedom Coalition (AFC) and directors of the Washington-based Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise (CDFE), wrote the central rallying point and organizing tool for the Wise-use movement after a CDFE sponsored national conference in August, 1988.

This summer's Oregon Wise-Use Conference was co-sponsored by CDFE and the American Freedom Coalition of Oregon. Ex-State Representative Drew Davis is president of AFC Oregon.

(Davis was recently arrested with a machine gun, "soft-pornography", and "heroin-like" drugs in his trunk after a high-speed chase through the scenic Oregon countryside. Davis was charged with two counts of tampering with drug records, attempting to elude police, reckless driving, and two counts of recklessly endangering others.)

The Oregon Wise-use conference was coordinated by the vice-president of the American Freedom Coalition of Oregon and member of the Unification Church, John Dickson. Dickson recently chaired the Salem Bicentennial committee, a group including prominent citizens arranging an appropriate way to mark the 200th anniversary of the Constitution.

Dickson is also the director of the American Constitution Committee (ACC), a group founded by another Moon political arm.



Drew Davis

President,

American Freedom Coalition of Oregon

CAUSA International (Confederation of Associations for the Unification of the Societies of the Americas), a powerful world anti-communist association. Both the AF and CAUSA were founded by "former Korean CIA officer Bo Jai Pak, Moon's chief lieutenant in the United States."

The regional director of CAUSA, AFC and the ACC is Matthew Morrison. Morrison joined the Unification Church in the 1970's and is now Moon's chief operative in the Northwest. He rents office space to Arnold and Gottlieb.

CAUSA provided expense-paid trips to five Oregon legislators last year to one of its financially backed national legislative col

See MOON page

See WISE USE page 3

Coors Agenda Exposed.....4	Vanishing Forests.....6 & 7	Pax With The Devil.....9	Drug Co. Sued.....5
Rad Alert.....8	Sanctioned Drug Cartel.....5	Native Politics & Religion...11	





# Moon Network Moves Beyond Brainwashing Image, Making Friends in Right Places

MOON From Page One

ferences in Arizona.

CAUSA also sponsored a trip to for Bud Byers, Chairman of Oregon's AFC and the State's first Wise-Use Conference. (see adjoining article) Bo Hi Pak co-founded the AFC with Gary Jarmin, ex-official with the Unification Church and founder of the Christian Voice, self-described as the nation's largest and oldest evangelical lobby. Christian Voice has tight connections to the Moon organization.

Reverend Robert Grant, founder of the Oregon AFC, is president of Christian Voice. He is also a member of the Council on National Policy, a secretive group of the foremost right-wing activists and funders in the United States.

Oregon AFC President Drew Davis is paid by Christian Voice.

Dick Younts, board member and former communications director for the conservative lobby Oregon Citizen's Alliance, is a past regional director and lobbyist for Christian Voice. Younts ran the close but unsuccessful campaign of Baptist Minister/businessman Joe Lutz against Bob Packwood in 1986. Working with Younts on the campaign was Rick Woodrow, now president of the Washington AFC and reportedly on the AFC payroll. Woodrow is also Northwest Regional Coordinator of Christian Voice, and executive director of a national anti-abortion PAC.

Woodrow moved to Oregon from the east to raise \$500,000 for Lutz' campaign. According to the *Seattle Times*, when he ran into financial problems he left the state and landed his current positions with Moon's political organization.

Woodrow has publicly acknowledged that the Unification Church plays a role in the the American Freedom Coalition. Ron Arnold has stated that "the AFC is a part of the wise-use movement."

Another speaker at the Oregon Wise Use Conference was Merrill Sikorski, a paid staffer for the American Freedom Coalition who organizes "grass-roots" coalitions to support a pro-development land-use agenda. (see adjacent article)

According to the *Seattle Times*, the AFC is divided into 50 state organizations set up for conservative grassroots organizing, and 10 regions, all headed by Moon disciples.

Sikorski was quoted in the *Missoulian* as saying, "(T)here are people in each state who are Unification Church members who volunteer their support to AFC activities. They are very committed supporters of AFC."

## WISE USE from page one

organizations supporting the Wise Use Agenda. Louisiana-Pacific (second largest lumber producer in the country), Bohemia and Seneca Sawmill are among the direct timber interests in this group. Many are timber associations representing the industry. Others are trade associations for all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles and motorcycles, wishing to gain unlimited access to federal lands. Some are real estate interests, working for the right to build commercial establishments on National Forest land.

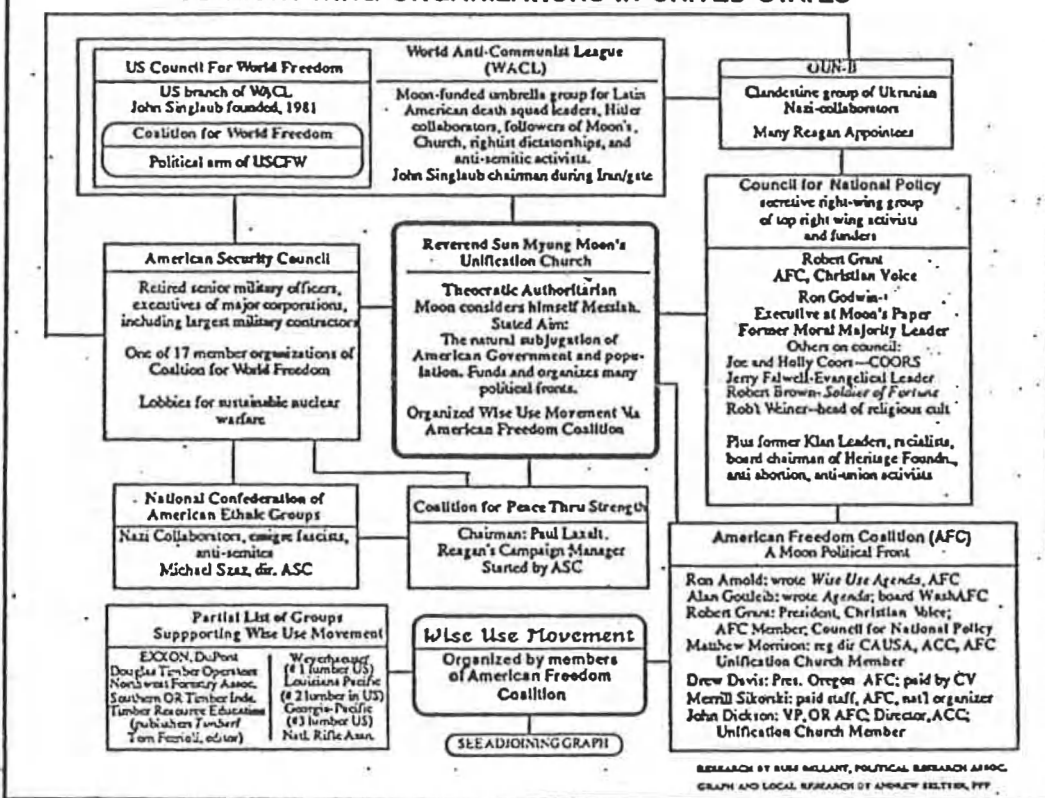
OIA Pushing Agenda  
Counterpoint, the newspaper that functions as a mouthpiece for the Wise Use Movement in Oregon, is published by The Tamarack Foundation. Many of Tamarack's trustees and board members overlap with the conservative lobby Oregonians In Action (OIA).  
OIA's current major focus is land-

use reform. They and Counterpoint are incessantly berating LCDC (Land Conservation and Development Commission) and 1000 Friends of Oregon for their "anti-development" plans. In a recent letter from OIA president Frank Nims to LCDC, Nims defined conservation as "wise use"—and went on to say that most of what LCDC is doing is "oriented to 'no use'". This wording comes directly from the offices of Moon's political arm, the American Freedom Coalition, whose members put together the Wise Use Agenda. Rich Holoch, of 1000 Friends of Oregon, comments that "the interests of realtors, land and resource developers, and the 'religious right' activists have long sought to repeal Oregon's land use planning and the LCDC. But with newly-found interest from the timber lobby, they are steadily turning their attention to other 'extreme' environmental

programs." Holoch cited endangered species, state and national parks and wilderness areas, and protected rivers as new items on their agenda. "OIA is a voice for the repeal and weakening of state and federal environmental protection and land planning programs," Holoch continued. They are organizing county-by-county, he concluded, and may be "a troubling force to deal with." The Oregonians In Action PAC received its largest donation from Louisiana-Pacific. They also received \$5,000 from Pay-Less Drug Stores, a division of K-Mart, the world's largest retailer. K-Mart, through its subsidiary Payless, is also a major contributor to the various anti-drug organizations and lobbies in the area, including \$5,000 to the Citizen's Crime Commission.

END

## INTRODUCTORY OVERVIEW OF MOON'S CONNECTIONS TO RIGHT-WING ORGANIZATIONS IN UNITED STATES



CV President Reverend Robert Grant told the *Seattle Times* that Unification Church members, paid by a church organization, make up more than half of the AFC's staff.

AFC has been described as rabidly opposed to abortion, homosexuality, communism, and other "threats" to American values. These are traits they share, at least in part, with other groups linked to the Wise-use movement, such as the Oregon Citizen's Alliance (sponsors of last years anti-homosexual No Special Rights Committee) and Oregonians in Action.

Last year, over a thousand conservatives gave well over a million dollars to the AFC. Its founder Bo Hi Pak hoped to attract religious people "repelled by the more atheistic and

non-religious Republican and Democratic parties." Moon himself hopes to "create a Christian Political Party", although his brand of christianity has been disclaimed by established churches.

The Church owns the conservative daily *Washington (D.C.) Times*, and has used it to successfully establish credibility among conservatives. It has formed a network of affiliated organizations and connections in virtually every conservative think-tank including the Heritage Foundation.

Tong II Enterprises, the U.S. Branch of the Korean-based Moon empire, manufactures M-16's and other weapons. It is also involved in the fishing industry, and recently attempted to take over the fishing town of Gloucester, Massachusetts. END

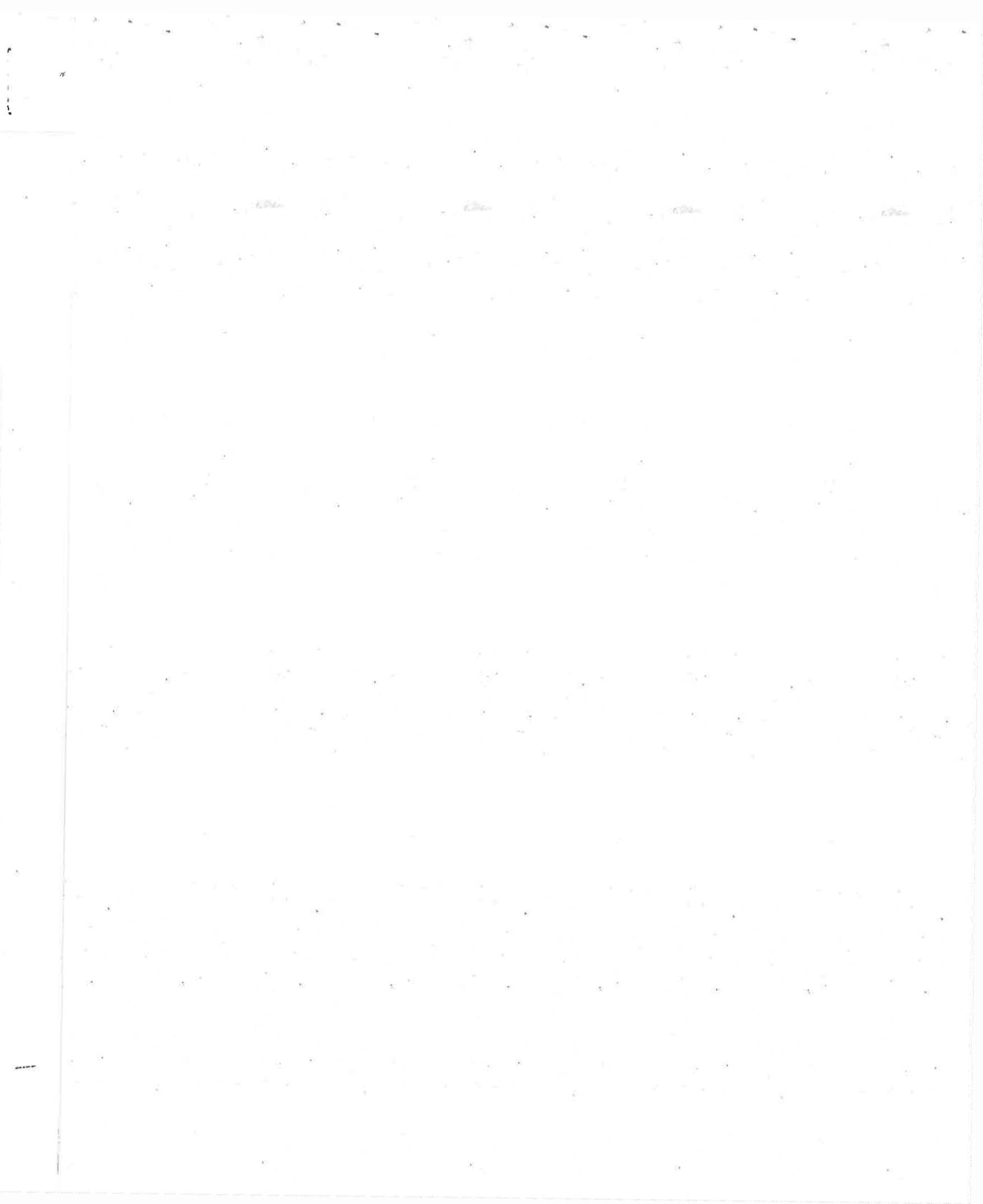
## Ralph Abernathy On Board of AFC

Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Martin Luther King, Jr.'s number two man in the civil rights movement, recently sent shock waves through the liberal and African American communities when he released his biography of King. In it he told of King's sexual "improprieties" the day of his assassination. While reporters repeatedly asked Ralph why he did this, none of them brought out the fact that Abernathy now follows another Reverend. He is Vice-President of the American Freedom Coalition, the political arm of Moon's Unification Church.



Moon's associations with ultraright wing, racist elements might make the former civil rights leader think twice, but Ralph has only the highest praise for the man known by his disciples as "Father." He refers to Moon as a man "persecuted" by society, and compares his plight to that of the African Americans and Jewish people of this country.

Abernathy shares the AFC roster with Robert Grant, head of the evangelical lobby Christian Voice. Grant is a member of the Council for National Policy, a group including former Ku Klux Klanners and people who have made careers in preaching the superiority of the white race.





Bo Hi Pak.

System affiliate KQED-TV that "it is a total war, basically a war of ideas. A war of minds. The battlefield of the human mind. This is where the battle is fought, so in this war the entire things [sic] will be mobilized, political means, social means, economic means, and propagandistic means. Basically trying to take over the other person's mind. That is what the Third World War is all about. The war of ideology. The war of ideas, and I even say the war between God and no God. God-accepting forces versus God-denying forces." (KQED-TV, San Francisco, "Ticket to Seoul," August 30, 1984.)

However CAUSA has not limited itself to the ideological indoctrination seminars for which it has become well known since 1980. Columnist Jack Anderson's reporter Jon Lee Anderson (no relative) has stated that *contra* leaders told him in July that two of the main "sources of supplies and cash . . . for their families are CAUSA and Friends of the Americas." The latter is an operation headed by Louisiana State Senator Louis "Woody" Jenkins, which ran a campaign in the U.S. called "Shoebboxes for Liberty," sending shoeboxes filled with supplies to the *contras*. Anderson said CAUSA and the Jenkins group provided at least two tons of supplies in early July, and that he saw Miskito Indian *contras* at the front wearing bright red CAUSA tee shirts. Anderson pointed out that non-military items like food, medical aid, and clothing were particularly useful to the families of *contra* field commanders, because their families could not be provided for after the CIA funding was restricted. "This private aid initiative," he said, "seems to have coincided with the cutoff of CIA aid or the Congress's vote to halt the CIA's covert funds to the *contras*." Interestingly, CAUSA's advisory board includes former Defense Intelligence Agency chief retired Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, New Right activist Terry Dolan, and former Nixon Ambassador to Honduras Phillip Sanchez (see *Washington Post*, September 16 and 17, 1984).

On September 10, 1984, Mario Calero, the regional representative of the major *contra* organization FDN (*Fuerza Demo-*

Force Central cratic Nicaraguense), said on the Cable News Network program, *Freeman Reports*, "there are a lot of people who support us . . . one support that I am especially fond of . . . is support given us by Friends of the Americas. . . ."

#### The Moody Memorandum

Anderson also saw a tradeoff of aid for access to the *contras*, especially among some groups like *Soldier of Fortune*, Christian Broadcasting Network, CAUSA, and the *Washington Times*. They make donations and then are given unprecedented access for their publications to cover the rebel organizations. In the case of CAUSA or the Unification Church, it is the *Washington Times*. Anderson was informed by *contra* commanders, but, he said, "they seemed very concerned about keeping away from me, apparently at the CAUSA or *Washington Times* people's behest."

There has been concern within the administration for some time about potential controversy over the role of the Moonies. Indeed, a memorandum written by a Pentagon political analyst late last year—and reportedly circulated in the White House—expressed just such a concern. The memorandum, by Dale Moody, then of the Institute for Defense Analysis (and now reportedly with the U.S. Army in Korea), states, "If efforts are not taken to stop their growing influence and weed out current Moonie involvement in government, the President stands a good chance of being portrayed in the media as a poor, naive incompetent who is strong on ideology and weak on common sense." (The memorandum was verified and originally disclosed by Jack Anderson's reporter Don Goldberg; *Washington Post*, August 16, 1984.) The memo expresses particular concern about Moonies in the Caribbean region. "Current Moonie involvement with government officials, contractors, and grantees in the region (coupled with Moonies' anti-Catholic rhetoric and controversial image) could create a major scandal." Moody proposed, "monitoring Moonies' activities and developing an option paper as a means to address their growing involvement." Moody wrote that "all previous reports were legally compiled," but because of the sensitivity of the moni-



L. Francis Bouchey, working on CIS documentary in Honduras.





by Michael Donnelly

## Yesterday

## PART TWO

A majority of the American Public does not know that trees are cut on our National Forests! And those that do know have little idea of how rapaciously the cutting is being carried out. In Oregon alone, over ten square miles of ancient forests are cut each month! Under the terms of the recent Hatfield Rider, another 126,000+ acres of Northwest ancient forests will be put on the auction block by September of 1990. Unfortunately, it's all sort of Ranger Rick and Smokey the Bear protecting the land in the mind of the general public.

Like our National Forests, two other benign ideas - the establishment of State School Lands and the creation of the first Forest Reserves - almost immediately upon creation, became new sources of plunder for the public lands bandits.

Originally, the 16th and 36th sections of each township were set aside as School Lands. (Each Township is divided into 36 square mile sections. A square mile = 640 acres.) The theory was that the State could manage those sections to gain revenue to provide for the education of its citizens. In cases where those particular sections weren't available due to lakes, rivers, Indian lands and homestead filings before survey, the State was entitled to claim other "indemnity" lands from the Federal Public lands in lieu of the school sections. Under these provisions, nearly all of the 16th and 36th sections in the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River valleys were claimed and the State had a great "base" of indemnity lands it could claim.

The Oregon State Legislature passed an Act in 1887 creating the State Land Office, a Board of Commissioners (consisting, as it still does today, of the Governor, Secretary of State and the State Treasurer) and a Clerk of the State Board. The Act allowed for individuals to purchase 320 acres of indemnity land for a set price of \$1.25 per acre and allowed deferred payment. Any resident of Oregon over 18 years of age was entitled to make a purchase under these terms. This was a good deal, since at the same time, a maximum 160 acres of public land purchased under the federal Timber and Stone Act was selling for \$2.50 per acre with cash payment demanded on sale.

So the land sharks rounded up applicants by the workload and paid them a fee for which the applicant would sign over claim to the land. Upon receiving a blank assignment, an applicant would have to get actual title to 320 acres from the Clerk of the Land Board. Under the Act of 1887, only the Clerk knew what lands the State held in its base of indemnity lands. Even though one could file an application for the 320 acres, unless one could name the "base" land, one could not gain title to it.

F.P. McCormack, who had served as Clerk of the Land Board before the Act of

1887, compiled a list of all the indemnity lands due the State from the United States in lieu of the lost school sections. He kept that list when he left office and, together with his successor, Napoleon Davis, used the list to demand another \$1.25 per acre from applicants. If someone somehow found out what lands were in the base without paying this graft and filed on them, Clerk Davis would just claim that he already had sufficient applications on file to exhaust that particular base. Once one paid the graft, an applicant could gain title to prime timberlands which were then sold to the timber companies without the risk of the federal government getting involved.

In August of 1891, Napoleon Davis was removed from his post due to such irregularities and replaced by George W. Davis. Before he left office, he sent a demand letter out to applicants that a cash deposit was now required on all applications. At the time about 200,000 acres had been filed on with no cash deposit. Napoleon Davis' demand led to about \$100,000 in cash deposits coming in. Instead of depositing this money with the State Treasury, Davis deposited it in McCormack's private bank in Salem!

Interestingly enough, whenever a new Indian reservation or other designation was set up that would create new "base" in exchange for the school sections contained within the new reservation, Davis and McCormack eventually sold 17,000 acres of indemnity lands based on the Umatilla Indian Reservation in 1887; in 1888, 63,000 acres based on the Klamath Reservation; in 1889, 6,000 acres based on the Grand Ronde and 11,000 acres on the Siletz; and in 1891, 37,000 acres based on the Warm Springs were sold for a total of 133,000 acres based on Indian lands on which these sharks received over \$200,000 in pure graft.

Another way of obtaining lieu land was to have the original school sections declared as mineral-bearing lands. Lands with no mineral value at all were claimed as such. Through this ruse the State would return the "mineral" land to the Federal government, and then claim indemnity lands which could then be sold by the State. The State profited well through this and over 70,000 acres of forest land was lost to this single scam.

## THE CASCADE FOREST RESERVE

In 1891, Congress accepted the well-intentioned recommendations of the American Forestry Association and others and set up the first "National Forest Reserves." These reserves consisted of lands removed from the public domain and declared off limits to public use. In 1893, The "School Lands Ring", consisting of McCormack, Jack D'Arcy, W.T. Rader, Willard N Jones and the notorious Stephen A. Douglas Puter hit upon the idea of setting up an immense forest reserve along the Cascade crest. It would include all the least accessible stands of timber and be promoted as a "conservation" measure. In truth, the purpose of the reserve was to create even more indemnity lands for the State to sell to this gang, as there were about 195,000 acres of school

sections within the reserve. Eventually, title to over 40,000 more acres of timberland passed to these bandits as a direct result of the formation of the Reserve.

Unlike convicted influence-peddler Senator John H. Mitchell, Joseph Simon, who would later be chosen Senator, turned down a \$2,500 bribe to use his position in a matter involving the theft of over 12,000 acres. Simon was the exception to the rule, however. E. P. McCormack and George G. Bingham were both brought up on charges connected with the fraud, but escaped under a statute of limitations. And, by the time George W. Davis was removed from office in disgrace, the indemnity lands had about been exhausted.

However, in 1897, Congress passed the in lieu land Act (Scripper law). F.A. Hyde and John A. Benson, two crooks who had until that time confined their operations to California, swept into Oregon and laid claim to yet another 44,000 acres of vacant school land based on the reserve for which the State received \$50,000. Immediately, the land was sold for \$5.50 per acre for a net profit to the swindlers of \$150,000 from this one fraudulent deal! Later Hyde and Benson were charged with conspiracy to defraud the government as they had used dozens of dummy entrymen to gain title to the land. They, too, were never convicted.

In 1890, Governor T.T. Geer set up his own ring within the State Land Office consisting of General W. H. Odell, recently retired as Davis' replacement as Clerk of the State Land Office, and the Governor's half-brother, L.B. Geer, as State Land Agent. Through their partnership, they sold over 73,000 acres of Eastern Oregon lands based on fraudulent mineral claims. L.B. Geer continued the practice of McCormack by charging a fee of \$1.50 per acre for information about indemnity lands. Eventually, Odell and Geer sold over 90,000 acres fraudulently and later the claims were rejected by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. All the purchasers were left with worthless titles as a result of engaging in this scheme.

## OSWALD WEST AND REFORM

In 1904, George E. Chamberlain was elected Governor and an era of relative honesty was ushered in. Chamberlain appointed Oswald West, a young man of unimpeachable integrity, as State Land Agent. West soon got to the bottom of many of the frauds and secured \$142,000 to reimburse those who, in good faith, had been swindled by Odell and Geer.

In 1905, charges were brought against H.H. Turner, a Salem notary, and A.T. Kelliher, a Minnesota land speculator. Turner turned State's evidence and Kelliher was convicted of forgery involving 60,000 acres of school lands. Later, his conviction and sentence of five years was overturned by the State Supreme Court.

From 1903 to 1908, the State Land Board cancelled over 250,000 acres of

fraudulent certificates and kept any monies paid on the acreage for the school fund. Of these acres, over 10,000 were in the hands of one Franklin P. Mays who received them after Governor Geer signed off on them in full knowledge that the transaction was illegal. Eventually, through the efforts of Governor Chamberlain and Oswald West, the State school fund was compensated over 1.25 million dollars for these once-stolen lands.

Chamberlain, who later would become U.S. Senator, and West not only brought down the School Lands Ring, they also were the ones responsible for the indictments in the famous "11-7" case we looked at in Part One and for exposing the infamous Blue Mountain Forest Reserve swindle that we'll look at in depth in Part Three.

Oswald West later was elected Governor and contributed to Oregon's greatest conservation achievement. West succeeded in placing all of Oregon's ocean beaches in the Public Domain. By removing the possibility of private ownership of the beaches, West secured access to the beachfront for all citizens in perpetuity. No other state has this enlightened provision. Only the country of New Zealand joins Oregon with laws protecting the public's right to beach access.

Though some success was seen in bringing a halt to the most obvious frauds, it should be noted that soon after the time of Oswald West, new scandals arose that continue until this day. Modern tales of scaler station chicanery and phoney inventories (A recent Forest Service report states that the inventory of "old growth" has been overestimated by a factor of 36% (conservationists claim it has been off by 100%) and that "timber theft by commercial operators" has been a cause of the decline. The report states that timber contractors steal "over \$100 million per year" in the Northwest), bid rigging on USFS Timber Sales (such as the 1975 case that saw two Santiam Canyon timber companies convicted of stealing millions from the US taxpayers), illegal exporting of public lands "old-growth" (such as the recent indictments handed down in Montana against three Washington men accused of conspiring to illegally export 558,515 board feet of federal logs) and huge Political Action Committee contributions (the eight elected officials - two Senators, five Congressmen and the Governor - who staged the May "Timber Summit" in Oregon received between them over \$328,000 in their last campaigns from the timber industry according to state and federal campaign finance reports) are merely the offspring of a well-established culture of fraud that began last century has been perpetuated by the Timber Industry and its political standard bearers to this day.

Recommended Reading: *Timber and the Forest Service*, David A. Clary; *The Lands No One Knows*, T.H. Watkins and Charles S. Watson, Jr.; *Random Lengths*, H.J. Cox and *Mills and Markets*, Thomas R. Cox

MICHAEL DONNELLY serves as: President, Friends of the Ancient Forest, Eugene and San Francisco; Vice-President for Conservation, Oregon Natural Resource Council, Portland; President, Friends of the Breitenbush Cascades, Salem



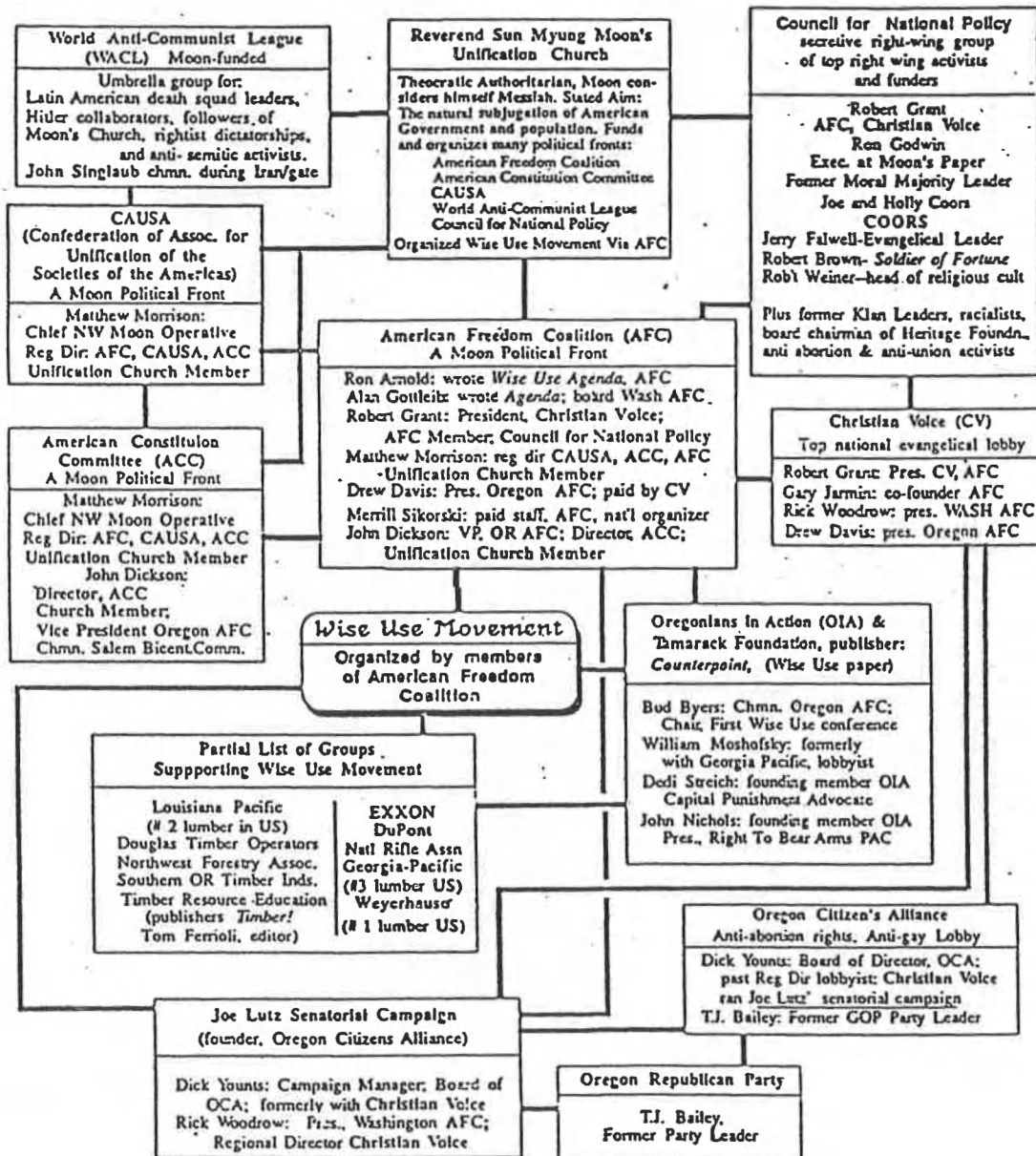


# on of America



**Today**

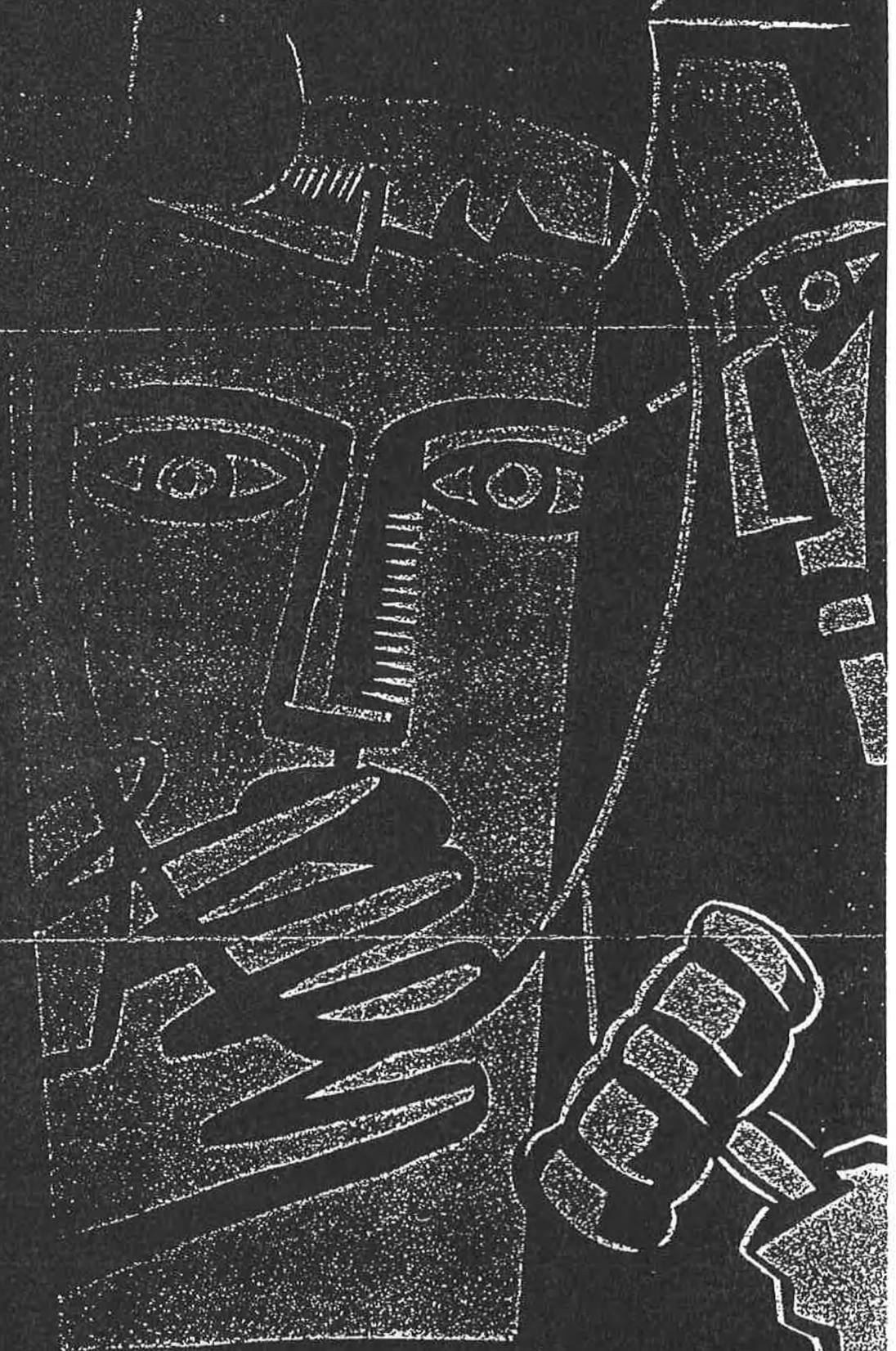
## An Overview of Right-Wing Influence on Local Land Use Organizing Focusing on Unification Church Connections to the Wise Use Movement





# TAKING OFF THE GLOVES

B Y C H I P B E R L E T

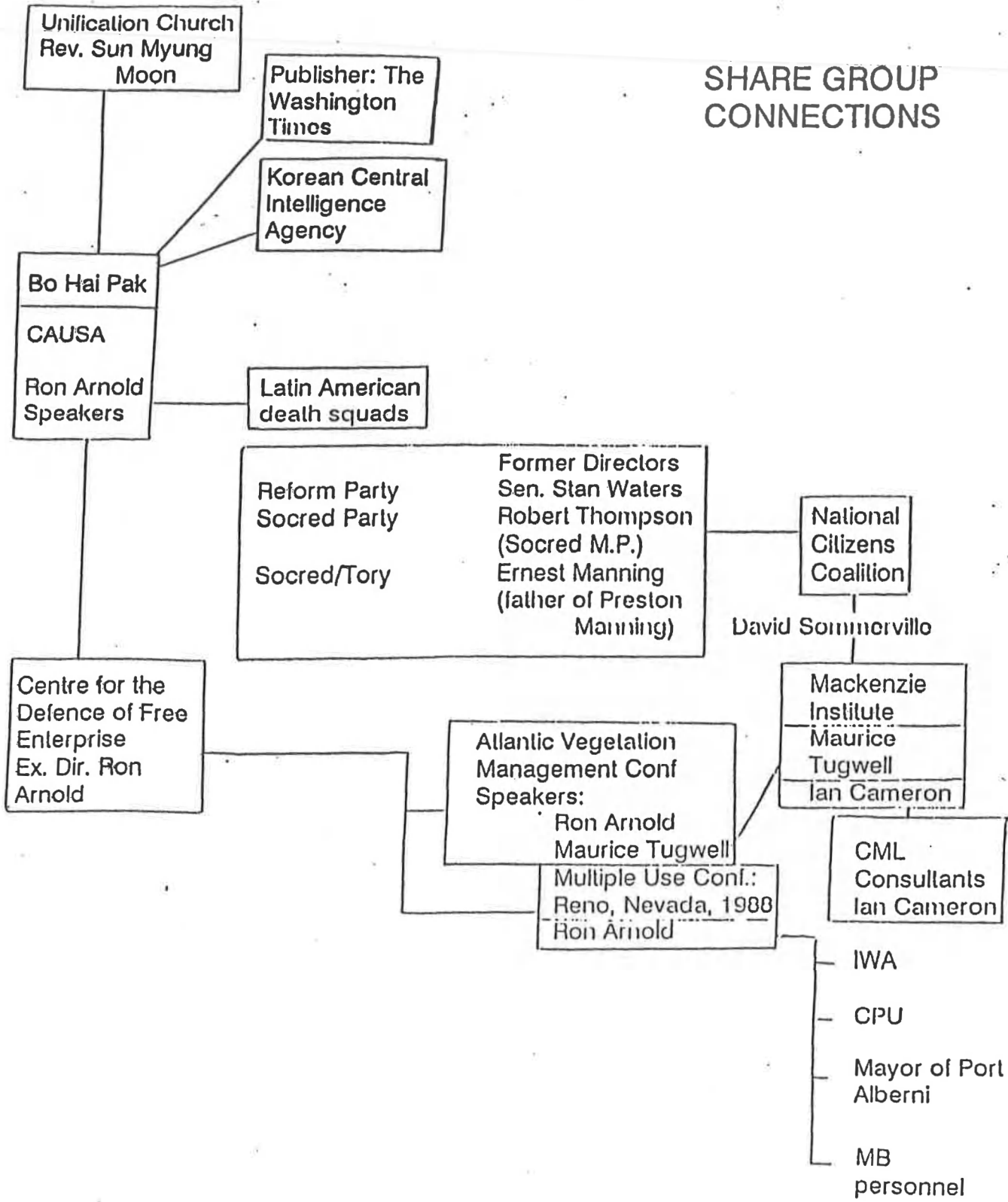


**The environmental movement has finally joined the ranks of the other great social movements that have shaped the world for the better. It is being harassed, spied on, and discriminated against.**





# SHARE GROUP CONNECTIONS





# Multiple Use Gang and Share Groups

B.C. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION INSTITUTE INFORMATION

Nicole Parton/ Vancouver Sun articles

Note News article/ environmental matters put out by M. Halleryn calling environmentalists "extremists of all stripes" while their opening letter to Members of Parliament talks of the approach of the institute being "the middle ground".



## B. C. Environmental Information Institute

Box 5253, Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 4B5

Telephone: (604) 683-5133

Fax: (604) 685-8697

Dear Mayor and Council Members:

Some weeks ago our Institute sent your Council information on the economic/environmental debate in our Province. We included two drawings which had been sent to us by some anonymous environmental terrorists, which encouraged people to spike trees in order to stop the harvesting of our Forests. A few people wrote or phoned us to ask us if we were advocating tree-spiking. The answer is an emphatic "NO". The drawings were intended to show you the extent to which some environmentalists would go, to achieve their goals.

Many of you read the total information package that we sent you and returned your application for membership immediately. As a result of that support we have now established an office at 700 - 815 West Hastings Street, Vancouver.

We have since met with many of you at the U.B.C.M. and had the opportunity to explain further our plans for the Institute. Some of you asked us to send you copies of the Nicole Parton Columns from the Vancouver Sun and they are attached herewith.

We are presently reviewing some projects which have been suggested to us; among which is an independently produced land-use map of the Province, an exact land inventory.

We are also considering an analysis of the summer cruise ship industry and how it may or may not be effected by traditional forestry practices along the Coast.

Our aim is to take an independent, and analytical approach to such studies, to publish them and to distribute them to a wide audience in an effort to educate people about our resource industries.

We hope that with your help and input we can maintain a fair, useful and positive position in the environmental/economic debate.

This is not a job that can be done by "big" government, or "big" industry.

It is a job that can be done by a broadly-based Institute that is supported by local and regional government, labour, industry and interested individuals.

We enclose a membership application form. The membership fee is \$100 regardless of your population. Donations are welcome, should you decide to contribute more than the basic fee.

Please ensure that all Council Members receive copies of our letter and the attached information package.

With best wishes,

Yours truly,



Mayor Gerry Furney,  
Chairman





## ALL OF US POSSIBLE LOSERS IN GREEN ATTACK ON WOODS

You can't see the bullets, but they're deadly. The casualties may not be apparent to residents of Kitsilano or Kerrisdale, but they're real. There's a war in our woods, and we could all be the losers.

I recently wrote a smattering of temperate words about sharing our forest resources. My comments produced a spate of angry letters from the anti-logging forces as well as a few kind words from dirt loggers calling long distance.

I paid attention to all the response, positive and negative, but frankly, my opinion hasn't changed. I'm as aware of the forest industry's imperfections as any other lay person. I favour the pending return of a government forest service to keep the woodsmen honest. I like the New Democrat proposal for a full public review of forested lands including a comprehensive timber inventory and a commitment to sustainable development.

But that won't satisfy the zealots. I find no sense in the hysteria generated by those who feel every big tree must be saved and every act of the timber barons is one of forest mismanagement.

I stand back, I listen, I read, and I analyse. And too much of what I'm reading and hearing is crap.

The TV news coverage of the Sept. 16 Walk for the Environment focused briefly on a man carrying a sign that read "Share the Forest" -- a sure red flag for diehard preservationists.

A woman who said she was a former tree planter drew the camera's attention when she yelled forestry companies "plant dead trees in piles of rock."

If you feel so strongly about it, said the sign bearer, why aren't you out there planting trees right now? Give the guy points for good sense.

"I gave up because it was useless!" she screamed back. Which by any measure of logic, is a ridiculous reply.

The increasing trend to scapegoat an industry that butters half of B.C.'s bread has its roots in the consumer movement, which I watched for more than a decade flourish and evolve as environmentalism. In consumerism's early days, big always meant bad: That competition-strangling mega-stores are now consumerism's darling shows how things have changed.

The established, mainstream environmental movement -- which I support by direct donation -- is more than a decade old, but still very much in its infancy.

The movement is gathering dollars and speed like a rolling snowball. The Western Canada Wilderness Committee provides a ready example.

In 1980-81, the WCWC had 70 memberships; today, it has 77,000. Far from simplistic and naive, the environmental movement is astonishingly rich.

The Sierra Club alone enjoys an annual budget of around \$20 million a year. The National Wildlife Federation has \$63 million; the Audubon Society, more than \$30 million; the Wilderness Society, \$15 million. Those figures come from a transcript of proceedings at a recent U.S. environmental conference.

The environmental movement seems like an innocent rebirth of the '60s until you catch the commercial twists. A West Vancouver natural foods store and restaurant ad in an environmental newsletter says: "Support your local environment! Full selection of organic fruits and vegetables..."

Trendy is as trendy does. It is easy being green.

We're seeing the collective angst of the "me" generation that -- rather than channel its wealth to staid charitable objectives -- seeks feel-good causes that assuage its guilty yuppie conscience. More than a little environmentalism is a dangerous thing. More on this topic tomorrow.

Nicole Parton  
Vancouver Sun  
October 11, 1989



**TRICK IS TO STRIKE BALANCE  
FOR THE LOVE OF MOTHER EARTH**

Few industries have done a lazier, more ineffective job of educating the public about their work than Canada's forest giants.

Forestry drew little attention for years, but that changed with the birth of the environmental movement and as groups such as the Western Canada Wilderness Committee grew from a membership of 70 at the decade's start, to more than 77,000 today.

Forestry is now on everyone's mind - but how much do we really know about it?

An August Marktrend survey on public attitudes to forestry turned up such comments as: "We're logging too quickly and not cutting down the trees the right way," and: "We're mowing them all down and I don't see many going back up."

A national forestry survey conducted earlier this year by Environics Research Group Ltd. showed the public considers itself well informed on forestry issues, but gets almost none of its information from industry sources.

Everyone's an expert on forest management; Hikers, campers and others who love the woods believe they know far more about it than registered professional foresters with four years' university training, or than the industry's doctorate-level research-and-development people with 9 to 10 years' education.

Asked for the most important use of Canada's forests, an overwhelming number of Environics respondents snubbed logging for wildlife and wilderness protection. Asked whether it was more important to preserve special forest areas or to ensure forest-industry jobs, 65 % favored preservation; only 22% opted for jobs.

The survey showed most people glean their information from the media. But how accurate are the media's perceptions about forestry?

One of the first calls I received, on returning to Vancouver from this week's trip to the North Island region, came from an environmentalist who asked if industry had "got to me". What he was really asking - and his offensive question rates a firm "no" - was if industry had "bought me off."

In today's climate of deep environmental concern, the media commits treason by supporting industry views after considering both sides.

I am not for a moment suggesting responsible environmental activism is unwarranted. When I asked about Western Pulp's discharge at Port Alice, I was told the scuzzy line on the water was harmless.

Not one word was said about a B.C. waste-management report that last April termed the mill's refuse, air and effluent permits to be in "significant non-compliance" with pollution-control laws. Greenpeace estimates such mills pour more than 1,000 toxic compounds into local waterways.

Still, irresponsible extremism - most of it aimed at the forest sector - appears to be on the increase.

In Washington state, one anonymous group distributes posters advertising something called the "Endangered Species Hotline".

Aimed at children, the posters depict this advice from Smokey the Bear: "Learn about how the forest service ruins our beautiful old-growth forests by giving them to greedy lumber companies..... Have your parents show you how to stop logging by spiking trees....Pull up survey stakes to help Smokey's animal friends.....Ignore Forest Service Lies".

The number listed for the hot-line in fact connects to the Wenatchee National Forest Service, which has been plagued with nuisance calls. A check with U.S. West shows no listing for the hot-line.

While environmental groups such as the Sierra Club, WCWC and others don't endorse such tactics, a public that wants to be "informed" can easily be misled.

There is no doubt the environmental movement has made industry more accountable and responsible, but that's a good thing. There is also no doubt there's a good deal of hysteria at work. The trick is to strike a balance - common goals toward a common future for the love of mother earth.

Nicole Parton  
Vancouver Sun  
September 2, 1989





## MINING SPINOFFS CERTAINLY NOT UNDERGROUND

*With the evidence before her eyes, columnist Nicole Parton, on a tour of upper Vancouver Island, sees the benefits B.C.'s mining industry provides in the way of jobs and payroll.*

### PORT HARDY

It pops into mind like a slogan on a bumper sticker: "Mining: B.C.'s Underground Economy."

Did I read that somewhere? I'm not sure, but if my subconscious coined the phrase, it's illogical, because mining's economic spinoffs are certainly not hidden.

Contributing 20 to 25 cents of every dollar that goes into British Columbia's pockets, mining is B.C.'s second largest industry.

In 1988, mining met a B.C. payroll of \$766 million, directly employed 14,516 workers and indirectly employed another 21,774.

The evidence is literally before my eyes at Island Copper Mine, which BHP-Utah Mines Ltd., a subsidiary of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company of Australia, owns and operates.

BHP took over the operation in 1984, six years after then-premier Bill Bennett's memorable announcement that B.C. was not for sale.

Nonetheless, BHP-Utah has proved a steady employer and a good steward of B.C.'s second largest copper-producing mine, which also yields lesser amounts of molybdenum, silver and gold.

The work is labor-intensive: To extract 50,000 ounces of gold this year, the mine currently mills 120,000 tons of ore and waste rock daily.

There is, of course, a simpler method of gold extraction Utah may not have considered.

(Merely coax Vancouver's Murray Pezim to the mine, grab his legs and dangle him over the edge of the pit like a divining rod).

The Pez's seasoned proboscis would soon point straight to the shiny stuff, water-witching-style.)

Copper concentrate extracted from the 210-hectare pit is shipped to Japan for smelting, refining, and manufacture as copper wire. Why no smelter at this mine? For any smelter to be profitable, its ore supply must be stable and continuous. This pit's productive life is only 10 or 12 more years.

But let us imagine someone tried to build a smelter in B.C. today, just as a New Jersey company now wants to construct a \$41-million ferro-chromium steel plant in Nanaimo.

That the plant will create 200 to 400 jobs and that the B.C. environment ministry and Nanaimo Mayor Frank Ney approve the proposal in principle holds no sway with environmentalists who have put their foot down.

Not in my backyard, they say - even when their backyard is well removed.

Five men have died on the job since Island Copper began operations 18 years ago. This is considered a good safety record in an industry whose men are neither recognized nor appreciated by urban B.C.

It is an industry whose environmental consciousness, while regulated by law, actually preceded the public's. As original owner of the site, the U.S.-based Utah Mines was one of the first B.C. mining companies to post an environmental bond - \$1.5 million in 1971 dollars.

The company invariably exceeds environmental testing standards. So confident are its half-dozen environmental specialists and others in this community that there are plans to build a salmon farm nearby.

Yet mine manager Chris Brown is nervous. Having seen the economic effect of environmental activism on logging, Brown fears mining may be the next target.

Tuesday night, a small group of north Islanders quietly met to map strategy, should their worst fears about the preservationists be realized. BHP-Utah was there. Like so many others in the resource-based B.C., they're worried.

*Friday: When money grows on trees.*

Nicole Parton  
Vancouver Sun  
August 31, 1989



FACELESS CIVIL SERVANT CUSTOMER  
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL TERROR BOOK

The dedicated environmentalist - and I do stress the word "dedicated" - finds no effort too great to protect and preserve the environment he holds dear above all else.

Above human life. Above others' property. Above the law.

In early July, in a letter to The Sun's editor, environmental preservationist Carl Hinke of Tofino wrote:  
"Here on Meares Island we have some insurance against destruction: 23,000 spiked trees and a community willing to stand in the way of the chainsaw massacre."

Imagine the pure, diabolical boldness of it - 23,000 spiked trees! Imagine the kick of the saw as it hits a spike - a recoil strong enough to put a faller in a body cast. Imagine the scream of the mill's blade as it snaps against a steel-plugged spike, quivering and then shattering in the operator's face.

Tree spiking is a criminal offence in parts of the U.S. Not so in B.C., where it's easy being green.

Nicknamed Spike, Hinke is an American who spends part of the year living on his boat in B.C. waters. I called him Monday, but he didn't answer his radio-telephone. I wanted to ask if he shares his Tofino post office box with someone else, or if he alone operates the Society Protecting Intact Kinetic Ecosystems (SPIKE).

Magazine ads for this unregistered society read: "Immunize your favorite forest! Why? Because wilderness is rapidly disappearing. Don't delay - do it today! Sponsor a spiker!"

The ad asks that donations be sent to the same post office box number Hinke used in his recent letter to The Sun.

The dedicated environmentalist - once again, I stress the adjective - need only consult a locally available "how-to" manual to bring corporations to their knees. Such a book is the \$15- 300-page Ecodefense: A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching. I do not exaggerate when I say the book is a detailed guide to environmental terrorism.

Now in its second edition, second printing, the book's Arizona publisher has a box number but no traceable phone. Its authors are unreachable. Its California printer says he's run off 10,000 copies.

The book says its sabotage tactics - tree spiking is but one - "can be effective in stopping timber cutting, road building, over-grazing, oil and gas exploration, mining, dam building, powerline construction, off-road vehicle use, trapping, ski area development, and other forms of destruction of the wilderness, as well as cancerous urban sprawl."

The book advises dedicated environmentalists to target "corporate presidents, board members and managers" with "hits" on their home (spray paint "must be tailored to fit the crime, like "I poison your children" for the home of a toxic waste dumper"), private cars ("Paint stripper can be used to make slogans in the paint of an auto's exterior..."), corporate aircraft ("An individual with creativity and a crowbar can quickly and easily shut down a helicopter"), offices, computer systems.....

A woman who works for the federal environment department phoned me Monday afternoon. She let drop in the conversation that "It's just a matter of time until we see corporate presidents kidnapped *if they don't mend their ways.*" (Emphasis mine - N.P.)

She made the statement off-handedly, as though I wouldn't find it shocking.

My mind's eye saw her in battle fatigues, a guerilla for the environmental underground. What subversives buy books like Ecodefense? And then a chilling thought: What better camouflage than the innocuous garb of a faceless civil servant?

Nicole Parton  
Vancouver Sun  
August 29, 1989



## COMMON GROUND A MUST IN ENVIRONMENTAL FIGHT

Is B.C.'s environmental movement too powerful?

The concerns are cautiously worded, but it's obvious some politicians, developers, resource-sector workers and industrialists think so. Environmentalists take the opposite view, claiming the balance has too long tipped in industry's favor.

The delicate fulcrum on which both arguments rest is public opinion. Everyone wants to declare himself an "environmentalist" since recent polls named environment the top issue among British Columbians and Canadians.

This past week has highlighted several land-use conflicts: B.C. mayors decided against routing a natural-gas pipeline through the Coquitlam watershed; District of North Vancouver residents widened the battle against a proposed development of 1,900 houses in the forest between Lynn Creek and the Seymour River; Delta squashed a plan to build 1,895 homes on what is loosely known as the Spetifore property.

The Stein, Khutzeymateen and Carmanah are B.C.'s Alamo, Dunkirk and Wounded Knee.

Industry's weapons are bulldozers and chainsaws. The environmentalists' weapons are words and commitment. The environmentalists are winning. Should they?

Gerry Furney is mayor of Port McNeill, a town in which 90 cents of every dollar comes from Canfor Corporation, MacMillan Bloedel and Western Forest Products. Furney says environmental pressures could "devastate" resource-based communities dependent on fishing, mining, or forestry.

Saying resource-based communities musn't be held to ransom by environmental terrorists such as tree spikers or by emotional rhetoric without basis in fact, Furney is a founding director of the seven-month-old British Columbia Environmental Information Institute, an industry-aligned (Furney calls it "economy-aligned") association now trying to raise between \$500,000 to \$1 million for research and information dissemination.

Furney hopes supportive B.C. municipalities will be among BCEII's financial backers. He anticipates no taxpayer backlash "if people understand our purpose is to educate and produce sound information with professional research using academics and other specialists". He says environmental groups don't do that, preferring to "color the debate" with drastic statements.

"Environmentalists have been working very hard and in a dedicated fashion for many years while industry has sat on its hands. None of us has been spending any time at all in generating the kind of activity done by someone like the Sierra Club because we've been too bloody busy making a living and trying to develop the province, building the roads, supplying the ferries, developing the hospitals and schools. These people are far ahead of us in sophistication, background, and in their ability to communicate. They're just superb and we're very green at it".

Environmentalists with the Western Canada Wilderness Committee, Sierra Club, Save Howe Sound Society, and Environmental Watch call BCEII "a gang-up of industry and people profiting at the expense of our environment." They say environmentalists' pressure halted mining and logging in provincial parks and forced resource clean-ups and less wasteful practices. They say BCEII represents "corporations threatened by the environmental movement and by the true concern of people that things must change."

But certain facts are immutable. People need houses. People need jobs. We can mitigate, but not entirely eliminate, environmental problems. Compromise must drive livable regional plans.

Government must finally show a willingness to prosecute industrial offenders. Environmentalists' civil disobedience should properly result in prosecution.

Industry must make (and is already making) environmentally responsible changes we should all acknowledge and applaud.

Environmentalists don't all wear white hats, just as industry's captains don't all wear black hats. Regardless of its source of funding, BCEII should join the environmental dialogue. Industry and environmentalists must search for common ground.

Nicole Parton  
Vancouver Sun  
August 12, 1989





## SEE YOU NEXT SUMMER



SAILING INTO THE SUNSET, Los Angeles-based Princess Cruise Ship Sea Princess, leaves for drydock in Seattle at the end of its Vancouver Summer Season.

The Popular Cruise Line had five ships offering 73 sailings from Vancouver to Alaska -- and next year says it will add a sixth ship for a record 93 departures.

Photo by Ken Oakes: Courtesy of the Vancouver Sun, 22 September, 1989.

*This picture and newsclip has inspired the proposal to analyze the actual economic benefits of the cruise ship industry for three summer months, versus the actual economic benefits of the forest industry along the coast for twelve months of the year.*



## INDEPENDENT REPORTER PROBES

As the name declares, accurate information is the goal of the Institute; information to counter the flood of public material based on manipulated data and confrontation.

To help the Institute implement specific projects, the directors felt the perspective of a professional observer not involved with either side of the economic-environment debate was required. With this in mind the board sought the services of an independent reporter with a track record of avoiding blind allegiance to extreme positions of all kinds.

The person chosen was Peter Paterson who, as early as 1974, was writing about the ways in which a group of Vancouver Island preservationists seeking disruption of forestry employment were lobbying for government action which would have run counter to our structure of law. At the same time he was writing about how a large pulp mill was complying with outfall requirements by barging effluent down the inlet and releasing it on offshore fishing grounds. That campaign led to one of the earliest and most effective pulp mill clean-up programs.

Paterson has recently returned to British Columbia after spending five years as a business editor and writer in Atlantic Canada. Before that he spent ten years as editor of the award winning weekly newspaper The North Island Gazette. In the 1960's he worked for CBC Toronto as an editor and Public Affairs producer.

In February, Paterson and a researcher visited two key areas for the Institute. Their job was to uncover candid observations and feelings of resident non-activists and to get a first-hand look at patterns of local economy and employment. They were to try to find the actuality underlying conflicting claims about resource industries and tourism.

As much of their report as space permits is printed here. It is an example of what an independent view produces.

# Researchers find

Our first trip was to an area where a great deal of wilderness preservation is in place. The Slocan Valley has view plane restrictions on the east side of the valley so no evidence of mining or logging can be seen from the highway which tourists use. On the west side of the valley is the more than 100,000 acre Valtalla Park, a class A park where all industrial and almost every type of commercial activity is not permitted.

The second trip was to an area where clear cut logging has been actively practised for many years including every tourist season of the 1980's. In many cases the new logging slash extends to the edge of the highway which all tourists except the minority arriving by boat or aircraft must take to reach Long Beach, Tofino and Ucluelet.

The actual relationship between these two conditions and tourism runs counter to almost everything proclaimed by environmentalists or reported in the media. Also, the relationship between political partisanship and resource use turned out to be among the major surprises.

Before setting out the detail of our findings it should be noted that while visiting the two areas we avoided both resource company officials and dedicated preservationists. We tried to spend all the available time with people representative of the biggest single category of residents, people who are as close to being non-aligned as possible.

The people interviewed provided a consistency of response in spite of their following different occupations, coming from different backgrounds and being of different political and environmental leanings. We believe this consistency supports the credibility of the findings.

The occupations of the people interviewed were; grocery store operator, service station owner, shop clerk, hotel manager, hotel owner, campground operator, logger, mill worker, bookstore proprietor, tug boat operator, restaurant owner, high school student, bowling alley operator, real estate broker, laundramat operator, housewife, fishing charter operator, town clerk, alderman and mayor.

Almost everyone expressed con-

cern that natural resources, especially trees and fish, should be sustained, harvested and managed better than they believe has been the case in the past. Most people specifically linked this goal with the provision into the far future of reliable levels of resource industry employment.

"The major forest companies have to change their practices", says Eric Russcher of Tofino who sells food to both tourists and loggers. "The forest is not sustainable the way the big companies have been handling it."

But he, like almost every single person encountered, expressed the opinion that it was unrealistic and unnecessary to stop logging. "Ninety percent of us are conservationists", he said of his neighbours in the Long Beach area, "rather than preservationists."

Shutting down logging "would kill the town", one Ucluelet resident declared, "it would be a nightmare, the high school would have to close and the kids be bussed to Alberni and the hospital would close because so many of the staff are the wives of loggers or others dependent on spin-off jobs from logging."

More than half those interviewed expressed the wish that extremists of all stripes could be neutralized so that "sensible people" could get along while working at their own thing.

"Certainly, the loggers have to clean up their act", says laundramat

Turn to next page

## Out of the ground

"It is not generally recognized that if it cannot be grown on our farms, taken from the sea or the forest, it must be mined or otherwise raised from the ground. Our homes, our VCR's and cars, our comfortable way of life, would not be possible without mining. We normally don't give it a second thought that both the gravel on our roads and the salt which we put on our food, are products which have been mined."

Poul Hansen, Highland Valley Copper, speaking to Kamloops Rotary.

accurate information, actuality, "indq. row"



# Reason must replace rhetoric

By  
Chuck Connaghan

Defining sustainable development appears on the surface to be relatively straightforward. The most popular definition involves the use of our resources and care for our environment today so we don't damage prospects for their use by future generations. To do that, we have to develop a clear strategy, one that all British Columbians understand and accept. As chairman of the 31 member B.C. Round Table on the Environment and Economy which will advise government on a strategy, I believe we must start from the premise that economic development and environmental protection can co-exist in a balanced manner. The first thing to accept is that there must be a very clear link between environmental and economic decision making. The next step is to find solutions that meet our economic needs, yet preserve our resources and environment. I won't argue the task will be easy, though I'm encouraged that compared to other parts of the world, we still have time to make the right kinds of decisions. But time has a way of running out. In order to develop a consensus and a strategy that works, we'll all have to do some hard thinking. Reason must replace rhetoric, fact must replace fallacy. A tall order? Perhaps, but the task isn't impossible. The appointment of the Round Table makes a lot of sense. It brings together respected appointees from environmental groups, industry, labour, local government and academia and covers just about every interest group on the province. They know that economic development has given British Columbians an enviable standard of living. They also know that British Columbians won't tolerate economic growth that degrades the environment. As chairman, I believe my colleagues on the Round Table have the skills and the expertise to develop ways of integrating environmental considerations into our economic development choices. And I can assure you, everyone's views will be heard.

# "We're all in this together"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

into the public campgrounds where reservations are not taken.

"There is definitely more than 100 tourism jobs", Eric Russcher says in Ucluelet, I would say 200."

In the Slocan Valley where there is little tourism compared with the Long Beach area and where what there is has seen modest rather than explosive growth some people express faith in the ability of tourism to replace forestry as the main source of community stability.

In Ucluelet-Tofino where tourism has been a major activity for years and where it has been increasing steadily, people say it can never replace forestry and commercial fishing.

"Tourism will never replace logging as the cake, it's the icing", says Eric Larsen, Mayor of Ucluelet.

Some unexpected reasons were given by a variety of Long Beach area residents who expressed the opinion that tourism would be hurt rather than enhanced by a logging moratorium.

They said local tourism facilities are dependent on the spouses and teen aged children of loggers and fishermen who make up most of the tourism labour pool. Now that the season runs without abatement from March until October and includes Yuletide storm watchers, non-resident workers would not be practical.

Also, they say, tourists expect and make use of a diversity of shops and restaurants which could not be maintained at their present economical and competitive rates without business from loggers and commercial fishermen and the additional spin-off jobs from logging and fishing.

Also, "a lot of people come to watch logging being done", says Tofino tugboat operator Neil Botting.

Many tourists are attracted by and interested in logging and commercial fishing. Residents say they are interested in the processes and the equipment. Tourists are said to poke their heads into fish plants when loading doors are open and to watch active logging when possible and ask questions about it.

Commercial fishing and especially logging are seen as tourist attractions by residents who watch what tourists do.

One of the biggest surprises of the research was the extent to which the issue of sharing versus excluding, of conservation versus preservation, cuts right across political party lines. Moderate people of both left and right declared the issue has nothing to do with party politics.

"It's got nothing to do with parties", was a refrain.

"We are Socred and the IWA loggers are our customers, if they are out of work we are out of business."

"We are all in this together."

**REGIONAL DISTRICTS OF:**

- Mt. Waddington
- Alberni-Clayoquot
- Fraser-Cheam
- East Kootenay
- Greater Vancouver

**Many leading municipalities now support EII.**

*longer was along the price of labor.*

*democratic choice? NATIVE LAND CERTAINS?*

*SHARING = CONSERVATION = MODERATION  
EXCLUDING = PRESERVATION = EXTREMISM*





# "OUR CHALLENGE FOR THE NINETIES"

A PRESENTATION BY THE  
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION INSTITUTE

Sept 89 see Trail Log Oct/Nov

PREPARED AND PRESENTED BY  
MAYOR GERRY FURNEY, CHAIRMAN





## British Columbia Environmental Information Institute

P.O. Box 5253, Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 4B5

Telephone: (604) 683-5133

Fax: (604) 662-8995

This Brief is being circulated to all Municipalities and Regional Districts in the Province. It is also being sent to every Member of the Provincial Legislative Assembly and to each Member of Parliament from British Columbia and to a variety of other concerned organizations.

It illustrates the various pressures being faced by us all in the environmental-economic debate.

There is a well-organized movement out there which has been gathering strength through the years. It is well-financed and obtains a tremendous amount of free advertising from the media. It appears to be against orderly and rational development of any kind and creates instability in resource communities which are the backbone of our Provincial economy.

Business, labour, municipalities and the public at large must become proactive rather than reactive to "Encourage responsible, integrated and sustainable resource development which meets present needs without foreclosing those of future generations".

The Institute can be the means to this end. It is a registered Society with the necessary legal status and it is not politically aligned. Our Mission Statement is inspired by the general thrust of the Brundtland Report.

We invite Municipalities, Regional Districts, Resource Groups, Business Associations, Individual businesses, Labour organizations (national unions, locals or camp committees) and other interested parties or individuals as sponsoring members.

The minimum annual membership fee is \$100. Donations over and above the membership fee are welcomed, and may be related to the size of the organization. For example, the Town of Port McNeill has donated one dollar per capita as its contribution, (\$2,559 based on 1986 census), along with its membership fee.



**BRITISH COLUMBIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION INSTITUTE**

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Telephone: (604) 683-5133 Fax: (604) 662-8995

Name of individual or organization \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_ Fax Number \_\_\_\_\_

Name of contact person \_\_\_\_\_

Name of voting delegate for General Meetings of The Institute:

\_\_\_\_\_

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"There is a distressing and hazardous crisis in public confidence about the way B. C.'s forests are being managed".

Recent statement by Dr. Bill Gibson, Chancellor, University of Victoria.

"We need to find and develop new mines if the industry is to survive in Canada".

Norman Keevil, Chairman of the Mining Association of Canada.

"The 1990's will see a wave of anti-business sentiments grow, along with the protectionist lobby".

Marjorie Dean, Business Editor, the "Economist" Magazine.

"Mineral exploration permits cancelled in Strathcona Park".

"Meares Island logging plans held up in Court".

Excerpts from various press clippings.

"I think we can inoculate the trees against the disease of logging, I say, spike every tree and make it impossible to feed those trees into their devouring pulp-mills".

Paul Watson - a founding member of the Sea Shepherd Society.

"I second that ! Those are my trees".

Bob Hunter - a founding member of Greenpeace, in an interview on C. B. C. Radio.

"Nearly a third of the federal lands that are usually open for logging in Washington and Oregon are currently off-limits to the timber industry under court injunctions obtained by environmentalists on behalf of the spotted owl".  
Vancouver Sun news item.

"An N. D. P. Government would double parks and wilderness areas in the province and strike an accord between environmental groups, the forest industry and native people".

Mike Harcourt, Leader of the New Democratic Party, Vancouver Sun, 19 June 1989.





What do we see on the six o'clock news, then? We see a representative of a proud Indian "nation" vowing to stop the logging on Meares-Moresby-Lyell Island any way the members of his "nation" can. We see the representative of this proud nation berating the white man once again for his rapacious ways and his total disrespect for Mother Earth. We hear, once again, that the origin of all the native Indians' woes is the white man, and that we should hang our heads in shame, or at least pay several hundred million bucks in land claims. (We dearly hope for that day to come quickly when a member of a Proud Indian Nation proclaims his pride but does not hold out his hand to ask for more government funds.)

What am I getting at? Nothing in particular really. It is just a feeling I get. I see the river and I see the newspaper and the two do not jibe. This is not only a province mired in an economic bog, it is a province that seems at war with itself. It cannot make up its mind which direction it wants to take. We cannot make up our minds whether we still want to cut down trees or enshrine them.

If I were a logger, or Jack Munro, or Phil Gaglardi, or Gordon Gibson Sr. or W. A. C. Bennett or any of the other men who without apology went in and cut down the trees and put up the dams and made the mills that stink, I might not know what to think. I might not recognize my own land, or my place in it.

I would not, however, feel shame. This is a very big place, and it took very big, tough men to give us what we have today.

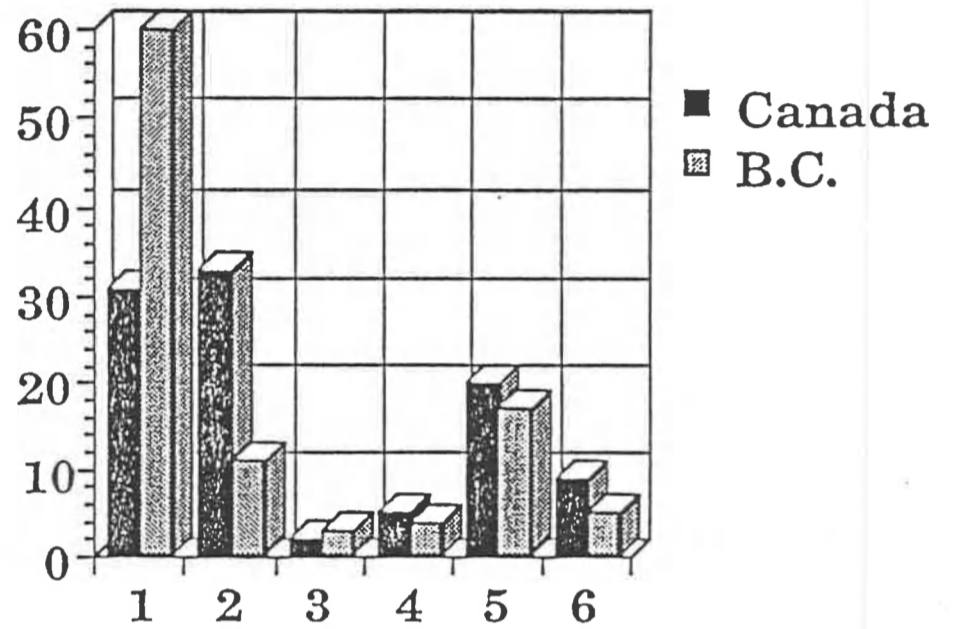
But the world is changing, and none can stop that. What I am really trying to say, I think, is that I fear the world is shrinking and that there is no longer room for the big men.



# What are the greatest threats to our forests ?

---

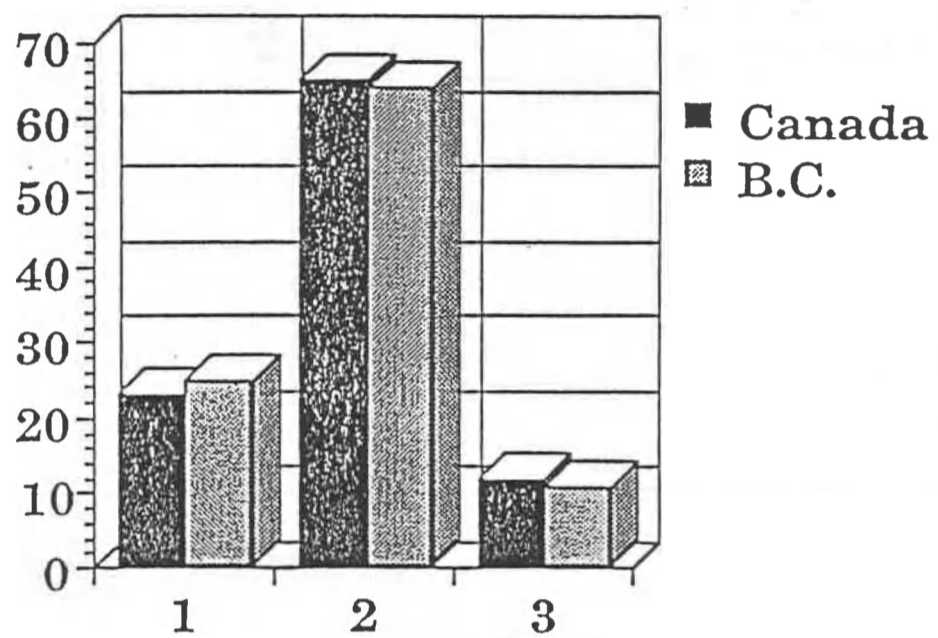
- 1 — Overcutting/Mismanagement
- 2 — Acid rain/Pollution
- 3 — Pests & Disease
- 4 — Man/People
- 5 — Forest fires
- 6 — Other/DK



## Are enough trees being replanted to replace those being logged?

---

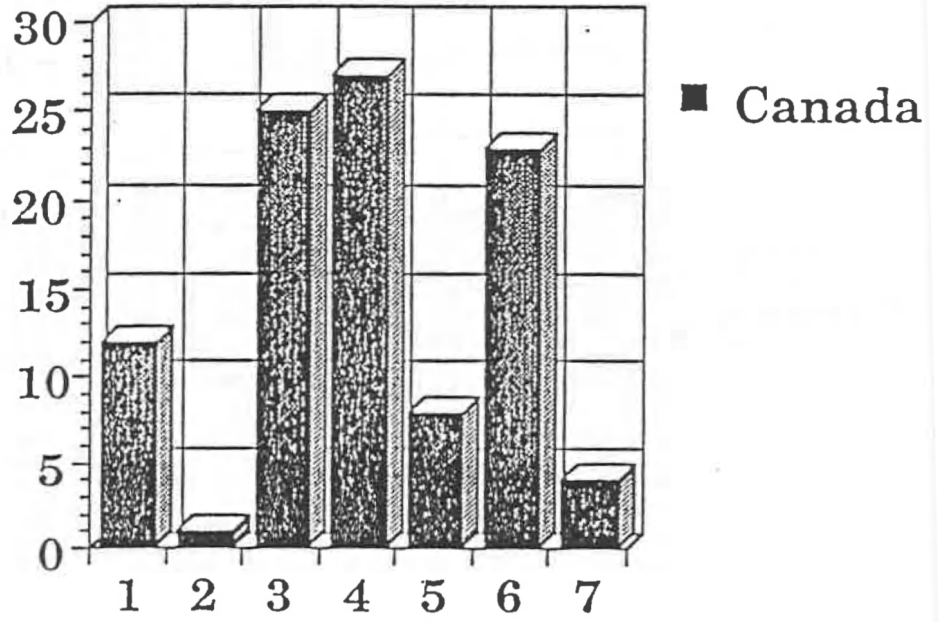
- 1 — Yes
- 2 — No
- 3 — Don't know



# What is the most important use of Canada's forests?

---

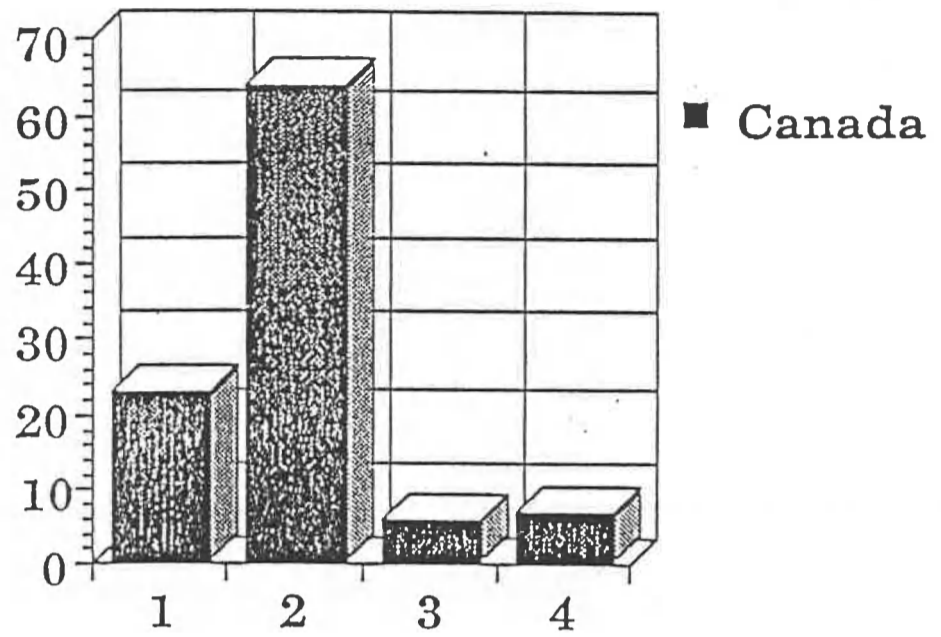
- 1 — Logging
- 2 — Mining
- 3 — Wilderness preservation
- 4 — Wildlife protection
- 5 — Tourism/Recreation
- 6 — More than one use
- 7 — Depends/DK



# Is it more important to preserve special forest areas or to ensure forest industry jobs?

---

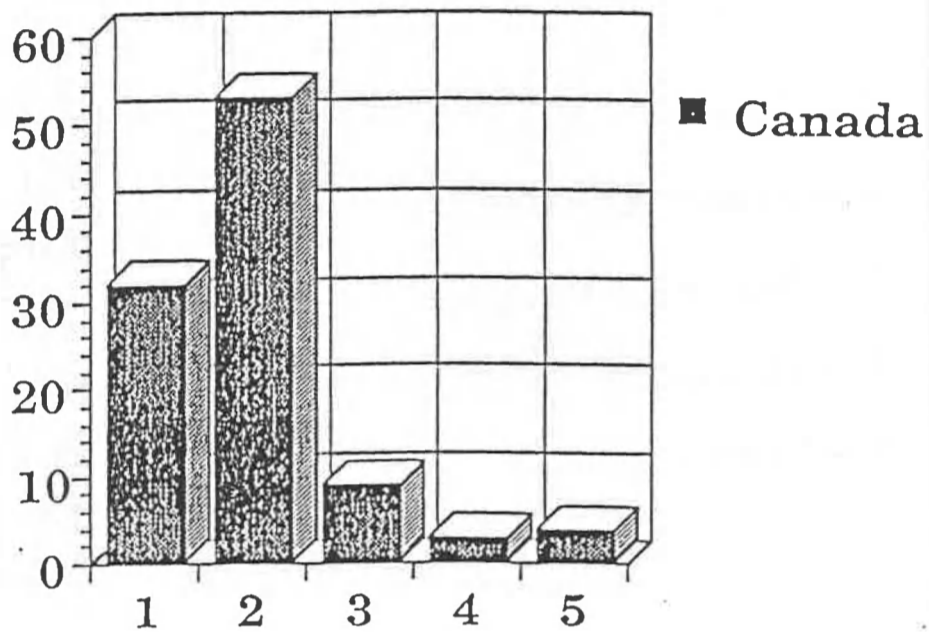
- 1 — Ensure jobs
- 2 — Preserve forests
- 3 — Both equally important
- 4 — Depends/DK



How important is it that selection cutting be used as an alternative to clearcutting (given the higher cost)?

---

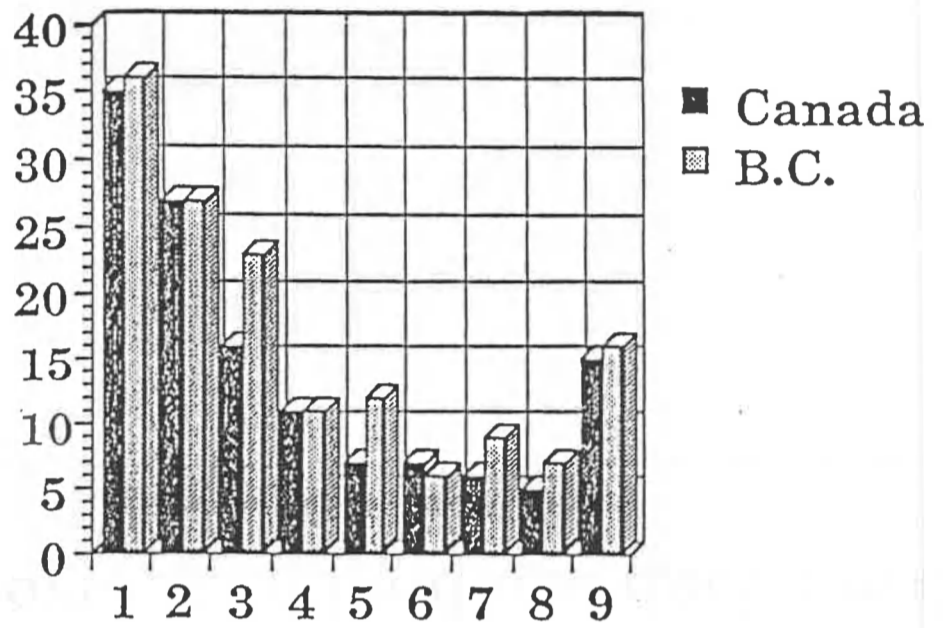
- 1 — Somewhat important
- 2 — Very important
- 3 — Not very important
- 4 — Not at all important
- 5 — Don't know





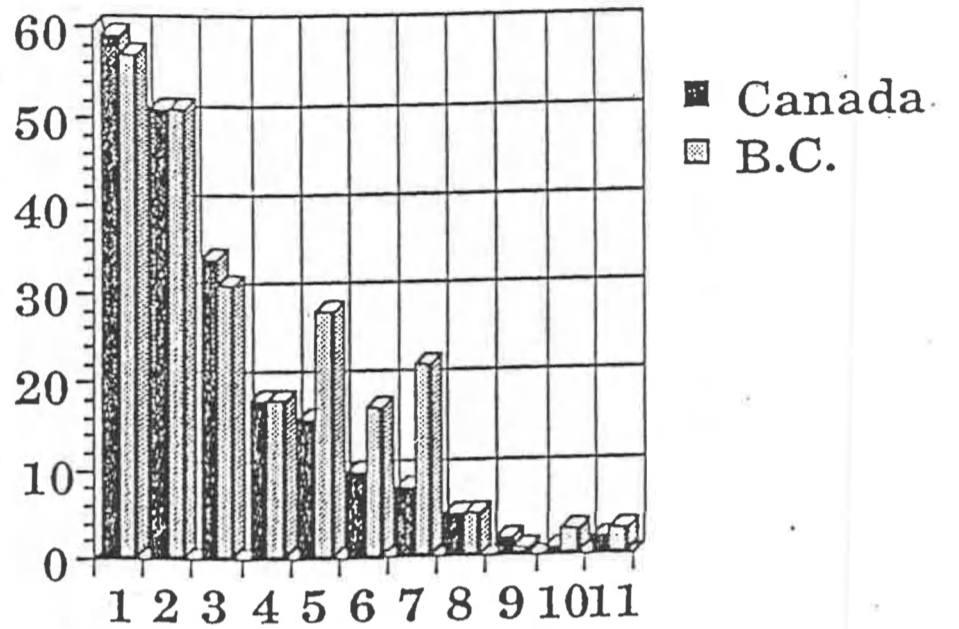
# On what forestry issues should the public have more information?

- 1 — Environment/Wildlife
- 2 — Tree planting/ Regeneration
- 3 — Harvest practices
- 4 — Chemical use
- 5 — Forest products industry
- 6 — Supply of forests
- 7 — Governemtn policies/programs
- 8 — Provincial forests
- 9 — Other



# What are your main sources of information on the forest industry?

- 1 — Television
- 2 — Newspapers
- 3 — Magazines
- 4 — Radio
- 5 — Own experience
- 6 — Friends
- 7 — People in industry
- 8 — Government
- 9 — Professional foresters
- 10 — Forest products companies
- 11 — Environmental groups



EXCERPTS FROM TALKS GIVEN BY MIKE HALLERAN,  
Executive Director of B. C. E. I. I., who is also the Producer and Host  
of the resources television series "Westland" on the Knowledge  
Network

"On 12 April 1978, I was keynote speaker at a symposium called by the Canadian Forestry Association of B. C. I made a plea for better communications by the forest sector and suggested that not providing this could turn out to be costly over time. Considering where we are today, the last two paragraphs from that old speech were quite prophetic.

"What we are looking at today is a new frontier in the B. C. resources story. It is the most difficult problem we have ever contemplated as a society. It should be addressed immediately with a province-wide campaign of public information. It should be taken into schools, service clubs, lobby groups, political parties and the halls of labour.

I'm not talking about P.R. I'm not talking about printing a bunch more Smokey Bear posters. If the public believes you are doing a good job you don't need P.R. and if they don't, then P.R. won't help you. You have to earn public support and if you don't get some pretty soon, you'll be doing an environmental impact study every time you take a cat off a low-bed".

Those lines, are taken from a speech made to a forestry conference more than ten years ago. For what its worth, I take no joy in being right".

From address to I.L.A. at Vernon, April 1989.

"I believe that, given half a chance, we can have good, producing, healthy forests. We can have productive and abundant fish and wildlife populations and we can have great vastness of wilderness (including some coastal forest wilderness) and we can prove to all the doubters, including those in government, that integrated resource management works and is the only option worth pursuing...."

From address to Graduates, U.B.C. Forestry School, March 1987.

"In an ever-expanding society, land-use solutions will only be achieved when all the players are willing to relinquish some of the privileges they now enjoy. Anyone who does not subscribe to that view may be calling for integrated use but what he is really saying is "me first.....".



the average are more important than the isolated example. I see rewarding turnaround in all resource areas. I will continue to emphasize the solutions and the positive. We have the skills. We have the trained people. And it's not too late!"

From address to Cariboo Lumber Manufacturers Association, April 1989.

"It has long been a personal goal of mine that we might see some kind of "Resources Information Institute" that could act as a clearing house for resource information in B. C. It should be multi-disciplined in its approach. This institute would develop information packages for media; for schools and public interest groups. It would send the resource message to all sectors of the community with a view to developing a real constituency to defend renewable resource management of all kinds. It would have to be both proactive and reactive. It would have to respond to preemptive proposals by tallying up the cost to renewable resources (like the foresters did with their recent brief on hydro dams) and make that information public. It would do the same with wildlife and fisheries information as well as forestry.

In the proactive sense, it could design and implement proactive programs that would reach as large a group of the public as possible. This must be done on an ongoing basis, not just when there is some crisis. I am talking about modern, maybe even "hands on" programs with a strong visual element. I refer not only to films but also to such things as videogames etc. The institute would also act as a reference point for source material for case histories and so on.

The information service should be made available to media and to students or citizens looking for answers to resource management questions. The "institute" should be able to access resource inventory and habitat information through computer programs now being refined.

From address to Association of B. C. Professional Foresters at Nanaimo, February 1985



**DON'T DELAY-DO IT TODAY!**

SURE IT'S PAINFUL - BUT THINK OF IT  
AS A VACCINATION AGAINST LOGGING



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AGENDA.

"CLEARCUT LOGGING AND THE ENVIRONMENT".  
(A Conference for the Interested Public).

DRAFT

Penticton, B.C.	11 March 1989.	Sandman Hotel.
07:00 to 08:30	Conference Registration. (\$25.00 includes lunch and coffee)	
08:30 to 09:00	"A Natural History of B.C. Trees"	Speaker TBA
09:00 to 09:30	KEYNOTE ADDRESS. "Clearcut Logging and the Environment".	Bill Young, President, B.C. Forest History Association.
09:30 to 10:00	"Clearcut vs. Selective Logging". (An Industry Overview)	Speaker TBA
10:00 to 10:30	Coffee and conversation.	
10:30 to 12:00	"Clearcuts and Citizen Concerns" A Panel. Speaker — B.C. Wildlife Federation. " — Federation of B.C. Naturalists. " — Sierra Club of Western Canada " — TBA — Questions.	
12:00 to 13:30	Lunch (included in registration).	
13:30 to 15:00	"Clearcuts and Other Forest Resources" A Panel. Speaker — Clearcuts and Wildlife (time shared by MOE and DFO. " — Clearcuts and Fish. " — Clearcuts and Watershed. — Questions.	
15:00 to 16:30	"Clearcuts and Silviculture" A Panel. Speaker — Selective Logging. TBA MOF " — Public Involvement In Logging Plans. TBA MOF " — Clearcuts and Sustainable Forestry. TBA MOF — Questions.	
16:30 to 16:45	Conference Summary and Close.	

NOTICE TO CONFERENCE GOERS: PLAN TO ATTEND THE OKANAGAN REGION FUN NIGHT AND WILDLIFE HABITAT FUND RAISER WHICH STARTS AT 07:00 IN THE PEACH BOWL.

THIS CONFERENCE IS SPONSORED JOINTLY BY THE OKANAGAN REGION: B.C. WILDLIFE FEDERATION AND THE "WESTLAND" TELEVISION SERIES. PORTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE WILL BE VIDEOTAPE FOR BROADCAST IN THE WESTLAND SERIES ON THE B.C. KNOWLEDGE NETWORK.

For Registration Information or,  
to pre-register, contact;

Jeanne Halleran, 366 4178  
Box 1090, Kaslo, B.C.  
VOG 1M0

John Holdstock 769  
880 Vaughan Ave. N  
V1Y 7E4

(See other side).



WESTLAND.

(The Natural Resources Television Series on Knowledge Network).

BROADCAST TIME IS: Monday evening at 8:30 p.m. and Saturday evening at 6:00 p.m.

1988 PROGRAM SCHEDULE.

Program & Date	Title	Story Line.
#1. Feb. 6 Feb. 11	Earl Gray Pass.	This is a documentary-style production discussing the B.C. wilderness debate. Six grandparents a ten-day hike through the Purcell Wilderness Conservancy.
#2. Feb. 13 Feb. 18	The WestLand Panel. (with Jim Walker)	The Director of the B.C. Wildlife Branch is interviewed by the WestLand Panel. Film insert include a cougar study and transplant of mount caribou from B.C. to Idaho.
#3. Feb. 20 Feb. 25	The WestLand Panel (with Dave Narver)	The Director of the B.C. Fisheries Branch is interviewed by the WestLand Panel. Includes a film report on Dolly Varden trout and Kokanee.
#4. Feb. 27 Mar. 4	Land For Wildlife & Prince George salmon hatchery.	The Kootenay Wildlife Heritage Fund struggles raise money to buy critical wildlife habitat. a Prince George rod and gun club builds and runs a chinook salmon hatchery with volunteer labor
#5. Mar. 6 Mar. 11	The WestLand Panel. (with Pat Chamut)	The Director-General of (Canada) Dept. of Fish and Oceans is interviewed by the WestLand Panel film insert of a family-owned commercial troll in the Gulf of Georgia.
#6. Mar. 13 Mar. 18	The WestLand Panel (with John Cuthbert)	The Chief Forester of the B.C. Forest Service interviewed by the WestLand Panel. This program shows that only 25 percent of the B.C. land base is available for commercial forestry.
#7. Mar. 20 Mar. 25	The WestLand Panel (with Peter Larkin)	This vice-president of UBC is responsible for research at the University. He is one of the Canadians involved in the application of those recommendations of the Brundtland report on the environment and development. A film insert will show meltback on B.C. glaciers, a symptom of the Greenhouse Effect.
#8. Mar. 27 April 1	The WestLand Panel (with Mika Brownlee)	Mika Brownlee is a habitat biologist with the federal fisheries agency. He has been closely involved with a coastwide program to design logging programs to protect fish habitat. The guidelines have now been taught to thousands of loggers.
#9. April 3 April 8	Estuaries.	The release of a new film (by Ducks Unlimited) these fragile and critically important ecosystems at the transition between fresh and salt water.
#10 April 10 April 15	The WestLand Panel (with Bill Wilson)	This outspoken and articulate Indian leader is interviewed by the WestLand Panel. Topics include land claims and aboriginal rights. Film insert an Indian food fishery for migrating salmon.
#11 April 17 April 22	Clearcut Logging & The Environment.	This program looks at the environmental results of clearcut logging in B.C., a practice that occurs over 150 thousand hectares of land each
#12 April 24 April 29	Carnation Creek.	This 15-year long study has compiled exhaustive data on the fisheries impacts from logging and forest renewal. Results of aerial herbicide spraying are highlighted.
#13 May 1 May 6	Bears and Man.	An International bear symposium, convened by wildlife and forestry interests is covered. Film of a B.C. bear biologist working on grizzly bears in the Kootenay region.

All programs will be repeated in the summer of 1989.

WestLand is produced by Mike and Jeanne Halleran. It is now in its sixth year and is presented by the Association of B.C. Professional Foresters and the Professional Biologists of B.C. and supporting sponsors. All funding is provided on an unconditional basis.

See other side



## ALLIANCE? (W.K.F.A.)

WKFA is a group of people interested in ensuring correct information is available on local forestry matters, and who also support progressive forestry practices in the West Kootenay Area.

### BACKGROUND

Persons interested or involved in the Forestry sector often fail to respond to criticism or inaccurate information presented by segments of the public, particularly where expressed through the media. Such lack of action can often give the general public a false impression on what is being planned, implemented and practiced in the forestry field.

W.K.F.A. has therefore been formed to offset such trends and ensure that the public is properly informed and is able to determine a balanced opinion on forestry issues as they occur.



Shelterwood Cutting, West Arm

\*To gather, collate and disseminate information, data on the forestry sector and make this available to the public, media and agencies. To ensure they are correctly informed on forestry issues and the importance of the resource.

\*To promote proper forestry standards and practices.

\*To liaise with government agencies and other organizations to ensure the interests, concerns and opinions of the membership are recognized.

\*To communicate our positions and viewpoints with other public resource groups.

\*To prepare, submit opinions, briefs and articles on forestry issues to the media.

\*To give talks, presentations to public groups, clubs and schools on forestry issues.

\*In forestry practice to support the application of principles of integrated forest use.

\*To encourage the maximum re-investment of derived forest revenue back into the resource.

Although there are significant tracts of private forest land in the West Kootenays, the greater part is crown land which the public must be assured is being managed properly.

Under the Ministry of Forests Act and The Forest Act, The Ministry of Forests is responsible for so ensuring. However under recent regulations many responsibilities including those for reforestation, have been delegated to the forest industry. Qualified technicians and professional foresters attempt to satisfy a variety of responsibilities within a framework of integrated resource management. Under the consequent interaction of economic, forestry and environmental demands there are seldom simple solutions - only intelligent choices.

### HOW TO JOIN W.K.F.A.

Applications are only acceptable from individuals.

Persons living within the area of the attached map are particularly encouraged to join.

Please complete and submit the application on the reverse if you are interested and feel you can contribute to our cause.

## *SHARE B.C.*

(SHARE B.C. CITIZENS COALITION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT)

### Notes on Constitution & By-laws

The Constitution is according to Schedule B of the Societies Act for the formation of a non-profit society.

#### By-laws—

- 1) New groups applying for membership in *SHARE B.C.* will supply their statement of purpose and constitution for approval by the directors.
- 2) An accountant (CA/CGA) will be appointed to the Board to facilitate financial accountability.
- 3) One director will be selected from each *SHARE* groups (to a maximum of 15). The selection will be left to the discretion of the individual group. An alternate will also be selected by each group.
- 4) Decision making on general business will be by consensus, on by-law changes by a simple majority and constitutional changes will be by 2/3 majority and only at the Annual General Meeting.
- 5) The Directors will select from among themselves the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.
- 6) Any group missing three consecutive meetings must show due cause for the absences or they will be subject to expulsion.
- 7) The Annual General Meeting will be held during the month of November.
- 8) Funds will be split 80/20 with the larger share going to the individual *SHARE* groups. The remaining 20% will be utilized for expenses incurred from the operation of *SHARE B.C.*
- 9) Thirty (30) days prior to the Annual General Meeting all groups will submit their proposed budget and project list for the coming year.





CANADIAN WOMEN IN TIMBER  
NATIONAL BOARD MEETING  
DECEMBER 14, 1989

Present: Pat Fechtner, Chr.                      Anneliese Monk  
          Gip Rai Hoey                                Lisa Lee  
          Brenda Armstrong                        Nancy Scott  
          Josie MacNeil (Kootenay Branch)  
          Linda McMullan                         Juanita Russell  
          Kelly Lock

Absent: Myrtle Siebert

Meeting called to order at 4:02PM, TLA Boardroom, Vancouver.

Minutes of the November 16th meeting accepted as submitted.

The treasurer reports a balance on hand of \$3,630.44.

The agenda approved with additions

Business arising from previous minutes -

a) Newsletter guide-lines - Linda McMullan submitted suggestion for the format.

b) Paper bag quotes - \$267/thousand, with 5 thousand minimum order, plus \$200-500 for art, 9 3/4x14x4 3/4, Smith Paper, Burnaby.

Moved, BA, Seconded, DRH, that the matter be referred to committee and corporate sponsors be sought. CARRIED.

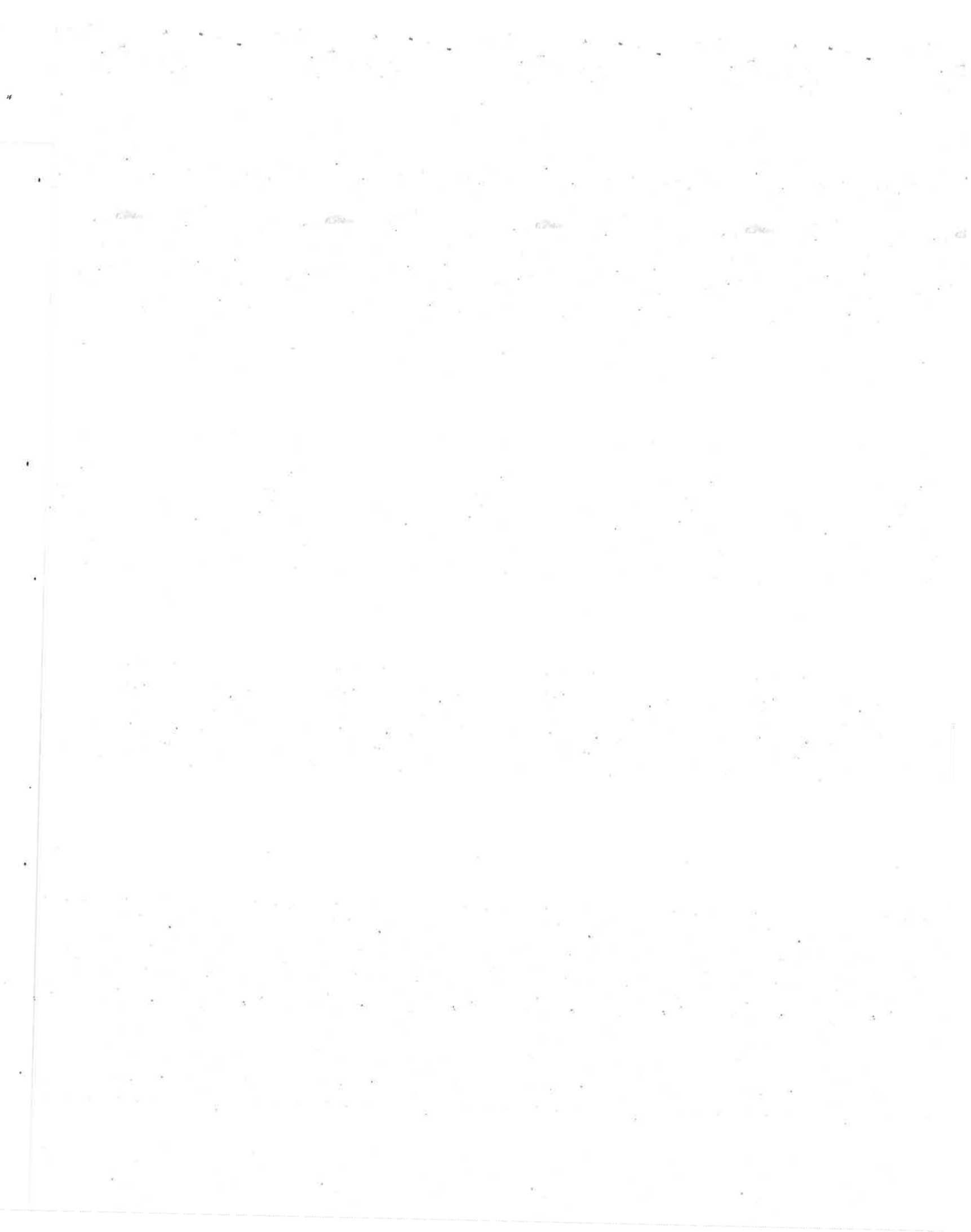
c) Promotional material - Linda McMullan reviewed her research. Robinson & Rozenhaart will review/revise logo, develop stationary, and promotional material design for cost (\$1500).

Moved, AM, Seconded, BA, table the matter for six months and then reassess. CARRIED.

d) RPF convention arrangements - Linda McMullan reported that the Lower Mainland Branch will host RPF wives for Tour of Seymour Demonstration Forest, and luncheon at Lonsdale Quay. Speaker to be Katherine Robertson (Thursday, \$35.00). Also arranged is a session at the Vancouver Golf Club on Women & Wellness with luncheon. Speaker to be Nicole Parton, "How one person can make a difference" (\$45.00).

e) December mailing - it will include the new brochure and a renewal reminder. It will also go to junior member, and will include a reminder of the AGM time and location. It is to be received by January 2nd.

f) Bylaws - revisions were submitted for examination and approval. All changes were accepted.



g) Parksville seminar - Lisa Lee reported on the weekend meeting. The board would like to receive information on the Grass Roots Fundraising book and a copy of Marilyn Ross' report.

Committee reports -

a) The nominating committee reported that the current board is willing to stand for re-election with the following changes: Nancy Scott will not stand again, and Kelly may be forced to resign at some point due to career changes.

*Advised* Myrtle Siebert-Vancouver Island  
Josie MacNeill-South-east Region (changed to Barb Powell)  
Juanita Russell-Queen Charlotte's Region  
Linda McMullan-Coast Region  
-Central Interior (Kelowna)  
JoAnn Bellis-Northern Interior  
*sp?* Bellis-Cariboo  
-Skeena  
-at large  
-at large  
-at large ]

The BC Forest Service regional map will be used to designate regional representation. Spaces will be left vacant on the board to allow for changes over the coming year.

b) education - Lisa Lee reported that she had contacted Barb Jones (BCFA) regarding materials. Lisa is working on ways for the branches to facilitate i.e. Pro-D woods tours. Kelly mentioned that UBC has just finished a video on Careers in Forestry which might be useful.

c) Canadian Women In Timber will have a booth at the TLA.

d) Pat reported that Hammish Kimmons and Bill Moore will be speakers at the AGM.

There was no New Business,

Report on Branches

a) Pat reported on the formation of the Prince George branch. She and Brenda Armstrong attended and spoke at the founding meeting.

The founding meeting in Squamish will take place in January  
Meetings will be held in Port Hardy and Campbell River at the end of January.

Involvement is needed in the Project 2000 planning at the Ministry of Education. *✓ w/Kelly*

b) Kootenay Branch - Josie brought a sample of the lovely slash bough wreaths the branch is selling as a fund raising project. She also brought a sample of their first newsletter. The group meets the second Wednesday of



each month. Golden and Kootenay regions are under the umbrella of the Kootenay Branch. The Branch currently has 100 members, and has raised more than \$9,000.

Josie reported that the communication problems between Branch and National appear to have been resolved and they are eager to represent Women In Timber as the National Board sees fit.

The meeting adjourned at 6:10PM.





Report of Share BC Coalition Future Planning Workshop  
Tigh Na Mara, December 1,2, 1989  
Facilitator: Marilyn Ross, Telephone 921-7921  
Co-ordinators: Moresby Consulting

Participants:-

Canadian Women In Timber - national  
Branches/Regions -Kootenay, Mid-Island, Northern Interior,  
West Coast  
North Island Citizens for Shared Resources  
Share the Cloyoquot  
Share Our Forests  
Share Our Resources  
Share the Stein - Boston Bar  
Share the Stein - Lytton  
West Kootenay Forestry Alliance

The following are the results of discussion about a Coalition

1. Why exist?

- have a common problem, common goals
- geographic area is too big to cover
- coalition voice is louder, stronger
- common information base/ larger data base/ better access
- sharing work load
- avoid duplication
- cut costs

2. Members

- member groups would have common concerns re -  
land use, socio/economic stability, sustainability,  
enhancement

3. What business are we in?

- advocacy - government lobby
  - social to community
  - media
- communication
- information

4. Would serve-

- member organizations, rural communities,  
province of BC - ie - through an economic base
- value supported by coalition also serves the greater good of  
BC socially
- future generations

5. Most important product/ service

- information, lobbying activity



THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS OF PURPOSE, PHILOSOPHY, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES WERE DEFINED FOR THE COALITION ... UPON APPROVAL OF THE COALITION ITSELF, THE ABOVE WILL ALSO BE APPROVED BY THE INITIAL MEMBER GROUPS. Target date Jan.31/90

#### PURPOSE

The Purpose of Share BC is to serve, support, and co-ordinate the member groups who act as advocates for the responsible and shared use of land resources in BC.

#### PHILOSOPHY

The members of Share BC take pride in their work.

They believe in -

- \* wise and responsible use of land and resources
- \* the dignity of people working and living in resource dependent communities.
- \* protecting the aspirations and needs of the people in those communities
- \* providing for world needs
- \* standards which are honest and ethical
- \* encouraging open communications and dialogue

#### GOALS

1. To establish a well functioning coalition of Share groups
2. To have a strong voice in decision making on land use
3. To promote understanding and communication
4. To be recognized as a viable participant in the decision making process

#### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal #1 To establish a well functioning coalition of Share groups

Key Result Areas-

- Board of Directors, Executive Director, staff, office space
- adequate funding from a variety of sources
- internal network in place
- new Share groups
- annual coalition conferences
- data base -knowledge of the players/ agenda
  - answers to resource questions
  - accesses resource inventories and research
- monitoring



#### 6. How would it function ?

- groups would have equal voice
- coalition would be accountable to groups
- distribute/ disperse information (data base)
- accessible to all members
- out of a central place
- executive director and staff
- provincial coalition board with regional representation  
( the President and executive director would usually speak for the coalition )
- separate advisory committee made up of representatives from
  - \*area economic development
  - \*private industry sector
  - \*municipal representation
  - \*labour
  - \*government minister
  - \*MLA's
  - \*special interest groups
  - \*small business

#### 7. Benefits

- reinforcement, encouragement, moral support
- exchange information, avoid duplication, communication
- joint projects and larger projects
- joint newsletter
- clout
- more skills to draw on
- more involved members
- more power to motivate, ie- identify a need and meet that need where it is of common interest to both parties
- access to government funding

#### 8. Disadvantages of having a coalition

- sometimes individual members lose their focus, identity
- takes time and money
- another level of bureaucracy/ rigid/ inflexible/institution
- one group may not be comfortable with the coalition's approach to the common goal
- the word 'coalition' often scares or puts individual off
- may get too powerful
- not 'user friendly'
- largeness of group loses credibility / confidence of local public
- increases communication problems
- tends to polarize / forces other large groups into an opposition position

#### 9. What would be lost if we didn't exist?

- momentum, continuity, opportunity to accomplish bigger goals
- ideas/ cross pollination/ network, breadth of focus, benefits (see list)



## Objectives

- #1. To achieve balanced reporting by Dec/90  
measured by - a) 50% accurate media coverage  
b) to be the subject of a report by major  
media outlets, by June/ 90
- #2. To work with BCFA and COFI in assisting Project Learning  
Tree and FOREM through the schools by Sept/ 90  
measured by # visits to schools
- #3. To increase public information by July/90  
measured by - a mobile display to disseminate information  
at public functions ( ie PNE, TLA ...)
- #4. To increase political recognition  
measured by - an audience with the NDP, Socred caucus and  
the Economic Development committee of cabinet by Sept/90
- #5 To increase professional liaisons by getting name on  
mailing lists (ie MOT, FRDA, ELUC...) and having these  
groups on our mailing list - by June, /90

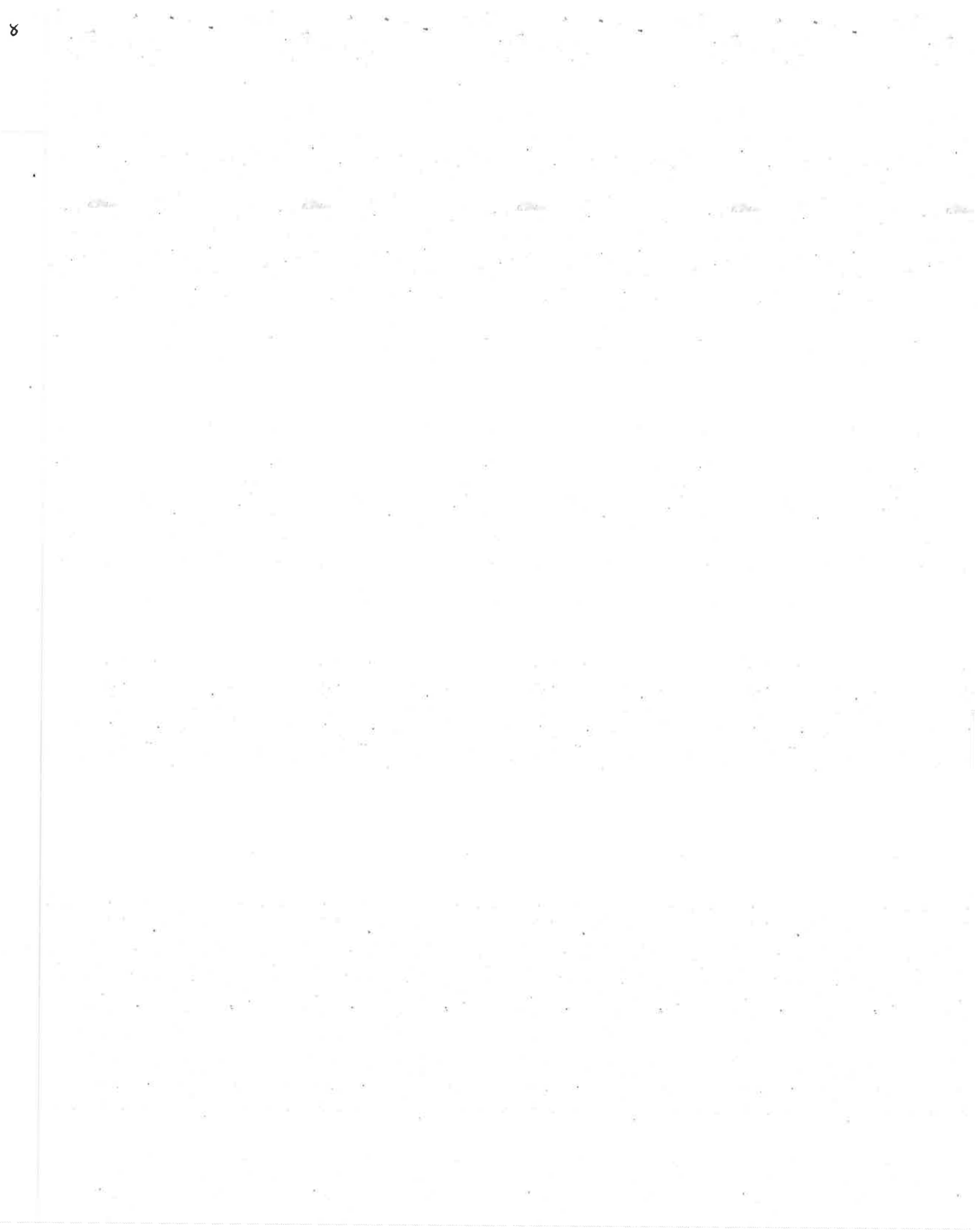
Goal #4 To be recognized as a viable participant in decision-  
making processes

## Key Result Areas -

- better climate for good resource management decisions to be  
made
- good working relationships with all interested parties  
ie - government, industry, preservationists
- credibility as an autonomous organization taking a place at  
the table in decision making
- having an impact on better accountability (including media)

## Objectives

- #1 To be consulted, by Aug/90, for our views on 3 land use  
issues by industry or government  
measured by -
- #2 To increase recognition by March 1990  
measured by a) 4 submissions by March 1990  
b) representation by June 1990 on BC round  
table on environment and economy
- #3 To be perceived as an autonomous organization immediately,  
measured by - media coverage with no industry connections  
made
- #4 Impact better accountability  
measured by - a) helping group to win lawsuit against  
preservationists - Dec/90  
b) zero avoidable waste -1990  
c) 4 corrections in print for misinformation-  
by 1990





### Objectives

- #1. By January 31, 1990 to gain approval for a Coalition and Purpose, Goals and Objectives from proposed member groups measured by - response in writing
- #2. Establish an interim task force / advisory group to, define / recommend a process and structure to member groups measured by - approval from member groups by April 15, 1990

NOTE- It was recommended that the Task force members be Brenda and Patrick Armstrong as well as one representative from each of the Share groups attending this workshop...see participant list.(CWIT rep. to be from the national group)

Goal #2 To have a strong voice in decision making on land use

### Key Result Areas-

- better utilization of natural resources (value added, silvaculture, recycling, etc.)
- better management of land use base, strong community voice for local responsible land use and resource management, having input into land use strategy for BC, or developing our own
- native land claims settled
- effective program for political lobbying at all levels of government

### Objectives

- #1. To educate ourselves and general public of the value of better utilization of natural resources by Dec./ 1991. measured by - positive media reports
- #2. To define our Share group's policy re native land claims by Sept./ 1990 measured by - report to each of the member groups
- #3. To have better management of land use base measured by - strong local voice serving on community task forces
- #4. To develop an effective program for political lobbying at all levels of government by Jan/ 1991 measured by - the government's willingness to negotiate our views

Goal #3 To promote understanding and communication

### Key Result Areas-

- media, public, school, politicians, liaisons



**Canadian Women In Timber  
Annual General Meeting  
January 9, 1990  
Pan Pacific Hotel, Vancouver, B.C.**

Pat Fechtner welcomed guests and delegates to the first annual general meeting and introduced Linda McMullan who, in turn, introduced the day's first speaker.

Dr. Hamish Kimmons spoke on Forestry and the Environment—are we part of the problem or part of the solution.

Juanita Russell introduced the second speaker, Bill Moore. Mr. Moore spoke on his experiences in the forest industry and the need for a forestry education centre in the lower mainland.

Gifts were presented to the speakers along with thanks by Myrtle Siebert.

The Business meeting was called to order at 4:10PM by Chairman Pat Fechtner.

1. The minutes of the Inaugural Meeting were adopted as circulated.

2. The Treasurer's report was filed as received.

3. Branch reports -

Northern Interior, Joanne Belious reported the group currently has 17 members, mostly from Prince George. Their inaugural meeting was held in December with Pat Fechtner and Brenda Armstrong representing the National Board. Their January meeting will look at goal setting. They plan to participate in the Northern Children's Festival, and Prince George Forestry Exhibition. The Branch's focus is on education, and they plan to develop a reference library.

Kootenays, Barb Powell reported their branch has nearly 100 members and covers an area from Revelstoke to Grandforks, Creston and Golden. They produce a Branch newsletter and focus on education, fund raising and international net working (principally with the Idaho WIT). They have produced a variety of T-shirts, sweatshirts, and a stamp "Paid for with BC timber \$.

Mid-Island, Darlene Craig reported that their branch began in October. They are working on getting volunteers into the school and producing a transportable display. They currently have 27 members. Their next meeting is January 25th at the Tally Ho and Norm Godfrey, retired RPF will be the speaker.



West Coast, Linda Larsen reported that their group has also produced stamp pads. They will discuss possible speakers at their next meeting, and plan to adopt an urban classroom.

Lower Mainland, Brenda Cambell reported they will hold their first educational meeting February 18th. Linda Coss will discuss the FOREM program. She also requested submissions for the national newsletter.

Pat Fechtner mentioned meetings during January to form branches in Squamish, Port McNeill and Cambell River.

General progress report - Nancy Scott, departing board member reviewed the activities during the nine months since the groups founding. By laws have been written and approved. A goals & objectives workshop was held. A logo designed. A membership brochure produced. A national newsletter undertaken. A variety of tours provided. Networking begun with BCFA & FOREM. Information booths staffed at various fairs and festivals. And WIT currently has more than 235 members and eight branches.

Members are invited to participate in the tours and information sessions planned for the RPF's AGM February 22-23.

Lisa Lee, Chairman of the Nominating Committee presented the slate of the officers and directors. She began with a description of the regional breakdown which includes Prince Rupert, Prince George, Coast, Cariboo, Kamloops, Kootenay. Vancouver Island may become a separate region if necessary. Lisa observed that the committee felt its mandate was to provide continuity while providing representation. The By laws allow for election of 15 directors. The proposed slate contained 11, allowing for the addition of others as branches are formed.

Nominations were opened. Linda Larsen will stand for election.

Moved, Myrtle Siebert, Seconded, Brenda Cambell, that the executive be dealt with separately and first. PASSED.

There were no further nominations. Proposed slate elected by acclamation.

Chairman, Pat Fechtner  
V. Chr., Linda McMullan  
Secretary, Brenda Armstrong  
Treasurer, Anneliese Monk

Moved, Brenda Armstrong, Seconded, Ann Schudeleit, that nominations for directors be closed. PASSED.

The directors slate with the addition of Linda Larsen elected by acclamation.



Directors

Myrtle Siebert  
Juanita Russell  
Kelly Lock  
Gip Rai Hoey  
Lisa Lee  
Barb Powell  
Joanne Belious

The chairman emphasized the importance of continuing dialogue between branches and national, as well as communication between branches.

Nancy Scott, departing board member was thanked for her hard work during the past year.

Pat Fechtner was thanked for her work as chairman, and appreciation expressed for her continuing commitment.

The meeting adjourned at 5PM.





# THE BEBAN FACTOR

by Patrick E. Armstrong



Frank Beban (fourth man from bottom right) with his crew and last load of logs. Photo: R. Gunnell.

In 1974 Frank Beban Logging was preparing to move operations from Thurstan Harbor to Burnaby Island in the southern Queen Charlottes. But what should have been a simple step in the rational development of Tree Farm License 24 became instead the opening act of a bitter land use controversy. Occupying center stage through thirteen tough years, Frank Beban and his employees had to contend with unfounded accusations, demonstrations, blockades, a hostile media and endless political gymnastics. Amid a growing sense of isolation the stump-to-dump contractor and his people paid a high price to continue working for a living.

The move to Burnaby Island was challenged by a small group of people taken up in the back-to-the-land movement. From their cedar cabins on the lonely east coast of Burnaby Island the new born foes of logging and forestry launched their crusade. In the beginning the battle focused on the Burnaby area, but when the government of Dave Barret issued cutting permits on Lyell Island, 25 kilometers to the north, the crusade expanded its focus to include Lyell.

In 1975 Powrivco Bay was alive with the activity of Beban's loggers setting up camp anticipating twenty five years of work on Lyell Island. A verdant mixture of old and second growth forest would supply the eighty loggers with a generation of work. Reforestation kept pace with the harvest worth \$46 million annually to the B.C. economy.

Among the most productive of forest lands in British Columbia the forests of Lyell were some of the best managed. Road building and yarding techniques sensitive to the environment were employed to harvest the Lyell forests. Trees were planted at the rate of two for each one harvested, maintaining the ecological balance of the forest.

A salmon enhancement program improved chum and coho returns to creeks in the area. Referral agencies such as fisheries, the environment and the forest service worked closely with Beban Logging and Western Forest Products (the TFL holder) in the management program. Yet the clouds of controversy continued to gather and the weight of opposition to logging grew.

After the 1975 decision to defer logging on Burnaby Island, the Environment and Land Use Committee of the provincial cabinet recommended that logging and wilderness preservation be allowed to coexist within the South Moresby. This was a multiple use approach and appeared at first to offer resolution to the debate. The anti-logging faction was not to be put off however. They drew a line bisecting the southern Charlottes and demanded total preservation of 500 square miles of land including Lyell Island.

The unyielding position of the anti-logging coalition was promoted

through tireless political lobbying and aggressive public relations. An exhaustive, but inconclusive enquiry into the South Moresby was sponsored by the provincial government responding to this pressure. The South Moresby Resource Planning Team spent over \$1 million to produce a 250 page document outlining four development scenarios ranging from the status-quo to complete preservation of the South Moresby. Since publication this report has spent its life on the shelf.

In 1985, ten years into the debate, logging was halted on Lyell Island. Bill Bennet's cabinet placed a moratorium on further logging unsure as to what course to take. Confronted by a growing environmental lobby including Parks Canada and pressure from the Haida Nation, the government wavered and cutting permits were withheld. The layoffs began on Lyell Island.

One positive effect of this action was that local communities in the Queen Charlotte Islands rallied in defense of multiple use. A grassroots movement arose in opposition to the anti-logging groups.

The community of Sandspit, on the northeast coast of Moresby Island is a logging community with a population of 700. Sixty kilometers north of Lyell Island, Sandspit is the gateway to the southern Queen Charlottes and home to many businesses that service the logging operations in TFL 24.

Responding to the sudden layoffs at Lyell, the residents of Moresby Island met at Sandspit to protest the action and demand that government respond to regional needs. The Moresby Island Concerned Citizens presented a proposal acceptable to forest companies, local communities and conservationists. However the South Moresby wilderness group found coexistence unpalatable.

Total preservation of 80% of South Moresby protecting every environmental, ecological and cultural value of the area was unacceptable to these people. Yet this was the most sensible offering to date. This proposal recognized the equality of all values inherent in the land and heritage of British Columbia.

The creation of Premier Bennet's Wilderness Advisory Committee (WAC), with industry, labor, academic and conservation representation, was counterpoint to the Haida blockades on Lyell. The issue became a dar-



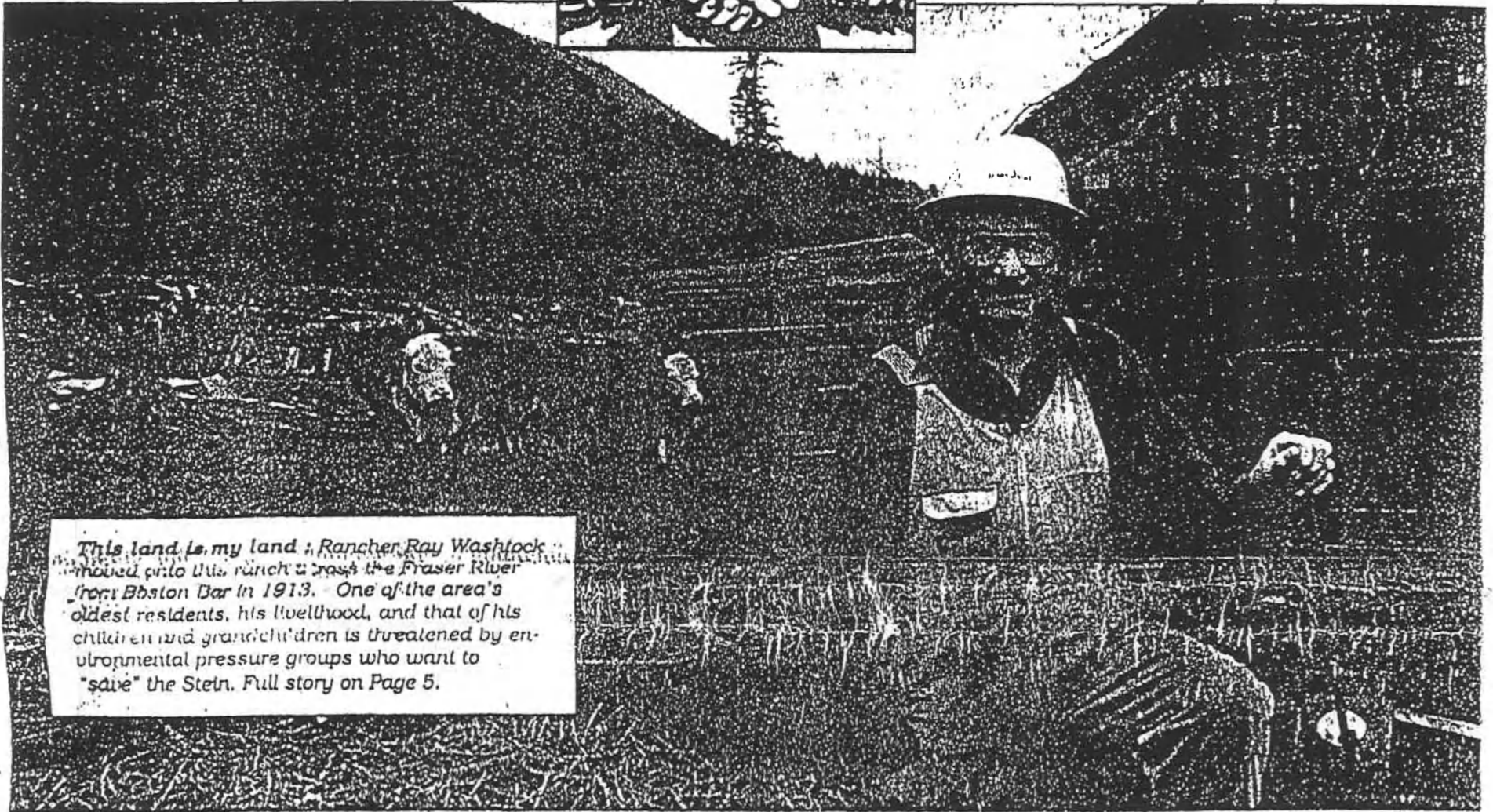


# Share the Stein

For employment



with enjoyment



*This land is my land. Rancher Ray Washlock moved onto this ranch across the Fraser River from Boston Bar in 1913. One of the area's oldest residents, his livelihood, and that of his children and grandchildren is threatened by environmental pressure groups who want to "save" the Stein. Full story on Page 5.*

## SAVE OUR JOBS - SHARE THE STEIN

British Columbia's newest environmental battleground, the Stein Valley in southwestern B.C. is much more than 410 square miles of rock, trees and alpine meadows. These days it's a symbol.

To some the Stein means jobs, employment, security. To others it's a wilderness, sacred and pristine. To those of us who've spent our lives in the Fraser canyon it means all of these things, and much more. The final judgement on the Stein is a judgement on us and our way of life.

The debate over whether to "share" or "save" the Stein evokes passionate emotions, splitting families and friendships. Depending on your point of view the Stein Valley is an issue of forestry or wilderness, native Indian land claims or cultural heritage, em-

ployment or preservation. The Stein is like a loggers' sports day - everyone has an axe to grind.

But the Stein Valley is still a real place. Real people with real families depend on it to put bread on the table for the next 30 years. We are the only people whose fate will be directly affected by what happens to the Stein Valley.

This publication is our voice. We favour multiple use of the Stein for the benefit of all British Columbians. Whatever your feelings, please give us a hearing.

### Sharing the Stein

In September 1987, the Provincial Government of British Columbia approved a plan to share the Stein Valley, based on the recommendations of the Wilderness Advisory Committee.

### Sharing the Stein means:

- Easy access for hikers, campers, kayakers, fishermen, hunters.
- Preservation of fragile alpine lakes and meadows - 40 percent of the Stein Valley is designated wilderness.
- Preservation and enhancement of wildlife habitat.
- Preservation of Native Indian rock paintings.
- Maintenance of 9000 man years of work.
- \$750 million in revenue to the economy of British Columbia.
- Productive co-existence of forestry, recreation, fisheries, ranching and wildlife.

### Sharing the Stein guarantees:

- Less than one third of one

- percent per year of the Stein watershed will be harvested over the next 30 years.
- 91 percent of the Stein will be left untouched.
- 75 percent of the forest in the Stein will be left untouched.

This publication was produced by The Share the Stein committee, representing the people of Lytton, Boston Bar, Lillooet and Hope, who support multiple use of the Stein.

### INSIDE

- Who's going to pay to "save" the Stein?
- Absolute insanity says the IWA's Jack Munro
- Footsteps in the Stein
- Help us Share the Stein

Share the Stein : A Citizens Publication



# to "Save" the Stein?

## THE STEIN - SPAWNED BY FOREST FIRE, TO BE HARVESTED BY MAN

Forget Cathedral Grove when you picture the Stein Valley. There are no massive ancient trees here and never will be. By coastal standards the forest is sparse and dry, the trees average 0.4 metres (15 inches) in diameter. It's a relatively young forest, spawned by the flash forest fires that are nature's method of clearing the land in these dry interior woodlands.

“Sustained forest yield is like a bucket of water with a tap at the top and a hole in the bottom. The bucket is the Lillooet timber supply area. The water trickling in the top is the growth rate of the trees averaged out over the whole area. The water dripping out the bottom is the trees being harvested.”

Located across the Fraser River from the small community of Lytton, two thirds the way up the Fraser canyon, it's a valley like hundreds of other valleys in British Columbia. "I've seen many spectacular valleys and this isn't one of them," says Chris O'Connor, Registered Professional Forester for the family-owned firm of Lytton Lumber.

"It's rugged and inaccessible.

This is no place for a weekend hike. You have to be in good health and backpack in for several days, or take a helicopter ride to see it."

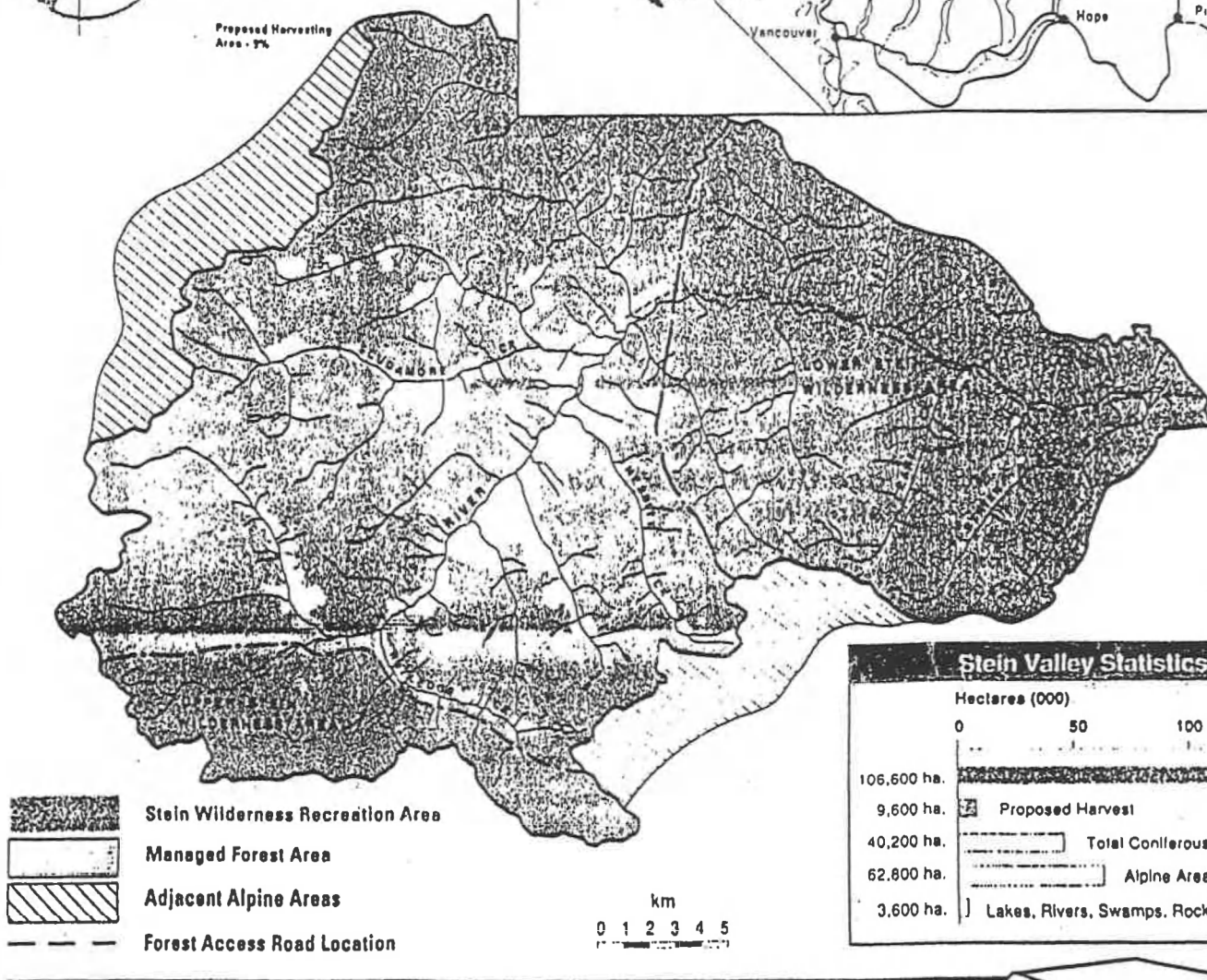
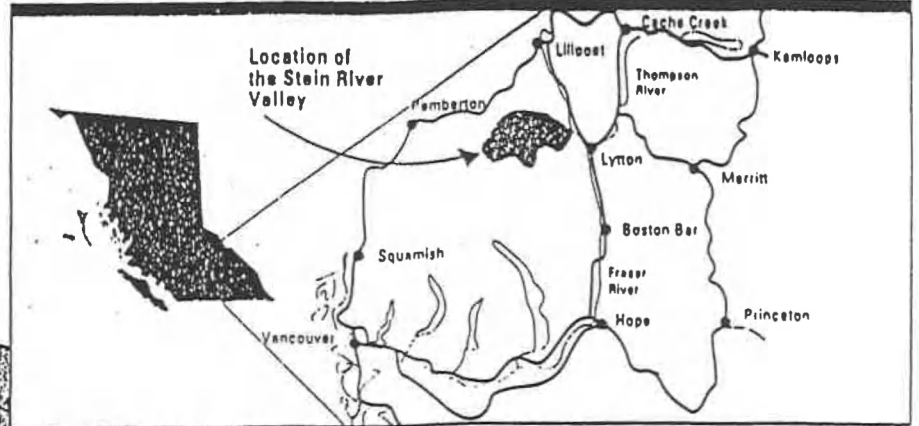
The trees of the Stein Valley are mostly fir, lodgepole pine, balsam and spruce, small compared with old growth coastal giants, but valuable to local sawmills geared for efficient processing. Patches of weathered grey snags sprinkle the green forest. More than one million cubic metres of lumber is already dying from pine beetle infestation.

Harvested now, these stands of dead pine still have commercial value. Left in their natural state they're tinder waiting to be kindled by the next lightning strike.

"The only thing that keeps this forest old, is man's aggressive fire



Total Stein Area  
Total Coniferous Cover - 32%  
Proposed Harvesting Area - 9%



Hectares (000)	
0	50 100 150
106,600 ha.	Total Basin
9,600 ha.	Proposed Harvest
40,200 ha.	Total Coniferous Cover
62,800 ha.	Alpine Area
3,600 ha.	Lakes, Rivers, Swamps, Rock, etc



Caring for the forest: Forester, Chris O'Connor, checks out a young Douglas Fir for spruce budworm damage. Pine beetle, another common infestation, has already attacked one million cubic metres of timber in the Stein Valley.

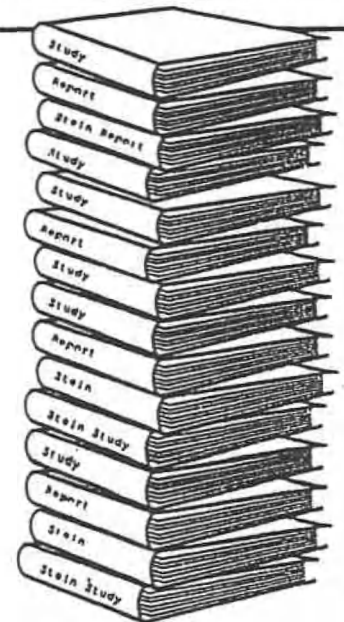
fighting," says Chris, a veteran of many local fires. "Fire runs through these stands every 70 or 80 years. It's nature's method of regeneration. The only difference in harvesting the timber is that we replant three healthy seedlings for every tree we cut. Nature isn't so generous."

Part of the Lillooet timber supply area, the Stein Valley has been included in long-range harvesting plans for nearly 30 years. "You can think of sustained forest yield like a bucket of water with a tap at the top and a hole in the bottom. The bucket is the forest management area, in this case the Lillooet timber supply.

"The water trickling in the top is the growth rate of the trees averaged out over the whole area. The water dripping out the bottom is the trees being harvested.

"Removing the Stein is like scooping out a large dipperful of water. It lowers the whole level of the bucket. If you slow down the rate of water dripping out people go thirsty. If you don't slow down eventually the bucket will be empty.

"Because the Stein has always been part of the Lillooet timber supply area other valleys around it



**Studies of the Stein:** Starting in 1975 more than a dozen academics, archaeologists, anthropologists, engineers, geologists, foresters, and conservationists have studied the Stein, most recommending multiple use of the valley.

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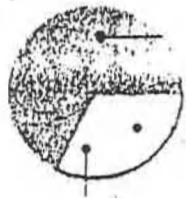
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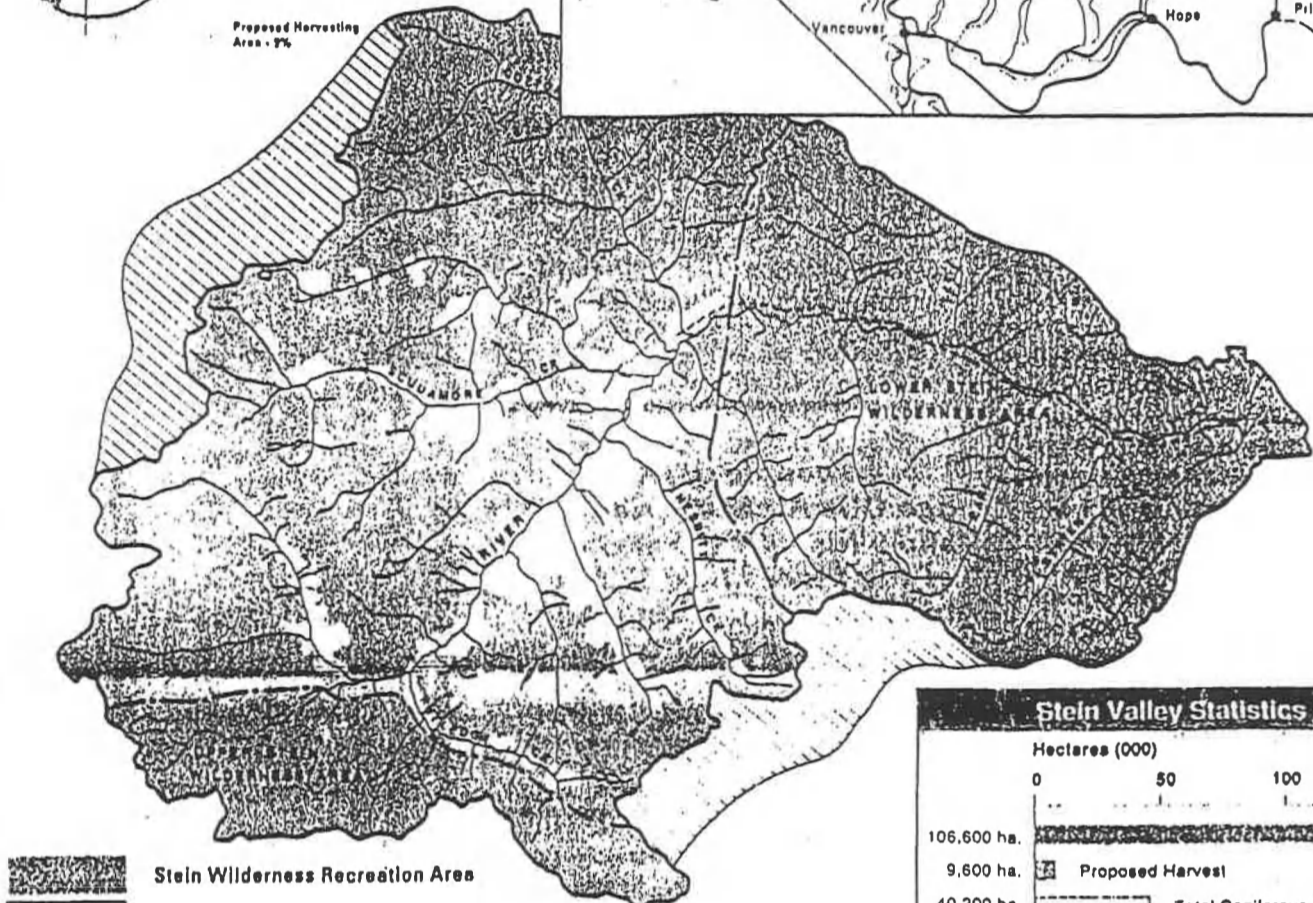
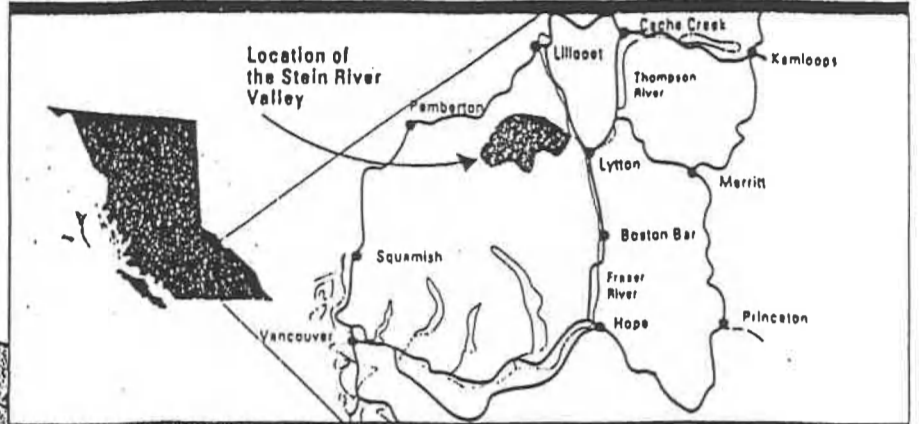
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Stein Wilderness Recreation Area  
Managed Forest Area  
Adjacent Alpine Areas  
Forest Access Road Location

km  
0 1 2 3 4 5

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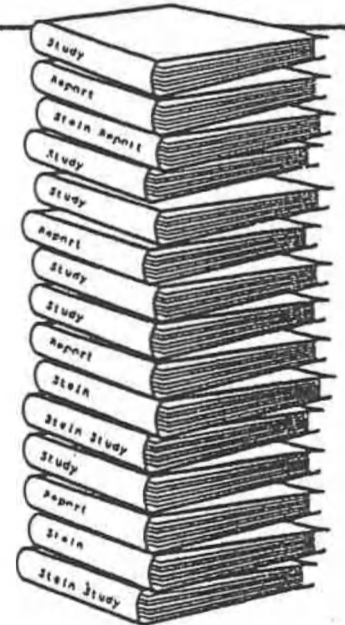
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# Help Us Share the Stein

"Redneck loggers - that's what they call us," says Ann Schudeleit, the soft-spoken secretary for the Share the Stein citizens group. "But we're just like the people who live in the Lower Mainland. We get up and go to work every morning just like they do. We're trying to raise families just like they are."

Ann's husband, Herb, works as a road foreman for the B.C. Forest Products sawmill at Boston Bar which depends on access to timber from the Stein. "He's a cancer patient so we live from year to year," she says. "When you get to almost 60 you don't want to uproot and move somewhere else."

"We feel that they (the environmentalists) don't care about us and our jobs and our industry. Let us go down they say. Get retrained and go somewhere else. But this is our life. I love the canyon. I love the mountains."

"Are we any less important than the native Indians? Are we now all of a sudden condemned because we are harvesting a crop that is being replanted? Just because it takes 100 years is it any different to harvesting a crop of potatoes? We really don't understand."

As road foreman, Herb is personally involved in road building in the Stein. Says Ann, whose family moved into the canyon in 1928, "If the environmentalists blockade Herb's road I've decided I'm going to be there. I'll have a sign on me 'endangered species'."

"We're the first group in B.C. to buck the preservationists. If it weren't for them we could sit down together and talk with our native Indian neighbours, not as native to white but as people to people, friend to friend. Outsiders don't understand how close people are in these communities. We've spent our lives living and working together. There's a lot of people like us caught in the middle. We're the people who want to share, and we're the people who get hurt."



**Fighting for a future:** Ann Schudeleit, secretary of the Share the Stein committee, and her husband, Herb, BCFP road foreman, are ready to fight for the right to share the Stein. Says Ann, "If the environmentalists blockade Herb's road I've decided I'm going to be there. I'll have a sign on me 'endangered species'."

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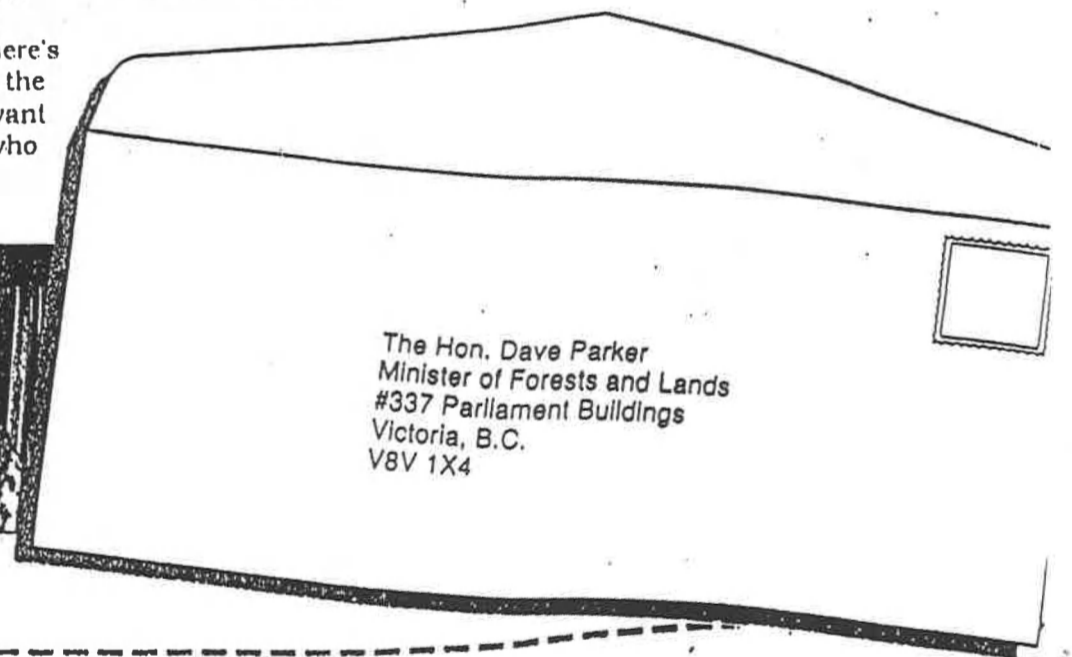


"The environmentalists want to preserve the Stein as their own private valley, and they'll use anyone and anything to do it. They talk

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If you'd like more information please mail this coupon to:

Ann Schudeleit  
Secretary  
Share the Stein Committee  
Boston Bar, B.C.  
P.O. Box 246  
V0K 1C0

867-8846

- \$ 5.00 : Individual
- \$15.00 : Family
- \$ 50.00 : Donor



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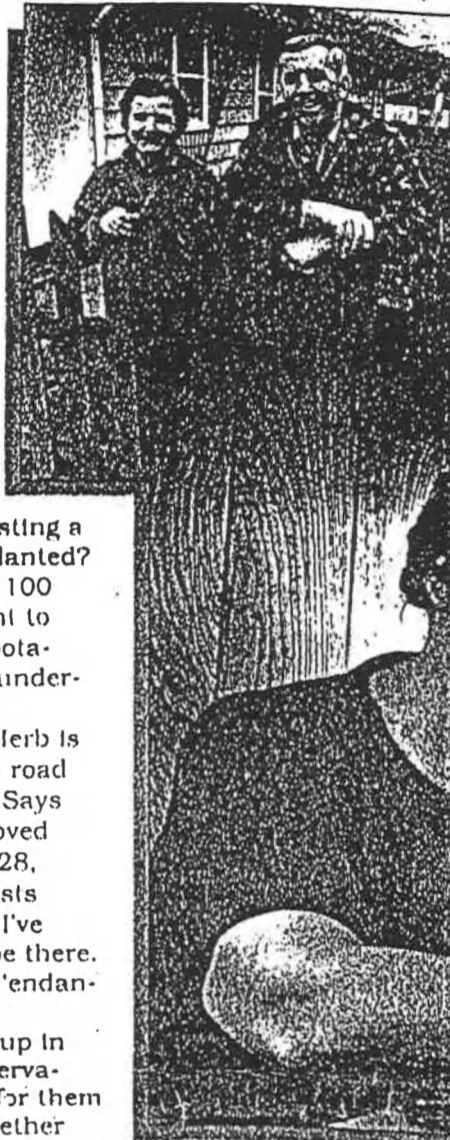
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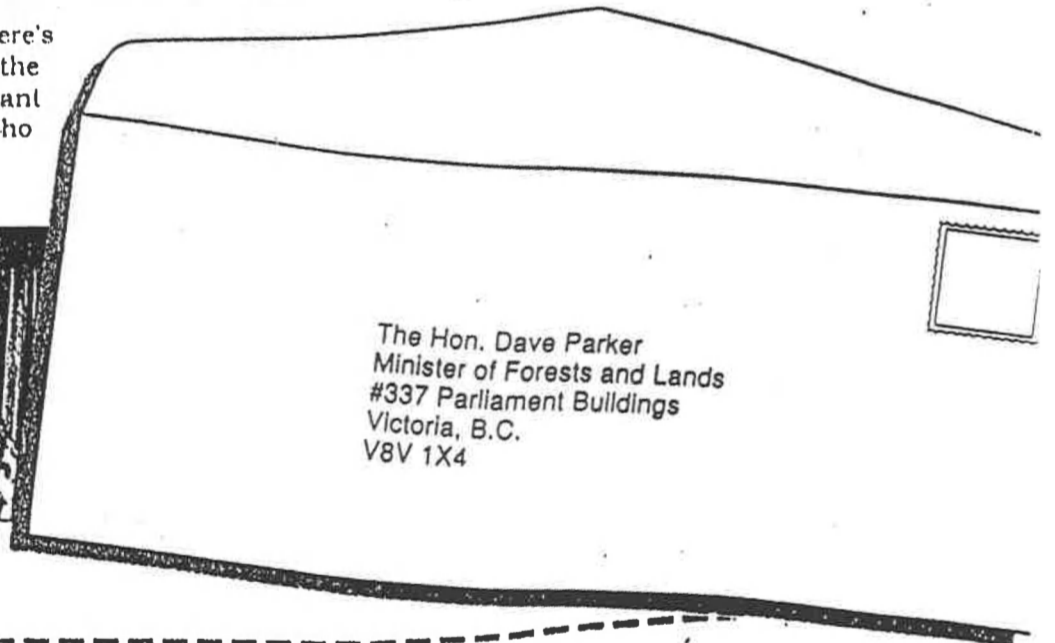
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**A lifetime in the woods :** After more than 40 years of earning a living in the forest industry, road contractor Olie Alendal reckons the Stein Valley issue is simple. "Either we open up the Stein Valley and that revenue goes to the province, or we leave it and let that revenue go to waste."

natural death it can take 300 years to regrow, but I'm logging wood that's 60 to 80 years old because it's been properly managed. People don't seem to understand. The trees do grow back.

"Since I started I can see a vast improvement in what the forest companies are doing to care for the forests. We can all blame our forefathers for what happened before. But how else do we learn but by our past mistakes?"

Olie and Beryl's family includes Cheral, married to Bill, and adopted daughters Kelly and Jade, both from the Lytton Indian Band. "I think the natives had a bad deal in the past," says Olie, "but that's hindsight, just like the logging. They may see me as an enemy because of my feelings about the Stein but I certainly don't feel like an enemy to them."

## OLIE ALENDAL

Alendal Contracting  
Lillooet, B.C.

A couple of years ago Olie Alendal tried to show his wife Beryl a few of the places he'd logged in his teens. "I couldn't find them. I was totally lost in the forest," he says. "The trees were 40 and 50 feet tall."

Olie's company, Alendal Contracting of Lillooet, builds logging roads. According to Lytton forester, Chris O'Connor, Olie can scan a mountainside and plot a road with skill to rival a university trained engineer. His son-in-law Bill is a logger, cutting logs to length after they're felled, and son Glen runs his own skidder, shifting logs from harvesting to loading sites in the forest.

"We humans like things to happen now," says Olie, "but it's not like that in the forest. If a tree dies a

**"A couple of years ago Olie Alendal tried to show his wife Beryl a few of the places he'd logged in his teens. "I couldn't find them. I was totally lost in the forest," he says. "The trees were 40 and 50 feet tall."**

"To me it all boils down to one thing. Either we open up the Stein Valley and that revenue goes to the province, or we leave it and let that revenue go to waste."

# The People

## BRIAN KROGSGAARD

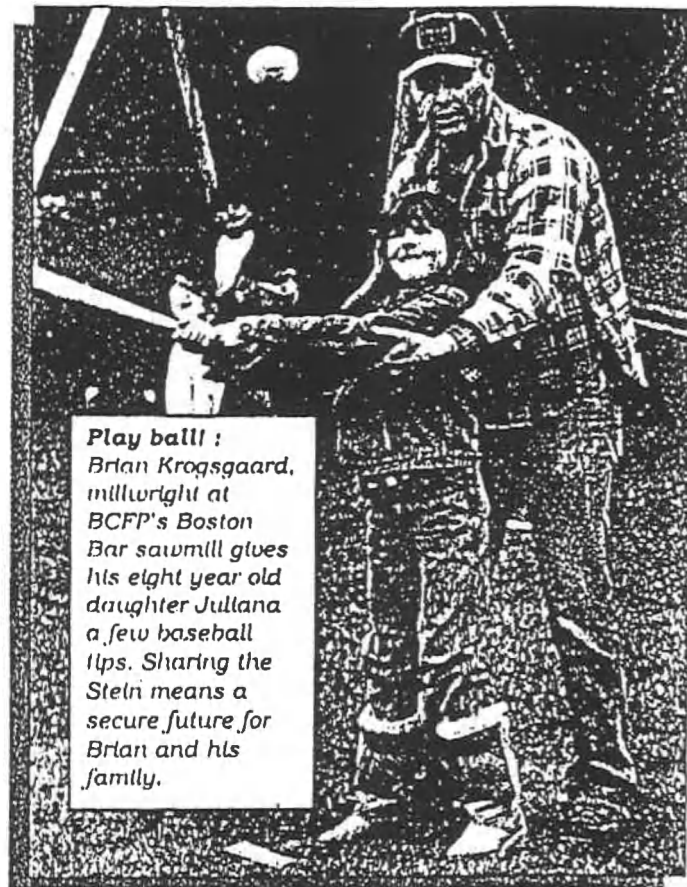
Millwright BCFP  
Boston Bar  
North Bend, B.C.

"I wish IWA members in other communities could understand that although the Stein Valley does not immediately affect their job today, one day the wilderness people may be standing on their doorstep," says Brian Krogsgaard, an International Woodworkers of America member who works as a millwright in Boston Bar.

"Today it's IWA local 1-367 that's being hit. Who knows where it will be next week?"

Bought by British Columbia Forest Products in 1975, the mill where Brian works has seen good times and bad. "The guys here know what it's like to be out of work." By the end of 1988 the company will have invested \$8 million to ensure survival through the next market downturn.

"I take a fair amount of pride in my work," says Brian who's one of the people responsible for every piece of operating equipment in the mill. "It can be very pressured. Some days you really have to bust your butt. But work is work. I enjoy my job."



**Play ball :** Brian Krogsgaard, millwright at BCFP's Boston Bar sawmill gives his eight year old daughter Juliana a few baseball tips. Sharing the Stein means a secure future for Brian and his family.

He lives with his wife, Lorna, and three kids two miles outside North Bend, across the Fraser River from Boston Bar. His home, which he built himself, is one of four in a semi-circle. His parents, Borden and Mae; brother, Lindsay and sister, Diane and their families occupy the other three. All together 19 of them share 40 acres with six cows, chickens and assorted dogs.

"I've lived in lots of places in B.C.," says Brian. "We're settled here. We like it, but if the mill closes I'm not going to live on welfare. I'll have to find work somewhere else."

## LEW MCARTHUR

Lytton Lumber  
Lytton, B.C.

"This mill is the lifeblood of Lytton. It's everything. We put \$10 million a year into this community," says Lew McArthur, owner of Lytton Lumber. The future of Lew's mill depends on access to timber from the Stein Valley. "I've got 100 people with employees and contractors depending on this mill. One third of them are native Indians. There's nobody better than the native employees in my sawmill."

"I've spent 25 years here. I'm a serious sawmill person. I'm totally responsible to my employees. The only thing I want any credit for is that we've never missed a payday, whether we operate or we quit."

Family owned and managed, Lytton Lumber ran right through the recession of the early 80's. Says Lew's son-in-law, Chris O'Connor, the company forester, "We couldn't afford to shut down. We don't have any other operations to tide us over."



**Running a business :** Lytton Lumber owner Lew McArthur says, "I can run every machine in the mill. That's how I find out what needs fixing." Access to timber from the Stein Valley is key to the future of his mill which pumps \$10 million a year into the local economy.

Lew's son John manages the operation, his wife Cathy does payroll; sons Peter and Gene work in the office and the mill. Lew's wife Dorothy and daughter Denise help out when needed. Lew takes care of the machinery. "I can run every machine in the mill," he says. "That's how I find out what needs fixing."

Lytton Lumber buys nearly two thirds of its wood from relatively expensive outside suppliers. Only one third comes from its own harvesting licences. The Stein Valley offers the closest affordable supply of future timber. "We're short of wood now," says Lew. "This morning the men were asking

me 'are we going to be laid off?'"

Lew doesn't like what's happening in his community. "We are simple people. We're not sophisticated. I'm just simply a doer. This fight over the Stein isn't doing any of us any good. I just want to sit down and talk to Chief Ruby Dunstan, but since the environmentalists got involved she won't speak to me."

"I think I was an environmentalist before there was such a term. My father was a naturalist. I used to go walking with him and feed the birds and whistle to them when that was a sissy-fied thing to do."

"Why would you want to own a business today? If we do anything in a resource oriented business we are the bad guy. There's no logic to us running a sawmill here just as a business. If I wanted to go make money I'd better get the hell out of Lytton."

"And it isn't just the Stein, it's the industry. What are we going to do? If this sort of thing (the Save the Stein movement) keeps on there will be no economy in this province. Mister you too are going to be in the same boat as me."



# Help Us Share the Stein

"Redneck loggers - that's what they call us," says Ann Schudeleit, the soft-spoken secretary for the Share the Stein citizens group. "But we're just like the people who live in the Lower Mainland. We get up and go to work every morning just like they do. We're trying to raise families just like they are."

Ann's husband, Herb, works as a road foreman for the B.C. Forest Products sawmill at Boston Bar which depends on access to timber from the Stein. "He's a cancer patient so we live from year to year," she says. "When you get to almost 60 you don't want to uproot and move somewhere else."

**"We feel that the environmentalists don't care about us and our jobs and our industry. Let us go down they say. Get retrained and go somewhere else. But this is our life. I love the canyon. I love the mountains. Are we now all of a sudden condemned because we are harvesting a crop that is being replanted?"**

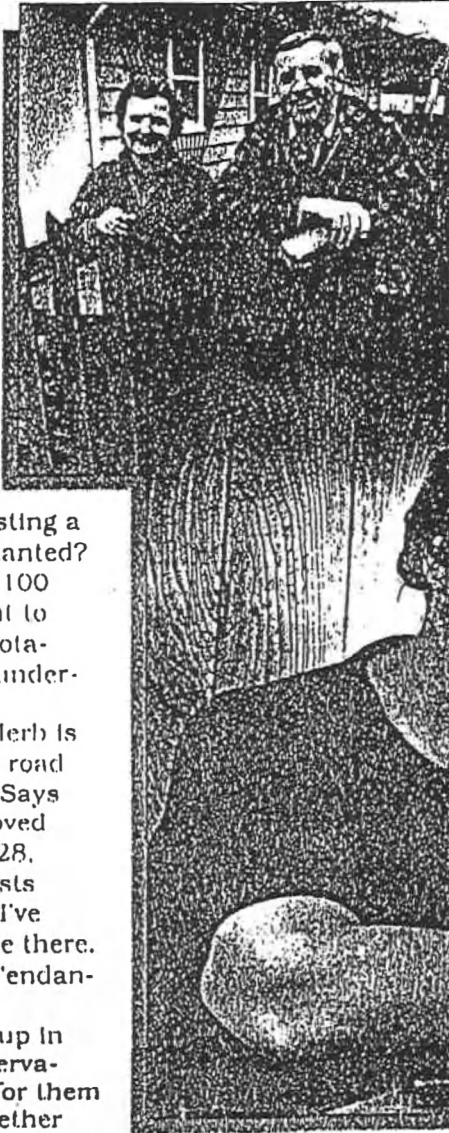
An immigrant who left his native East Prussia more than 30 years ago, Herb is grateful to the industry that has given him a good life. He's puzzled by the storm brewing in the Stein. "To us that live in this type of environment it's a very uncomplicated issue. We don't destroy. We harvest and replant."

"We feel that they (the environmentalists) don't care about us and our jobs and our industry. Let us go down they say. Get retrained and go somewhere else. But this is our life. I love the canyon. I love the mountains."

"Are we any less important than the native Indians? Are we now all of a sudden condemned because we are harvesting a crop that is being replanted? Just because it takes 100 years is it any different to harvesting a crop of potatoes? We really don't understand."

As road foreman, Herb is personally involved in road building in the Stein. Says Ann, whose family moved into the canyon in 1928, "If the environmentalists blockade Herb's road I've decided I'm going to be there. I'll have a sign on me 'endangered species'."

"We're the first group in B.C. to buck the preservationists. If it weren't for them we could sit down together and talk with our native Indian neighbours, not as native to white but as people to people, friend to friend. Outsiders don't understand how close people are in these communities. We've spent our lives living and working together. There's a lot of people like us caught in the middle. We're the people who want to share, and we're the people who get hurt."



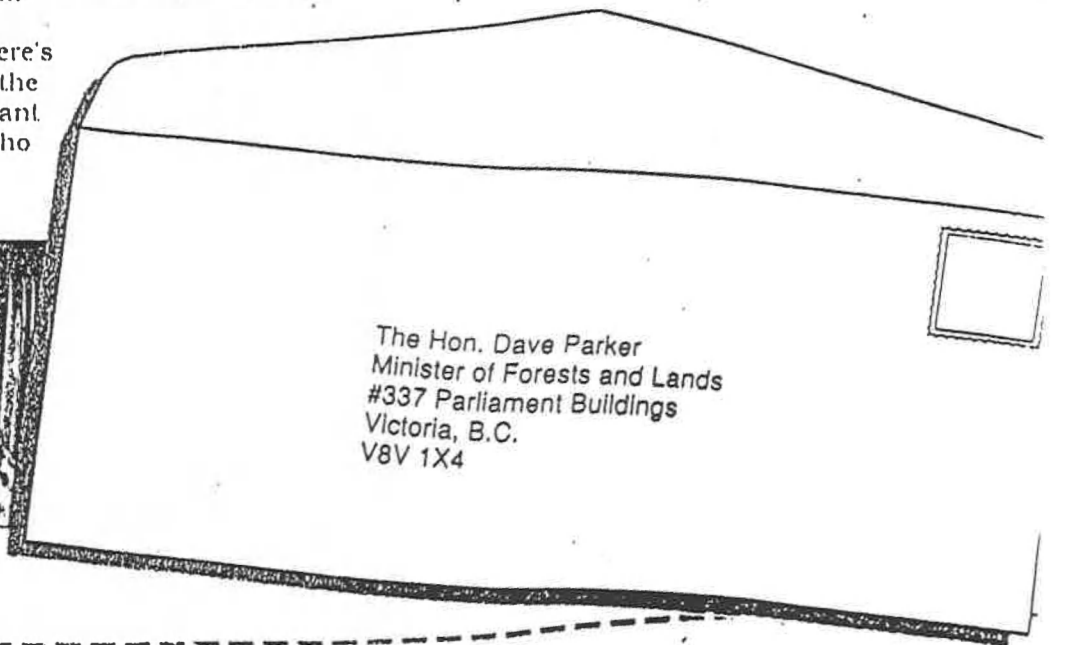
**Fighting for a future:** Ann Schudeleit, secretary of the Share the Stein committee, and her husband, Herb, BCFP road foreman, are ready to fight for the right to share the Stein. Says Ann, "If the environmentalists blockade Herb's road I've decided I'm going to be there. I'll have a sign on me 'endangered species'."

**Dear Dave Parker, Minister of Forests:** Ann Schudeleit spearheads letter-writing campaign to Share the Stein.



"The environmentalists want to preserve the Stein as their own private valley, and they'll use anyone and anything to do it. They talk

about "saving" the Stein for the generations to come. My kids are third generation in this area. What about their future?"



We need the help of every working man and woman in British Columbia. If you've ever gone to school, been in a hospital or collected an unemployment insurance cheque you have benefited from the revenues that come from our forests. If you've ever travelled a logging road or camped in a forestry campsite you have benefited from multiple use of our forests. Help us save our jobs, and your grandchildren's future.

Please write to Dave Parker, Minister of Forests and Lands, and tell him you support multiple use of the Stein Valley.

If you'd like to become a member of Share the Stein, please send donations to the following address. Cheques should be made out to Share the Stein. In addition to your information kit, you'll receive a Share the Stein baseball cap and button, and ongoing information.

If you'd like more information please mail this coupon to:

Ann Schudeleit  
Secretary  
Share the Stein Committee  
Boston Bar, B.C.  
P.O. Box 246  
V0K 1C0

867-8846



\$ 5.00 : Individual



\$15.00 : Family



\$ 50.00 : Donor



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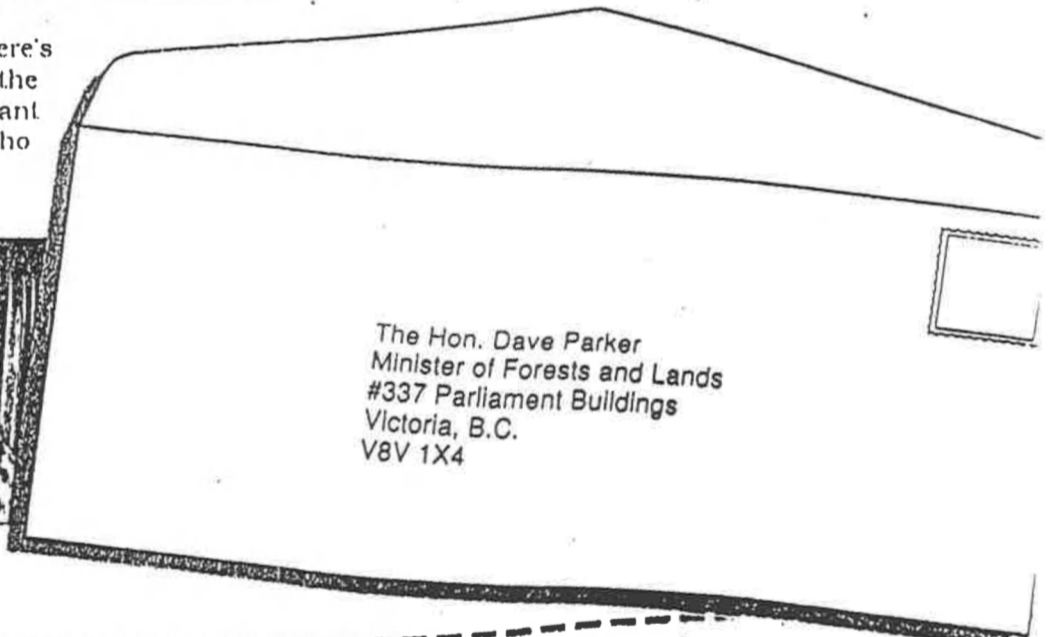
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\$ 5.00 : Individual

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# of the Stein

## RAY WASHTOCK

Rancher  
North Bend, B.C.

The moss covered remains of three quarters of a century of working the land litter Ray Washtock's farm. "We relied on the railroad for everything coming in," he remembers. "If machinery wore out it stayed here. There was no taking it back."

Until last year the only access to his family's 400-acre ranch across the Fraser River from Boston Bar was by rail or water. Leaning against an ancient freight wagon used by his father in the early 1900's to build a section of the CPR, Ray reminisces about childhood summers when the mercury hit 120 degrees and lightning lit up the evening sky.

"My Dad told me the CPR logged this area before 1900. They had wood burning trains for a while. A workgang of Chinese with mules cut the wood off in four foot blocks and skidded it down to the railroad for the train crews to use."

Not far away his Herefords graze by the tumbledown farmhouse where he and his nine brothers and sisters grew up. "I've had trees that grew along with me. They look the same size to me now as they did when I was a kid," says Ray, waving his arm at the forest that stretches up the valley behind him. "It's all grown back now. It's beautiful. If you replant trees it's the same as farming."

"This used to be a railroad town, then a logging town. If you don't

have logging there will be nothing. Ray's daughter Lori and her kids help him and wife Dorothy run the farm. Lori's husband Bob works as a contractor in the local forest industry. Says Lori, "If the mill shuts down we'll have to move out."

Ray Washtock has never seen the Stein. "I've wanted to go in there for years and years," he says, "but the only people who can get in there are young kids with packs on their backs. The Stein don't give employment to anyone as it is. Why not get some value from it?"



**Hardhat rancher:** Rancher Ray Washtock has watched second growth trees on his land grow up alongside him over the past 75 years. "If you replant trees it's the same as farming."



**A family man:** Lloyd Forman, owner of Formans Transport, got into the logging business to provide a secure future for his children and grandchildren. "The environmentalists want to turn our forests into a museum. All we want to do is earn a living."

## LLOYD FORMAN

Formans Transport  
North Bend, B.C.

"The snow was sifting down on my wife's head through the chinks in the logs when I delivered our son Jay," remembers Lloyd Forman. "The kid was nine weeks early. We were homesteading in a log cabin in an alpine area by Duffey Lake about two hills over from the Stein Valley."

"It was January. In the middle of a blizzard. We had no power, no water. I thought my son was dead and I was more worried about my wife. Then he squeaked. We had to feed him with an eyedropper for the first two days. We made him a bed in a shoebox."

Jay was the third of Lloyd Forman's six children. "I'm a family man. That's why I'm in the logging business. My sons are part of the business, and I've got two sons-in-law who contract for us."

"I've spent a lot of time ranching in remote areas. I love this country. I was living an alternate lifestyle before anybody called it that. What

we're fighting for is to maintain a lifestyle for our grandchildren."

"I believe that I am my brother's keeper. That's why I care about this issue, because it affects every British Columbian. We need to keep the sustained yield of our forests if we're going to guarantee our grandchildren a secure economic future. Like it or not, this province's wealth depends on our forests. We're not going to grow wheat or pump oil in British Columbia. We're not going to see the industry of Ontario."

"The environmentalists want to turn our forests into a museum. They want to preserve the Stein Valley for the one percent of British Columbians in good health who have the time to spend a week backpacking into the alpine meadows. They have 27 other areas identified that they're going to go after one by one. They've told me their ultimate goal is no more logging in this province."

## BRYAN LORING

Lytton Lumber Woods  
Foreman  
Lytton, B.C.

"I've never seen a logging road stop a bear crossing it," says Bryan Loring who grew up hunting and fishing the valleys of the Fraser canyon. "The Stein Valley should be shared with everyone - the hikers, the hunters, the fishermen, the campers and the native people. It belongs to the people of British Columbia and they should get to use it."

Woods Foreman for the family-owned Lytton Lumber sawmill, Bryan supervises road building, harvesting, slash burning, planting. "It's a small company so I do a little bit of everything." He started hunting with his father when he was nine years old. "I was brought up with it. It's in my blood. I just like being out in the bush wandering about by myself."

"Well-managed logging is beneficial to wildlife. After you log, the

brush and browse grows up. That's where the deer, moose and bear like to feed." He's hunted almost every valley in the area, but only fished in the Stein. "It's too rugged, too rough. It's not accessible like the environmentalists say it is."

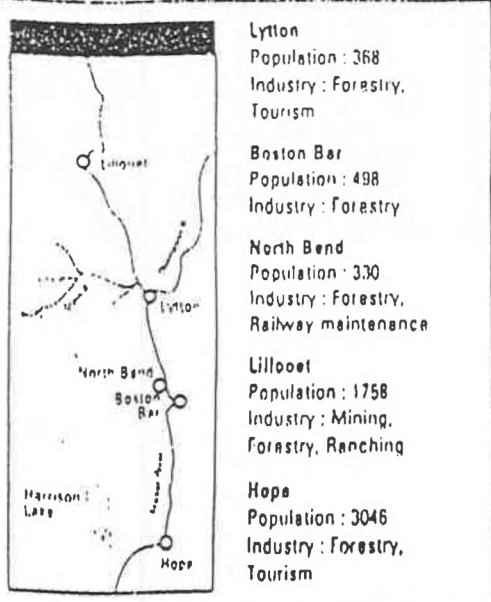
Married with two boys, his wife Freda is a member of the Lytton Indian Band. "I've lived amongst the native people all my life. They want all the same things that the rest of us want. From the people I've talked to I'm under the impression that

they'd like a road in there (the Stein Valley) too."

"This whole thing is becoming a fairy tale. We're not fighting the issue any more. We're fighting politics and legends."



**A dog's best friend:** Outdoorsman Bryan Loring spends most of his off hours hunting and fishing the valleys of the Fraser canyon. "The Stein Valley should be shared with everyone - the hikers, the hunters, the fishermen, the campers and the native people."





# Myths of the Stein

**Myth:** "The Stein Valley is the last wilderness area in British Columbia": The Parachute Club "Big Big World" record single 1988.

**Fact:** Provincial and national parks, wilderness areas and ecological reserves protect more than six million acres of British Columbia. Another 30 million acres is de facto wilderness.

**Myth:** Logging in the Stein Valley will supply at best only a few more years of operation to the mills at Boston Bar and Lytton.

**Fact:** Harvest of timber in the mid Stein amounts to 125,000 cubic metres per year for 30 years in the first rotation of the forest. Divided between Lytton Lumber and B.C. Forest Products' Boston Bar mill, logs from the mid Stein processed in these two mills will produce \$25 million of economic activity per year.

**Myth:** There hasn't been any public input into the decision to harvest in the Stein.

**Fact:** Since 1973 conservation and outdoor recreation groups, environmental organizations, native Indians and local communities have participated in planning the Stein through public advisory boards, public hearings and special committees.

# Multiple Use:

"The Stein will be the best managed valley in British Columbia," says Greg Templeman, Registered Professional Forester at B.C. Forest Products' Boston Bar sawmill. "Everyone's had their say on what's going to happen in the Stein. It's been a team effort."

Part of Greg's job over the next decade is to make sure that development of the Stein follows guidelines outlined during the planning process. The list of restrictions on harvesting the valley fills a massive document known as the Stein River Resource Folio Plan.

The team who helped put the Folio together included people from the local communities, the Lytton Indian Band, the Sierra Club, the White Water Canoeing Association, the Federation of Mountain Clubs, the B.C. Wildlife Federation, the Steelhead Society of B.C. and three local forest companies; plus one federal and four provincial ministries including parks, fish and wildlife, and water management.

The Folio divides the Stein into

25 separate units, each with a detailed list of what can and can't be done. "This has got to be the most scrutinized valley in the province. The Stein is going to be a model of multiple use of our provincial forests."

## Wilderness preservation

One of the major concerns dealt with by the Folio is preservation of wilderness and heritage areas. "All the unique ecosystems will be left intact," says Greg. "Out of the 106,000 hectares of the Stein, 42,000 hectares have been designated wilderness. That includes all alpine lakes, meadows and glaciers in the upper Stein, as well as native Indian heritage sites near the mouth of the Stein.

"The only difference between the way it is now, and what it will be like is that when the valley is opened up for multiple use more people will be able to enjoy it."

## Wildlife protection

Like most other valleys in the area the Stein is home to mule deer, mountain goats, black bear and a few moose. Grizzly bears are sighted occasionally feeding along avalanche areas of the upper slopes.

Following the Stein Folio recommendations, wide bands of timber will be left around avalanche areas to provide protection for the grizzlies, a continuous goat corridor will be left the full width of the valley, and wide strips of timber will be left along all streams and rivers.

"Harvesting will actually improve the habitat for some wildlife," says Greg. "After we log and replant, brush and browse grows up which is ideal for deer and moose."

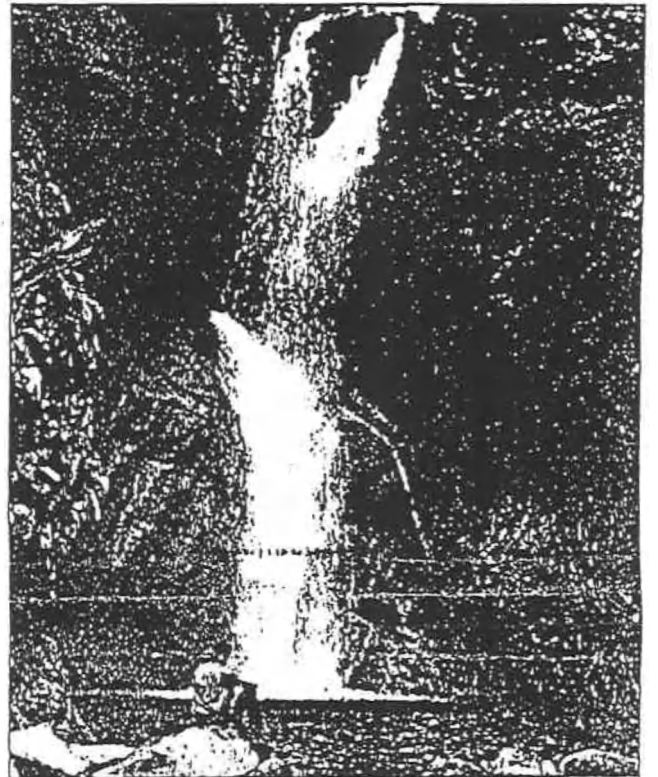
## Footstep harvesting

The Folio limits harvesting in the Stein to less than one third of one per cent per year. Over 30 years only nine percent of the land base will be logged. "We're leaving a lot of the best timber behind," says Greg. "Only 25 percent of the forest will be harvested."

In order to keep the Stein functioning as a healthy forest it will be

harvested in 'footsteps'. Chris O'Connor, Forester for Lytton Lumber who will share the harvest of 325 hectares per year with B.C. Forest Products, says, "In our first year we'll harvest 50 hectares selectively where natural regeneration suits the species. The size and shape of the other blocks we cut will be determined by concern for fish and wildlife and by aesthetics.

"After we harvest we'll be planting 330,000 seedlings per year. On



*No-name waterfall: As yet unnamed this beauty spot is now a tough two day hike up the Stein Valley, far past the rugged Devil's Staircase which blocks easy access from the mouth of the river. Once the Stein Valley is opened up for shared use it promises to become a family camping spot, treasured by many British Columbians.*


average we plant three seedlings for every tree we cut, making the growing sites much more productive than if they're left to nature.

**“ Over 30 years only nine percent of the land base will be logged. We're leaving a lot of the best timber behind. Only 25 percent of the forest will be harvested. ”**

"On our first pass through the Stein we will harvest and replant one patch of timber at a time, like footsteps up the valley. That will take 30 years. There will be no further logging in the Stein for the next 30 years. Only then will we go back in for the second pass and

**SUPPORT MULTIPLE USE SAYS LYTTON MAYOR**

Some may wonder how those who talk the talk about the Stein Valley will walk the walk. Lytton Mayor Joe B. ...



... village community ...

... vehicle access to Indian reserves on the far side of the Fraser is by ferry. When the ...

... The ferry stops at high water or low water and when there's too much ice in the river," says Joe. "It goes out for weeks at a time, I've seen people packing 100lb tanks of propane across the CNR trestle. The council of Lytton favours multiple use of the Stein because everyone in our community will benefit."



# Footsteps in the Stein

## FOREST COMPANIES PROTECT NATIVE CULTURE

There was no sacred site in the Stein in this century, as far as we know," says two of North America's authorities on native Indian culture. The old people didn't know Band told us the last person to train for spirit guidance in the Stein Valley was Randy Stein, one of the 24 young men who did his training about 1900.

**"Where there was a conflict between a heritage site and the road, I moved the road."**

Dorothy Kennedy and her husband Randy Fouchard have spent their professional careers studying native culture. They work with the Makapanux (Thompson) culture, which began in the early 1970s, has focussed on native Indian use of the land. Working with archaeologist Ian Wilson, Dorothy and Randy prepared the Stein River Haulroad Heritage Resources Inventory, the most extensive

archaeological and ethnographic recording of human culture. Had they ever conducted the proposed logging road? A plan for trails in native Indian archaeology and ordained the 200 page study. My job was to look at the location of the road and to record any archaeological sites and advise how they could be protected. It was B.C. Forest Products who decided to include an ethnographic study as well. They should be given credit for taking such an interest in native heritage.

Says Dorothy, "We started this project before the Stein got so political. At the beginning when we spoke with Ruby (Lytton Band Chief Ruby Dunstan), she was quite enthusiastic. We worked with ten different band members. Another band member, Roy Spinks, travelled with us the whole time. We always made sure the band were kept informed about our progress."

Working closely with BCFP divisional engineer, Brian Taylor, Ian combed the entire route of the proposed logging road through the Stein Valley for signs of native Indian culture.

Says Ian, "The whole road was designed and engineered around the archaeological sites. Some of



Protecting pictographs: BCFP engineer Brian Taylor estimates protecting native cultural heritage sites like this will add \$100,000 to the cost of the road through the Stein. It's a very expensive way to build a road.

these were pictographs (rock paintings) believed to have been drawn by native Indians during training for spirit guidance. Many were unrecorded before Ian's study and none can be dated because they were made from inorganic red ochre. Brian says, "I did all the road layout myself in the Stein. Right from the beginning I made a commitment to search out and protect significant native cultural heritage sites. Where there was a conflict between a heritage site and the road, I moved the road."

Brian estimates the concern for native cultural heritage will add \$100,000 to the road construction costs. These costs are being paid for by the forest companies involved. It's a very expensive way to build a road. Ian never counted the cost of the study. Dorothy, BCFP's archaeologist and the call of duty, says she had to locate and protect native cultural heritage sites for the proposed development of the valley. None of this priceless information would have been lost, she says, if it had been called with the passing of the last generation but additional

harvest patches that we left the first time."

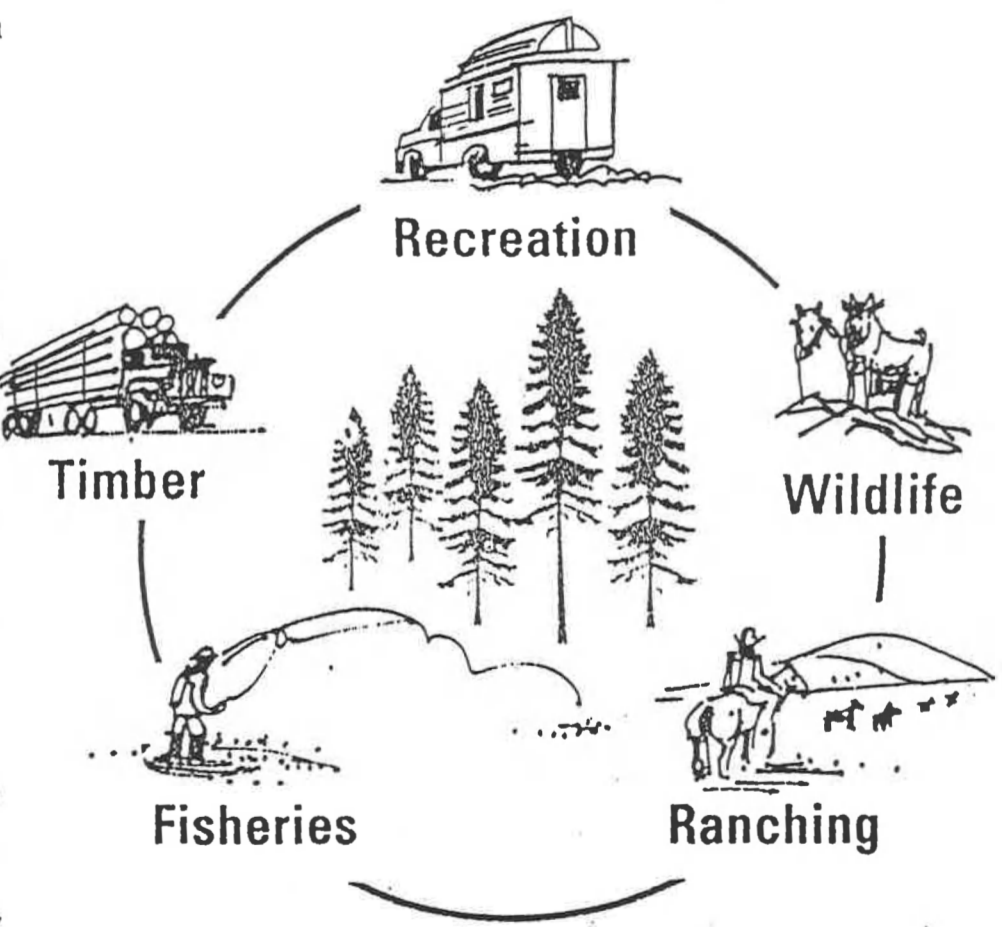
### Recreation

Thousands of words have been written about the beauty of the Stein Valley. Opening up the valley for multiple use will give all British Columbians the chance to enjoy the Stein.

"Manning Park has a provincial highway running down the centre of it," says Greg, "and people still enjoy the wilderness it offers. In the Stein we're putting in 38 kilometres (24 miles) of logging road that will link up with a new provincial bridge across the Fraser."

"That road's going to be open to everyone - hikers, campers, hunters, kayakers. The people who backpack into the Stein now get there using old logging roads and mining roads and it doesn't seem to bother them."

Although the alpine lakes in the Stein Valley are too high for good fishing, the Stein river and its many



streams offer salmon, trout and Dolly Varden. "Right now you'd have to hike in for days to fish, but in a few years when the road is through it'll be open to weekenders from Vancouver."

One of the concerns about opening up the Stein is people-pressure on wildlife and fisheries. "Hunters are more of a threat to grizzly bears than logging ever is. But it's a management issue, one that can be effectively handled by licencing and closures."

### Ranching

Across B.C. eight million hectares of provincial forest double as grazing land. Dry Interior forests like the Stein offer good potential for ranchers, especially while a new young forest grows up. About 100 head of cattle already graze the Cattle Valley area of the Stein Valley. Recommendations in the Folio plan for the Stein allow further ranching access.







# Locals say NO to herbicide use

NORTH THOMPSON JOURNAL

H. KARRAN

16 OCT. 89

**CLEARWATER** — The use of herbicides in Forest Research and Management was the topic of a public meeting held the evening of October 5. About 50 people attended the meeting, which was sponsored by the Yellowhead Ecological Association (Y.E.A.). Mel Monteith of the Clearwater Forest District was invited as Forestry's representative.

Several presentations on the use of herbicides and alternative forestry management techniques were on the agenda. It was to be a full evening, with a number of speakers, and in fairness to all, Chairman Trevor Goward promised to govern the meeting "with an iron watch".

Peg Lundquist of Y.E.A. presented an opening address expressing concern and alarm over the use of herbicides. By holding this meeting she said that the Y.E.A. were not seeking confrontation or embarrassment, but sharing basic concerns for the well-being of our environment. Her remarks included mention of McBride Forest District's return to manual clearing of brush, and gratitude to Lloyd Manchester of Kelowna for registering appeals to ban herbicides thus delaying the action for another year. She suggested mounting a campaign against over-packaging and for the recycling of garbage.

Geoff Ellen gave an energetic presentation on Agroforestry and its use as a silvicultural tool. Agroforestry was explained as the combination of land uses over the same land base. The Clearwater Forest District have been combining the grazing of sheep and cattle; the planting of grass, legumes, and cereals; and various combinations with vegetation management.

Smithers Forest District and Oregon Foresters reported a 20% increase in conifer growth with the aerial seeding of clover. Recent sheep grazing trials here produced startling results. With only 1% damage to young fir, the sheep consumed 100% of the bio-mass only, leaving a bit of fertilizer behind when moved on to the next cut block. They were contained in a study area while researchers watched and recorded what vegetation they ate and their order of preference. The results of these studies will enable them to make decisions on when to move a flock based on the type of vegetation being consumed. Graphs, charts and photos complemented an excellent presentation.

Trevor Goward commended Forestry for showing innovative means of vegetation management.

John Foster began girdling trees two years ago and gave an interesting talk on the pre-harvest treatment. He experimented with: different species, different stand conditions, width of girdle (band of bark removed), and seasons. He found June to July the most successful because all the starch reserves have been removed from the roots by then and cannot be replenished since the tree's ability to move nutrients

produced by photosynthesis has been severed by the girdle. It substantially reduces sprouting of Aspen and retains the canopy of a tree up to two years.

The Bella Coola area is experiencing success with this treatment because the gradual loss of the canopy prevents the sun from burning trees that are not accustomed to much light. Trees treated in this manner can still be used as firewood, woodchips or left as standing snags. Available browse for game can be increased up to two times.

Mr. Foster also advised us that in 1988, the results of a study done at the University of Washington warranted the prohibition of backpack spraying by women because it could cause malformations in offspring.

Nick Cook related his observations of a recent Forestry tour. A group were taken to six different sites from Raft River to Sunshine Valley. All were receiving different management treatments, including mechanical preparation, slashing, girdling, and stump application of Round-up (which also killed all the deciduous trees). Some large Cottonwoods had been left for the owls at one site, but the Workers' Compensation Board wants them removed, too. It was Mr. Cook's opinion that the non-herbicide treatment appeared to be more effective.

Final speaker of the evening was Bruce Bosdet with the Thompson Watershed Coalition in Kamloops. He gave a startling presentation on herbicides and announced CNR's intention to apply toxic sprays along their south line running from Vancouver to the Alberta border. CPR responded to vocal opposition in the Kootenays by cancelling all spraying within B.C., preferring to investigate non-toxic alternatives in 1989. Perhaps some incidences of exposure to the herbicide SPIKE in Sault St. Marie bore some influence in that decision.

CPR has pending suits for damages in excess of \$40 million from an incident in 1984/85 involving contamination of soil, groundwater and six homes located 230 m from the tracks. From the six households involved, there have been developments of one case of throat cancer, a dog with throat cancer, five cases of diabetes, one liver cancer and one case of Multiple Sclerosis.

CNR has permits for the three herbicides GLEAN, SIMAZINE, and SPIKE, to be applied by spray boom from rail mounted truck and by hand broadcast or granular spreader. Available information indicates all three are extremely toxic and persistent and will leach into surface and ground water supplies. Both Simazine and Spike are on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) priority list of leaching herbicides.

Mr. Bosdet informed us that testing is performed only on the listed active ingredient, not on the inert (secret

ingredients which are often as dangerous or more so. Much of the testing has been invalid, incomplete, or has simply never been done. He produced a 68-page computer printout listing approximately 3400 inert substances from apples to asbestos fibre.

Both sides of the table presented supporting literature including the findings of the Environmental Appeal Board in July 1989 regarding the Truck Mounted or Backpack Ground Spraying of Roundup. A great measure of detail went into explaining exposure levels and safety factors and how they compared to everyday risks we face as pedestrians, with accidents in the home, from smoking and continuous exposure to second-hand smoke.

Discussion on Economic, Environmental and Medical considerations followed. Some of the concerns mentioned were: whether or not the spraying contracts would benefit anyone locally (Kamloops to Blue River); what we do to the environment we do to ourselves; inconclusive, and inadequate testing and documentation of dangers; are we managing plantations or forests? what impact will the spraying of herbicides have on B.C.'s second largest industry, Tourism?

In closing, Helen Knight remarked that if the facts aren't in, we will be the statistics.

A vote on the question of whether or not those present agreed with continued research with herbicides in forest management showed a clear majority against it.

Dear Sir:

The Yellowhead Ecological Association (YEA) stands opposed to the use of herbicides in forest management. In particular we wish to reverse the Ministry of Forests' recent decision to spray some 2,000 ha in the Clearwater Forest District with the herbicide Vision over the next two years. Our reasons are as follows:

1) It is by no means certain that glyphosate (the active ingredient in Vision) enhances the long-term productivity of forest trees. Indeed, some studies suggest that conifers may actually be damaged at herbicide concentrations necessary to control the competing brush species.

2) Though fully registered in Canada, glyphosate has been only conditionally registered in the United States. Studies still required for full U.S. registration include investigations on environmental impact and long-term toxicity. Significantly, no studies at all have been performed on the full formulation of Vision itself, i.e. including its surfactant and various inert ingredients.

3) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) currently classifies glyphosate as a class C (possible human) carcinogen. Cancer tests are at present

being performed on glyphosate, though again Vision remains untested.

4) In the absence of studies such as these, we hold as irresponsible any attempt to apply Vision to large tracts of land in the North Thompson Valley, thereby putting at risk such diverse user groups as hunters, berry pickers, fishermen, and mushroom gatherers.

5) Also at risk would be our tourist industry. It seems unlikely that tourists will continue to flock to an area in which there is question about the safety of the drinking water.

6) We believe that other less radical methods of weed control are available — including girdling, manual brushing and grazing by sheep. It is generally agreed that the per hectare cost of girdling is competitive with that of herbiciding.

7) The Ministry of Forests has publicly acknowledged that their proposed herbicide programme would employ very few local contractors and workers; most of the required manpower would come from outside the North Thompson. In contrast, girdling and other mechanical means of weed control could provide jobs for many of our unemployed. Thus the alternative methods would contribute importantly to the local economy.

If readers of this newspaper would like to help YEA keep our forests herbicide-free, please contact the YEA Action Committee at 674-2553.

Directors, YEA  
Clearwater, B.C.

23 OCT 89

11 NOV. 89

OPEN LETTER

Mr. Claude Richmond:

I am very much opposed to your government's decision to spray the herbicide Vision on the 2,000 hectares of Clearwater Forest District over the next two years, or, for that matter, any herbicides.

It is pure lunacy for "responsible" public officials to condone this kind of forestry practice, especially in light of the new environmental awareness.

Undoubtedly you'll say "What about the jobs?". The real issue is not jobs, its votes and its profits. Anyone who has done just a little investigating into B.C.'s forestry practices knows that the "jobs" argument is a charade, some theatre for the people while your government allows the forestry giants to continue to cut and run. These forestry companies have done their own joint studies that show there are about fifteen years of profitable logging left in this province if current forestry policies are practiced. All that's happening is that these companies are speeding up their operations — getting as much as they can as quickly as they can because the end is in sight.

# Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir: **6 NOV. 89**  
 This fall the Ministry of Forests applied for permits to spray as many as 2,000 ha of forest lands in the Clearwater Forest District with the herbicide Vision (Roundup). From this I can only extrapolate the thousands of ha of British Columbia now being considered for such herbicide application.

Aside from the economic and environmental issues involved, the fact that the use of this method of "brush control" carries with it potential health hazards, makes it imperative that such permits not be granted. The tests that might eventually guarantee the safety of glyphosate (the active agent in Vision) have not been completed, and the long-term effects on the health of the residents of the Clearwater District cannot even be imagined.

As other economically and environmentally sound means of brush control are available, and which pose no threat to the health of people living in nearby communities, it is difficult to see why the use of the herbicides would even be considered. Until a true guarantee of safety to health can be given, a moratorium on the use of herbicides as a part of forest management practices in the Clearwater Forest District is the only visionary response to the question: "Vision or Not?"

Yours truly,  
 Helen Knight  
 Clearwater, B.C.

Dear Sir: **6 NOV. 89**  
 Recently we, the Directors of the Yellowhead Ecological Association, wrote to this paper protesting the use of the herbicide Vision in the Clearwater Forest District. To support our position, we offered seven arguments, including the observation that glyphosate — the active ingredient in Vision — is classified as a class C (possible human) carcinogen by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It now turns out that we were incorrect on this point: apparently the EPA has recently revised glyphosate to a class D rating. What this means is that more data are still needed before glyphosate can be properly assessed for its human carcinogenic potential.

Needless to say, this new rating still fails to reassure us. We are also not comforted to know that virtually no studies at all have been performed on the long-term effects of the full formulation of Vision, i.e. including its surfactant and various inert ingredients.

For this reason we remain firmly opposed to the use of herbicides in forestry management, and urge readers of this letter to help us keep the North Thompson's forests herbicide-free. To do so, please contact the YEA Action Committee at 674-2553.

The Directors, YEA  
 Clearwater, B.C.

Dear Sir:  
 Living in this peaceful valley we have many blessings, and now it seems, we must defend these blessings. The pure, clean water which flows from our taps is under siege; the soil of our garden, the wild berries we pick and the fish we catch. (We are not hunters.) It has been suggested we must even be careful where we get our wood supply. The Ministry of Forests' silviculture pamphlet no. 3 says: "Should trees treated with Vision be cut for firewood and burnt in home fireplaces? There is no evidence to indicate this is a problem but the practice is not advised." The "trade secret" and surfactant ingredients, and breakdown products such as Formaldehyde, may conceivably be more toxic than the main chemical elements of the herbicides used.

Our "peace" is rather soggy lately, but this too adds anxiety, as some of the herbicides used in silviculture are not recommended for wetlands, and runoff contamination can travel a long way when it's all downhill. Literature from David H. Monroe, M.S.P.H., Ph.D., Consultant in Environmental Toxicology and Public Health, Seattle, contradicts the Ministry of Forests on these points, but in many cases inadequate testing is done by "conflict of interest" sources.

A highways dept. worker in Wisconsin, who almost lost a leg in '84, after thistle scratches transmitted the herbicide (Roundup) he was spraying, into his bloodstream, observed: "Many jurisdictions are turning to herbicides as a way to cut back on jobs and save money. But if spraying is done correctly, it costs more than mowing the weeds... masks, coveralls, training all cost money." Public outcry and legal challenges may add to those costs.

I have a very personal concern too. My young niece, who worked as the above-mentioned employee, is expecting her first child. I pray for their good health and future.

Yours truly,  
 Frances McRae  
 Avola, B.C.

## Pesticide concerns 89

Editor, The Times: **13 DEC.**

Eighty-nine percent of Canadians are concerned about the use of pesticides, according to an Environics Research Group survey

Is the Forest Service wholeheartedly lining up with the other eleven percent?

It is politically and morally necessary for the Forest Service to move to the middle ground in this issue.

NOW —  
 Ed Shook

Dear Sir:  
 Would you please print this in the North Thompson Journal in the letter to the Editor section as an open letter?

Thank you very much.  
 Sincerely yours,  
 Elli Kohnert

The Honourable William N. Vander Zalm  
 Premier

Dear Sir:  
 The Ministry of Forests has recently made application to spray at least 2,000 ha with the herbicide Vision in the Clearwater Forest District over a period of two years. I wish to express my strong opposition to the granting of permits to facilitate this procedure.

My main concern is first of all the application of a poisonous substance on our already damaged forest lands. The areas designated for herbicide spraying have been clearcut, slash-burned and replanted, all un-natural, intrusive practices, which have irradiated the forest and have replaced it with "Plantations" who's viability is at best doubtful. Considering that our silvicultural experience is limited to about 15 years on a wide scale throughout B.C., we may conclude that the "Plantations" are hardly more than a large scale experiment, in which the chemical removal of so called "Weed Species" is still another assault on the natural regeneration of our forests.

I am deeply concerned about the implications of promoting monocultural plantings, in which all other organisms are destroyed or suppressed. I am given to understand that such cultures are susceptible to the spread of insect infestations and diseases. What are the consequences of further destroying the complex ecological balance of our forests by applying poisons like Vision, which has not undergone sufficient study in order to provide us with a full understanding of its impact on the environment.

Our attitude toward plants in general, and to trees in particular is extremely narrow. We designate those that are economically useful to us as desirable, and the rest must be destroyed since they do not give us an immediate economic return for their existence. We live in a symbiotic relationship with trees, different organisms in partnership, which includes all species, not only those we wish to foster for economic reasons.

I am asking, in view of my stated concerns, that a moratorium be placed on the use of Vision, until all other alternative methods of controlling brush in new Plantations have been adequately studied. I sincerely hope that the Ministry of Forests will have a vision of ecologically safe forest management in the future.

Sincerely yours,  
 Elli Kohnert  
 Barriere, B.C.

Monday, November 20, 1989

Instead of subsidizing these morally depraved profiteers, why don't you really put an effort into creating some new jobs by putting concentrated effort into silviculture, by building a newsprint recycling plant in our valley, putting more people into the bush by encouraging the small, independent forester, by finding ways to use the whole tree or to create more potential for tourism in our forest instead of poisoning it for all of us — including your own grandchildren?

Like I said, it's about votes. Your government has had my vote in the past. It certainly will not get it again so long as you continue this kind of irresponsible and idiotic forestry practice in collusion with the corporations.

Tim Francis  
 Barriere

## Don't trust tranquilizers

"THE TIMES"  
**13 DEC. 89**

Dear Mr. Tanner:  
 I have two questions:  
 1. Is your article based on your personal opinion, or does it represent the official view of the Ministry of Forests?

2. Could you give me your source of your soothing information about herbicides? It sounds as if you have got it from the producing industry itself.

I would like to call your letter moving, particularly your efforts to help the herbicide producers to get their money, however it down plays such a dangerous threat to our environment and therefore to ourselves.

Your uncritical trust of the manufacturers of these products, brings me to mind a little incident that happened years ago in Germany, when the first mistrust prevailed against DDT.

On a T.V. show a Prof. of Chemistry ate a whole spoonful of DDT, to show how harmless the stuff was. — Later it was found out, that he has eaten milk powder. Good for him, he wouldn't have survived otherwise!

I'll leave it to John Foster to answer the details of your letter, which in my opinion contains the most pitiable and unfortunately also dangerous ignorance I've ever heard. Though I enjoy lulling fairytales. I don't like them in connection with herbicides!

Marie-Luise Walther



# To Spray or Not to Spray

If you're like me, you probably don't spend much time reading the legal page of the local newspaper. Lately, however, the Ministry of Forests has given us plenty of reason to change old habits.

The legal page is where the foresters have been publishing the details of their intention to wage chemical warfare in the North Thompson and Adams River Valleys. Of course the foresters don't call it chemical warfare. To them, the spraying of 1100-odd hectares with Vision (Roundup) over the next two years is nothing more than "weed control".

Weed control. Now there's a classic piece of Orwellian English for you: rather like calling a nuclear missile the Peacemaker. Among this and other crimes against reason, the term "weed control" seems to beg the question of whether the "weeds" the Ministry of Forests so badly wants to control are really weeds at all.

By definition a weed is just a plant out of place. The real question, then, is this: how many plants in our cutblocks (where the foresters want to spray) are out of place? Surely not the Alders, for they are busy enriching the soil with nitrogen. Surely not the Mountain Rhododendron, for its roots are preparing the way for the coming forest by helping to establish the fungi that will later support it. In fact, without the assistance of these and other vanguards of forest succession, the coming forest would be a sick, meagre and rather disappointing affair.

What I've just told you may be news to you and your cat, but it certainly isn't news to the Ministry of Forests. Foresters know very well that forests don't just pop up like pieces of toast, but get phased in step by step. After fire (or logging), the first plants to come in are usually not the conifers.

Rather it's the herbs and shrubs that show up first. And so they have been doing since time began.

The main reason the foresters want to get rid of the likes of Alder and Mountain Rhododendron is that they're choking out the hundreds of hectares that get planted every year to Spruce and Pine. Maybe, however, this is just nature's way of telling the foresters that conifers aren't really supposed to come in until later. After all, Mother Nature has been planting trees for tens of millions of years; the Ministry of Forests for hardly a decade. It's anybody's guess whether their attempt to jumpstart the next generation of forests by excluding the "weedy" steps will really work.

My guess is that it won't. And that's why it's so ludicrous that our government is now poised to spend vast sums of money on a pesticide programme that at best will do little good, and at worst will wreak irreparable harm on the environment.

## NORTH THOMPSON JOURNAL,

Monday, October 2, 1989—9

Make no mistake. What we are about to experience is chemical warfare at its most insidious. The enemy is not really the "weeds" which the Ministry of Forests wishes to spray. The enemy is really the impending need of having to slow the breakneck liquidation of B.C.'s existing forests stands. Only by giving the appearance that the next generation of trees is on its way, will the Ministry be permitted to continue handing over our forests to big industry. Apparently the status quo will be maintained at any cost, including war.

And in this war, we're all going to be the losers. Am I being melodramatic? You won't think so next autumn when you come home with a Moose that has been browsing on herbicide-laced Willows. Nor will you feel very good about eating fish that have fed in herbicide-tainted streams.

The berry-pickers will also have cause to pause. And so will the drinkers of water. Is there anybody left?

Nobody, by the way, has any idea whether the herbicides will perform even the basic function of knocking down the "weeds". There is plenty of evidence to suggest that it won't even do that. Meanwhile the background research which you'd expect would form the basis of any widespread spray campaign is only just getting off the ground. The answer to the fundamental question "Will it work?" won't be coming in for a decade or two.

Even more alarming is the fact that nobody has the foggiest notion what long-term effects the spray programme will have on human health. Some of the breakdown by-products of the herbicide in question have been shown to produce cancers in laboratory animals. This is something that the Ministry of Forests isn't even thinking about.

So what's to be done? To find out how you can get involved, check the announcement below. And oh yes: Do keep your eye on those legal.

### QUOTE:

*There is more to life than increasing its speed.*  
- Mahatma Gandhi

### VALLEY WATCH:

Much as we dislike the smoke that has been hanging in the North Thompson Valley lately, we applaud the Ministry of Forests for holding off its slash burns until September. We trust the delay has caused no concern to the good people of Saskatchewan, who must by now look forward to our annual export of airborne fertilizer.

### DOING:

Want to put a halt to herbicides? If so, then plan to attend the public

meeting to be held by the Yellowhead Ecological Association later this week. Mark your calendar for Thursday,

October 5th, at 7:30 in the highschool "pit". For more information, call Colleen at 674-3330. See you there.

Monday, December 18, 1989

Attention: Editor of the North Thompson Journal.

Re: Max Tanner's article on herbicides. According to the 'code of ethics' of the B.C. Professional Foresters Association, a foresters responsibility to the public includes the following guidelines:

He will avoid misleading or exaggerated statements regarding his qualifications or experience.

He will not distort or alter facts in an attempt to justify his decisions or avoid his responsibilities.

He will endeavor to extend public knowledge of forestry and will promote truthful and accurate statements on forestry matters. (1986 edition of the RPF's handbook on "The Profession of Forestry in B.C.")

Using this code of ethics as a guideline to deal with the controversy over herbicide use, we can arrive at the following conclusions:

1. Foresters must not give the impression they are experts on the toxicology of herbicides, unless they have university degrees and training in medicine and biochemistry.

2. When dealing with the public's concerns about the MOF's use of herbicides, the Forest Service must not be allowed to use or quote safety or health effects information supplied by the manufacturer (in this case Monsanto). There is a conflict of interest inherent in this practice of using Monsanto's information to defend its product, "Vision". Ideally, the Forest Service, if it must quote information about herbicides, should use sources which are completely independent from chemical companies.

3. The only fact the MOF can state truthfully about herbicides, should be that various government agencies have given them the approval to use them.

4. The Ministry of Forests has stepped beyond its mandate when it misleads the public by giving the impression it has the scientific expertise to make comments or judgements on the health risks of herbicides.

5. The MOF and individual foresters, when writing articles about herbicides, must cite all information sources and references. The omission of references is unprofessional. In contrast, Dr. David Monroe's report on glyphosate is full of references. As well, Dr. Monroe has an M.S.P.H. and a Ph.D. and is a consultant in environmental toxicology and public health.

Sincerely yours,  
Dave Vollmer  
Heffley Creek

Dear Sir:

On the topic of brush control and the use of herbicides in forest management, I would like to express my concern for the environment if we continue to use herbicides as our main means of controlling the weed trees. Secondly, I would like to point out some of the uses of herbicides. Having spent the past several months working as a contractor doing manual spacing and weeding, I have developed some definite opinions that I feel are valid.

1. Foliar spraying either backpack or using aircraft is too general not only removing target species but also taking out all berry bushes and small brush that may not be detrimental to the new forests but still provides cover and forage for wildlife. Spraying in some cases damages the crop trees leaving us with a deformed stand of timber to be logged at a later date.

2. Cut stump applications and hack and squirt are more specific to the trees and brush being treated, but the concern of what impact these have on the micro-organisms in the soil is there, and I think that could be a whole story in itself.

3. I am concerned about what herbicides could do to our ground water supply if we continue to use them to the extent needed to get our forests to a free to grow state. Even now, I think twice about drinking from a stream while working in the bush, not knowing what type of brush control may have been used on the block up above.

4. I think there are valid concerns for what impact herbicide use could have on our tourist industry and I'm sure there would be some concern from trappers, hunters and anglers alike.

Now looking at the alternatives to herbicide for brush control and their benefits if we continue with clear cutting as our primary way to log.

1. On a one to one basis, manual treatments are less expensive and if the new stand is spaced at the same time it is brushed, then two jobs are done for only a little more than what the brushing and weeding cost. Most plantations will benefit from spacing the same as a garden benefits from thinning.

2. Manual treatments versus Folier spraying — the manual treatments depend on a much larger work-force, most of which is derived locally, whereas the Folier spraying is done by contractors outside the district and often outside the province.

3. On manual treatments the non competitive brush is left, i.e. berry bushes and other brush needed for wildlife habitat.

4. Girdling the larger trees (usually deciduous) not wanted in the forest is a way to kill the tree without having to fall it. Falling can cause damage to the crop trees and make the slash in the forest too deep for larger animals to move easily through. Girdling, which is simply ringing a tree to remove a strip of bark and cambium layer, kills the tree over a two or three year period and thus reduces the sprouting that takes place if

the tree is slashed. Girdling is pleasant work requiring many workers to cover the average stand, it is simple work and can be done by most anyone and does not require the aid of power tools. I was using this technique on a couple of my contracts this year and several of the workers commented how nice it was to do this type of work without having to use noisy or smelly power saws. Girdling is a technique developed in Europe and is cost efficient when compared to other methods.

Silviculture is a complex issue for the forestry and although the use of herbicides may make the foresters job easier, I feel there are alternatives that would better satisfy the general public and provide us with more jobs.

I would like to add that most of these expensive silviculture techniques would not be necessary if the need to clear cut log was not so apparent. I think a study on the economic benefits of this practice, weighed in consideration with the impact it might be having on our environment could soon be in order, but that is a different story that we can all use for fuel for thoughts as we watch our old forests disappear.

Warren MacLennan  
Clearwater



Weed control: There are other methods.

DRAWING BY MARTIN WALTON

# We are all in the same boat 20 DEC. 89

Editor, The Times:

I read with interest, Max Tanner's exposition on glutony as a cause of death. While the connection with the field of toxicology eluded me somewhat, the danger of foodstuffs such as water and ice cream were dramatically illustrated. Reading further, one could readily appreciate the harm which could befall an individual, a society, or an entire ecosystem, by the too rapid ingestion of a large number of red herrings.

While the information in Max's letter is based on sound scientific and technological investigation, performed by the Monsanto Corporation among others, it is only reassuring insofar as the questions which have been asked.

Brilliant scientific investigation begins with the asking of a new question, followed by a great deal of hard work. The real brilliance lies in knowing what questions to ask. Unfortunately, there is a growing body of information which is based on the observation of deleterious effects of agents introduced into the environment. Obviously, someone didn't ask the right questions prior to their use. Maybe we just aren't brilliant enough, and should compensate by being cautious enough.

The Mekong delta during the Viet Nam war, was an area affected in unexpected ways when aerial defoliant was sprayed. This is in no way comparable to the local question as far as the agent, methods of dispersal, or expected results, but is mentioned only as an example of later observations which provoked realistic concerns in one area, and unnecessary panic in another: When the heavy rains washed the agent into the waters just offshore, there were no toxic effects on the fish, those animals and humans drinking the ground water runoff, or on the crops which the local farmers grew. However, an unforeseen circumstance was of the large scale destruction of the algae and plankton in the fishing grounds. Since the fish's food was gone, so, for a time, were the fish. This resolved with the cessation of the spraying. The panic resulted when there appeared to be an unusually large number of birth defects, and the initial reaction of the populace, and the medical community, was to blame the defoliant. This eventually proved to be unjustified, but because of insufficient investigation prior to the use of the agent, the cost of its use rose considerably both during that period of "hindsight

# Letters

investigation", and as a result of continuing investigation and litigation on behalf of U.S. infantry veterans who were inadvertently sprayed. These are the types of costs that can severely affect any cost-benefit analysis, and they are difficult to anticipate.

There have been a few letters in the papers from foresters. They point out that compared to the large scale agricultural use in the prairie and other areas of use in other provinces, B.C. forestry has used a minuscule amount of the herbicide Glyphosate. To drag out an old analogy, it's like saying that the hole in my end of the canoe is a lot smaller than at your end so you had better bail harder. We're all in the same boat.

There are good reasons to use this agent, and any forester can relate them. There are also good reasons to drive vehicles powered by diesel engines, burn coal to generate electricity, digest wood pulp to make paper, and generate plastics with polymer chemistry. Unfortunately, good reasons do not save us from bad consequences, and we must all decide if we care whether the appropriate questions have been asked before there is any new assault on our environment.

DR. Bob MacKenzie M.D.

—NORTH THOMPSON JOURNAL,

## New government is answer

Editor, The Times:

Re: Herbicides - The rest of the story - by Max Tanner, Clearwater Forest District.

I hope Max Tanner used recycled paper and didn't have to cut-down trees to print that crap!!

Often wonder if the forestry will want to spray with "agent-orange" which was used by the Americans in Vietnam - those that were exposed to the deadly agent died a horrible death.

Max - the problem is a moral one. It is greed and blindness and carelessness and waste. When a government no longer fits the value system and beliefs of a society it no longer works. What we need is a government that can be trusted, we've been lied to so many times we don't believe anything anymore. We are not in a recession, we are in much more trouble than that. B.C. has the most unemployment in all of Canada - the most soup kitchens and the most people going hungry in all through this province.

Forestry should have an Army work-

ing in the forest and forget that bloody herbicides. If there ever was a time, its now-we must have people working, not on welfare. A good government for the people would put people to work. The NDP is the only honest democratic government for B.C.

Max-lets get rid of this Social Credit performance of the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer - this is not the Canadian way - this is not democracy. The two work horses of B.C. economy forestry and mining will ever be their once powerful selves only under an NDP government for all the people not just for the chosen few.

Max - we have come down a long, long way allowing this fascist element destroying democracy, what we have been witnessing is the biggest hoax and political scam in the Canadian history - Vander Zalm and his so called Social Credit government in all of South Africa and nothing but a carbon copy of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, that the bottom line for damn sure.

W. M. Payne







# the Share Groups

By CAROL LATTER & JUANITA HADDAD

Share the Stein. Share Our Forests. Share Our Resources. Communities all across B.C. are seeing the effects of these "local citizens groups". Industry is jumping on the bandwagon of "movements" for "Wise Use" and multiple use, and "Forests Are Forever" campaigns.

It is becoming evident that behind these groups and campaigns lie common sources of organization and financing. Pat Armstrong, receiving a \$300 a day salary and operating out of a Vancouver office, both paid for by the forest industry, moves from one hotspot to another, using subtle and polished tactics to arouse emotions and create situations of confrontation. Strategies originating in the States are coming on line in B.C. A source in the mining industry warns that this operation is highly sophisticated, extremely insidious and dangerous, and very well financed. One of its advisors is Ron Arnold, executive director of the Washington, D.C. based Centre for the Defense of Free Enterprise.

In a Nov. 6 report on Sunday Morning, CBC confirms that "for the past few months MacMillan Bloedel has been promoting the views of a man named Ron Arnold . . . He's been advising forest companies south of the border on ways to fight wilderness preservation. He argues the companies' best defense is an offense, an offense led not by the companies themselves but by citizen action groups in areas dependent on logging. In August about 40 community leaders from across B.C. flew to Reno, Nevada, for a conference sponsored by Ron Arnold. One of them was . . . an alderman (and MB pulp mill employee) in Port Alberni . . . (He) and the mayor flew down to Reno with officials of MacMillan Bloedel on a jet owned by the company."

A Duncan weekly paper, The Citizen, also reports (Aug. 14, 1988) that a local citizen, now of Share Our Forests, attended the "multiple use strategy conference" in Reno, where over 250 representatives from mining, timber and farming made plans to battle "uneducated" environmentalists and "public land restrictions that some claim are hurting the economy." The

Port Alberni participant says, "They gave us advice on how to set up committees; they gave us advice on how to combat these protectionists." Within days of the return home of these participants, citizen action groups were organized in Duncan and Port Alberni. A spokesperson for MB, Frank Hastings, confirms that the company asked employees and the community to get involved, and that because they are "grassroots" people they are more effective in putting the message across than is the company.

In February of this year, Ron Arnold presented a paper to the Ontario Forest Industries Association. His paper is reprinted in the April '88 issue of the Logging & Sawmilling Journal. "As a former board member of the Sierra Club and trustee of the Alpine Lakes Protection Society," Arnold tells about his "experience with environmentalists." He credits them with foresight, vision, persistence, cunning, boldness, skill, ambition, insight and inventiveness, among others. He details the tactics which he claims environmentalists employ in their battle to preserve wilderness areas in the U.S. In fact, these tactics read more like a brief history of the means industry itself has used to gain control over resources. The tactics include, in Arnold's words, "the unfinishable agenda . . . rushing, stalling . . . molding the legal system in your own image, paralysis by analysis . . . changing the rules . . . leveraging politicians . . . divide and conquer, there's never enough" and so on. They use very little rational argument, says Arnold, knowing that most people base decisions on emotion, intuition and beliefs.

A careful observer will note that these are the tactics being put to use by the industry and by members of Share Our Forests and other Share groups. The common tactics, themes and even vocabulary of these groups indicate as well a common source of counseling and training. The repetition of slogans and vocabulary occurs across the province: "Let's be honest". "People are entitled to their own opinions but not to their own facts", "preservationists", "wise use", "multiple use", "integrated resource management", and so on.

"Share" members portray themselves and loggers in general as much-maligned, long-suffering people. A local member is quoted by the Times-Colonist (Sept. 21, 1988): "It's as if people are saying don't tell anyone what Dad does for a living — he's out destroying the environment." Not so coincidentally, a full page ad by MacMillan Bloedel starts out: "People look at you funny when you tell them you cut trees for a living." (Times-Colonist Nov. 9, 1988). Pat Armstrong, writing in the March '88 Logging and Sawmilling Journal, says of the South Moresby loggers and their families that they were "denied a place in the land," that "anti-logging people disdained the value of work done by the loggers . . . showed no compassion . . ."

"Share" people are being told what environmentalists say about them as loggers, and are having environmentalists defined for them, rather than listening to the environmentalists themselves. This makes it extremely difficult to break through the emotional barrier which has been thrown up, and to show that environmentalists are just as concerned about jobs as they are. The Western Canada Wilderness Committee, in recognizing the need to concern itself with jobs as well as preservation, has hired technical advisors in forestry and ecology in order to do investigation into improved forestry practices and hence into finding more jobs. (CBC)

Share Our Forests has presented itself to councils as a reasonable, "middle-of-the-road", conciliatory group, but in the final analysis they always end up by defending the forest companies. "Share" actions include displays in the Ironwood Mall in Campbell River and the Cowichan Exhibition, the seeking of endorsement by municipal councils, paid ads in newspapers costing hundreds of dollars, and an essay contest in Vancouver Island schools, with a \$3,000 prize for the best student essay on the theme: "Why Clear Cut Logging Is Beneficial For B.C."

If environmentalists and members of "Share" groups are all genuinely concerned about present and future jobs,

then they are fighting for the same goals. Logically, they would join forces to bring about changes in forest policies and practices. Obviously the forest industries do not see this to be in their best interests. Ron Arnold advises them to fight against forest preservation by turning the public against environmentalists. The best way to do this, however, is not through public relations campaigns, he says, as they are doomed to failure (nobody loves big business). According to Arnold, "The pro-industry citizen activist group is the answer to all these problems." He cites the NorthCare group involved in the Temagami wilderness issue, and the Ontario forest industry's support of it as "one of your wisest investments over time."

Arnold's shrewd psychology is evident in the counsel he gives industry concerning these groups. A group such as Share Our Forests, he says, "can do things the industry can't. It can speak as public spirited people who support the communities and the families affected by the local issue. It can speak as a group of people who live close to nature and have more natural wisdom than city people. It can provide allies with something to join, someplace to nurture that vital sense of belonging and common cause. It can develop emotional commitment among your allies. It can form coalitions to build real political clout. It can be an effective and convincing advocate for your industry, it can (stress) the sanctity of the family, the virtue of the close-knit community, the natural wisdom of the rural dweller . . . And it can turn the public against your enemies."

One of the more disturbing aspects of this strategy is that the citizens' deeply held social values and principles are being exploited in the interests of maximizing profits for big companies. Moreover, it is dividing our communities and creating confrontational situations in an area where community members might otherwise find common ground, mutual understanding and respect for each others' differences.

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