



SUMMER 2000

The Friends of Clayoquot Sound

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Ancient Forest - We Don't Buy It!

In May, the Markets Initiative announced the first group of Canadian companies to publicly commit to help conserve the world's ancient forests. These companies have committed to reduce their overall fibre consumption (through greater efficiency) and to shift from ancient forest products globally to sustainably harvested second growth or alternative-to-wood fibres. The participating companies are implementing wood and paper purchasing practices that protect more than just the bottom line.

Companies include: The Body Shop Canada, Bristol-Myers Squibb Canada Inc., Chestermans Property Group, Citizens Bank of Canada, Clairol Canada, Communicopia, Happy Planet Foods, Hollyhock, Husky Injection Moldings, Kinko's Inc., Mountain Equipment Co-op, Nike Canada, Renewal Partners Co., Roots Canada, Shared Vision Magazine and the Vancouver Folk Music

Photo by Garth Lenz



Waterfall in Old Growth

Festival.

These companies form the vanguard of Canadian industry and join a growing international movement of companies such as

Ikea, Home Depot and Hewlett Packard. The steps these Canadian leaders are taking over the next 3 years will help address the alarming rate of destruction of the world's remaining ancient forests. Working with these companies, the Markets Initiative aims to lever systemic change, not simply to protect the forests in our backyard. The Markets Initiative is a coalition project of Forest Action Network, Friends of Clayoquot Sound, Greenpeace and Sierra Club of BC.

The world's rapacious demand for wood and paper is driving ancient forest destruction in areas such as the Amazon, the Russian boreal forests and the ancient rainforests

(cont'd page 3)

DEAD SEA LIONS: A Hidden Cost of Farming Fish

In the past few weeks, a stark reality of the hidden costs of salmon farming in British Columbia has been exposed. On April 27th, a pit of 15-20 dead Sea Lions was found near a Clayoquot Sound fish farm. Creative Salmon, a company owning the nearby farm, took responsibility.

It is generally known in the Sound that mass killing of sea mammals by fish farmers is commonplace. However, now that it has been visually documented people can no longer turn a blind eye. Virtually every fish farm in Clayoquot Sound is given a legal permit from the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans to kill Stellar and California Sea Lions and Harbor Seals. There is no limit to the number they are allowed to kill, but they can only kill animals that are actively attempting to get to the salmon in the farm pens.

(cont'd page 5)

Clayoquot Biosphere Reserve Inauguration

Clayoquot Sound became a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve on January 21st of this year. The local hoopla happened a few months later, on May 5th, when the new Biosphere was officially inaugurated at an outdoor ceremony in Pacific Rim National Park. By that time, the Biosphere declaration was old news, and the real news was whether Prime Minister Chretien would attend, and who would protest the event. The status quo in Clayoquot Sound has not changed one iota because of Biosphere designation, hence there is still plenty of injustice and unsustainability to protest against.

As it turned out, the PM, as well as BC Premier Dosanjh, did come, and the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nation did blockade the only road into and out of the Tofino area. The Tla-o-qui-aht were protesting the recent transfer of airport land to the regional district; this land is part of the Tla-o-qui-aht land claim currently being negotiated in the treaty process. The blockade of the highway at the airport road delayed the dignitaries heading to the Biosphere celebrations, as well as all other traffic, and captured a lot of the media spotlight.

The Friends contingent was also stopped by the blockade, so we missed almost all of the inauguration speeches (not a big loss we figure). We had chosen a light-hearted approach to the event, and came dressed in costume as endangered species. We were making the point that unsustainable practices that endanger wildlife continue unabated in Clayoquot Sound. Specifically, we were pointing the finger at Interfor's industrial scale logging of old growth on the boundary of Pacific Rim Park (one of the



Photo by Heather Hilliard

FOCS at Biosphere ceremony

core areas of the new Biosphere), and the killing of sea lions and seals by fish farmers in the Sound.

Although most media headlines described the inauguration of the Biosphere Reserve as signaling the end of conflict in Clayoquot Sound, the protests at the ceremony showed the very opposite, that Clayoquot is far from "solved". There is a long way to go before human activities in the Sound are in harmony with nature, as they are supposed to be in a Biosphere Reserve. Since the Clayoquot Biosphere designation did not bring any new regulations to promote sustainability, it's up to concerned citizens (you and me) to push for the changes necessary to bring us closer to the Biosphere vision of sustainability.

Maryjka Mychajlowycz

**We have a new website that's updated regularly
and it's only going to get better.**

**Visit
www.ancientrainforest.org**

*("Ancient Forest - Don't Buy It"
cont'd from page 1)*

in BC. In the last 30 years, 13% of the Amazon's 7 million square kilometres has been deforested. In British Columbia, home to a quarter of the world's remaining ancient temperate rainforests, 80% of all the logging which has ever happened in the province occurred in the last 35 years. A staggering 71 million cubic metres is logged every year in BC – enough to fill logging trucks encircling the earth one and a quarter times. In April this year, the BC Ministry of Environment stated that one out of every eight species in British Columbia is at risk of extinction due to habitat destruction. One of the major causes listed is logging. This threat to the biological diversity of British Columbian forests is mirrored in almost every forest type around the globe.

Many companies feel that developing "old growth free" wood and paper purchasing policies is a natural step given the ecological context of our times. They also recognize that social responsibility is an increasingly important part of conducting business.

Corporate consumers can dramatically alter the business landscape by flexing their

purchasing muscle. As more large and medium size companies tell their suppliers that they will phase out their use of ancient forest fibre, the supply market responds. The number one paper producer in the US has already eliminated ancient forest pulp from its mill supply in order to be eligible to supply the US-based companies that are going old growth free. The purchasing power provided by the Markets Initiative companies encourages investment in environmentally sound alternatives here in Canada. In Alberta and Manitoba, there are already a number of companies producing large quantities of construction board made from wheat-straw, and the opportunities for wheat-straw paper mills are also prime. We applaud the initiative these companies have taken!

Some of these progressive companies have been under intense pressure from the BC logging industry and the BC government to back-down from their positive commitments. Take a few minutes to write a note of congratulations to these Canadian corporate leaders. For more information on the Markets Initiative visit www.oldgrowthfree.com.

Nicole Rycroft

CATFACE ALERT!

For the past 2 years, 'witnessing' and readiness to blockade have kept Interfor from logging the ancient forests of Catface Mountain, where they have 9 cutblocks approved. Indications are that Interfor plans to resume road building and begin cutting shortly. So if you want to be a CAT on Catface, let us know!

(CAT stands for "Clayoquot Action Team"; see below on how to become a CAT.)



Banner on Catface, October 1998

JOIN 'CATS'

Are you willing to put yourself on the line for Clayoquot Sound? The **Clayoquot Action Team** is looking for people willing to participate in peaceful activism, in defense of the pristine areas of the Sound. Training will be provided. Please call FOCS at (250) 725-4218. Thanks!



Why a Tree Farm is Not a Healthy Forest

Guest Article by Ken Wu

“We replant what we cut down!”

Everyone has heard this common forest industry assertion. Assuming that complete replanting occurs (which it doesn't), what, then, would be wrong with cutting down all or most of our remaining old growth forests? The primary problem is that second-growth tree plantations and old-growth forests are very different ecosystems. How do second-growth tree plantations differ in structure from old-growth forests?

Second-growth tree plantations have fewer gaps in their canopies that let light through, compared to the many gaps in old-growth forests. This is because the trees tend to be more closely spaced in second-growth forests, while the fall of giant trees in old-growth forests creates gaps for light to penetrate onto the ground. Therefore, more plants grow in the understories of old-growth forests, providing food and shelter for countless animals like bears and deer.

Second-growth tree plantations contain few of the large standing dead trees, called “snags”, found in old-growth forests. In addition, there are more giant rotting logs on the old-growth forest floor. This rotting wood conserves water and provides nutrient-rich “nurse logs” on which tree seedlings can grow. It is also home to countless species including cavity nesting birds, salamanders, voles, wood-boring insects, and fungi.

Second-growth forests have “single-

layered” canopies while old-growth forests have “multi-layered” canopies. A single-layered canopy has only one vertical level of needles and branches, since most of the trees are roughly the same age and height. The “multi-layered” canopies of an old-growth forest are created by the wide range of ages and heights of its trees. Different birds live in different canopy layers.

Second-growth forests have a less developed layer of lichens, ferns, and mosses growing on the trunks and branches of trees (called the “epiphyte” layer) compared to old-growth forests. This is because many of these epiphytic species take hundreds of years to establish and grow. Thick mats of suspended soil build up on the branches from centuries of decay. New species are constantly being discovered in this epiphyte/soil layer. University of Victoria entomologist Dr. Neville Winchester's research in the Carmanah Valley has so far discovered over 70 new species, primarily insects and spiders, found nowhere else on the planet. Another 600 new species are expected to be discovered from as yet unexamined samples.

BC's old-growth forests are among the finest water filters and conservers in the world. The gradual release of rainwater through the multi-layered canopy prolongs the release of moisture into the soil, reducing the chance of landslides and flooding. In times of drought, rotting old-growth logs act as giant water sponges that help to conserve moisture for wildlife and plants.

These distinctive features make BC's old-growth forests home to many species that require or favour ancient forests for their survival. These

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Photo by Edward May



Dancing on the ruins of multinational corporations

One beautiful day, we had the rare opportunity to visit an area that remains intact in its natural splendor but which narrowly eluded timber barons. Here you can see members of Friends of Clayoquot Sound and other environmental groups dancing on a nurse log in Shark Creek, just inside a MacMillan Bloedel falling boundary that was never cut. FOCS are dancing and singing “Dancing on the Ruins of Multinational Corporations” by Casey Neill. This area was the site of negotiations and on site “witnessing” in 1995.

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include the marbled murrelet sea bird, Vaux's swift, Keen's long-eared myotis (bat), mountain caribou, spotted owl, Pacific fisher, white-headed woodpecker, flammulated owl, and many others.

Unfortunately, the precise goal of BC's forest management system is to replace our wild forests with tree farms that are clearcut after



several decades before they acquire old-growth features. More than ever, it is essential to drastically reduce BC's rate of overcutting, currently at 71 million cubic metres a year (even the Ministry of Forests calculates the Long-Term Harvest Level to be 59 million cubic metres, which is still based on the conversion/plantation system of forestry) before the entire province is converted into a giant, biologically impoverished tree plantation.

Ken Wu is Western Canada Wilderness Committee's Victoria Campaign Director and a graduate of the University of BC ecological science program.

Dead Sea Lions *(cont'd from page 1)*

Here is where the problem begins. Sea Lions and Seals have been living in the waters of the Sound long before Europeans arrived and certainly long before the 1980's when the first salmon farm was placed in Clayoquot. The "industry" structure consists of a flimsy cloth mesh dropped in the water and filled with thousands of salmon. It is no wonder the mammals of the sea are attempting to feed on these plentiful sources of food.

When salmon farms first formed in this area, instead of taking predation by sea mammals into account and making their pens closed systems, the fish farmers armed themselves and asked, "What are we supposed to do, just let them eat our stock?" This amounts to poor planning of a makeshift industry.

In the wake of the mass grave discovery and high profile media coverage, and the discovery of two more Creative Salmon burial pits, found only two weeks later, the British Columbia Salmon Farmer's Association acknowledged its irresponsibility.

They vowed to seek alternative solutions to the relationship between fish farms and sea mammals. Two of the four local companies, including Creative Salmon, said they would remove their guns, yet they wouldn't turn in their kill permits. They implied we would have to trust them.



Photo by Edward May

Burial pit of killed sea lions



Photo by Edward May

Weighted bags tied to carcass of killed sea lion

Since that time, the Friends of Clayoquot Sound have found another dead sea mammal, this time washed on shore after an obvious attempt to sink the evidence. The sea mammal's carcass was bound by a long rope tied to two weighted bags that match identical bags found on a nearby Creative Salmon fish farm. Creative Salmon have shunned responsibility by irresponsibly implying someone "set them up."

The Friends of Clayoquot Sound, at this time, are finding it difficult to trust fish farm operators. We feel public pressure on the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans to permanently revoke kill permits and enforce regulations is imperative.

Edward May

INTERFOR LOGGING]

In Defence of Pacific Rim National Park

On May 24th, Interfor's contractors began felling the old growth forest in cutblock LS 27, adjacent to Pacific Rim National Park and salmon-bearing Lost Shoe Creek. This block is a particularly contentious one, as it lies only 75 metres from the boundary of the park. A year of effort by the Friends of Clayoquot Sound and other concerned citizens had not succeeded in getting any of Interfor's 16 Lost Shoe blocks cancelled (see article on facing page, and the last few issues of our newsletter).

Earlier in May, Pacific Rim Park became one of the core protected areas of the new Biosphere Reserve, although a buffer zone surrounding the park was not created, as should have been done. Also this spring, species at risk (marbled murrelet, pygmy owl, red-legged frog) were detected in the block. None of these developments deterred Interfor or government bureaucrats from going ahead.

Park protectors also went ahead. On May 25th, three fallers were stopped by protesters, who went into the woods and into the falling zone, causing the workers to halt for safety reasons. Needless to say, the approach was made slowly and cautiously, while making lots of noise, as no one wanted to be hit by a falling tree.

Work did not resume that day, or for 4 of the next 5 days. During that time, the contractor, Alliford Bay, applied for and obtained a court injunction and a police enforcement order to arrest anyone obstructing workers, or even anyone present in the cutblock without the company's permission. Funny thing, the public now needs permission from private business to be on public land.



Protesters crossing the falling boundary



Photo by Edward May

A woman halts logging for an entire day

Between May 31st and June 5th, three protesters were arrested. These were the first enviro arrests in Clayoquot Sound since the large blockade of 1993. Those arrested, and most participants, were local residents and employed in the tourism industry. They were protesting because undermining the park's and the Sound's ecological integrity undermines their livelihoods, as well as their hearts.

By June 10th, block LS 27 was felled. It's the only one of the 9 Lost Shoe blocks already logged in 1999/2000 that is not a clearcut (although Interfor euphemistically calls all the blocks

"variable retention"). Block LS 27 is Interfor's 'showcase', but it's a pathetic showcase in the context of the extensive clearcutting and degradation of Lost Shoe Creek and the whole Kennedy Flats ecosystem.

Maryjka Mychajlowycz

PACIFIC RIM BORDER

Parks, Cowards and Biosphere Reserves

Interfor waited just long enough for the dust to settle after the inauguration of the Clayoquot Sound Biosphere Reserve before picking up its chainsaws again. They began logging on the border of Pacific Rim National Park, which is one of the core protected areas of the UNESCO designated Biosphere Reserve.

Over the past year, hundreds of people wrote letters to the Hon. Sheila Copps (federal Minister responsible for parks) asking that she

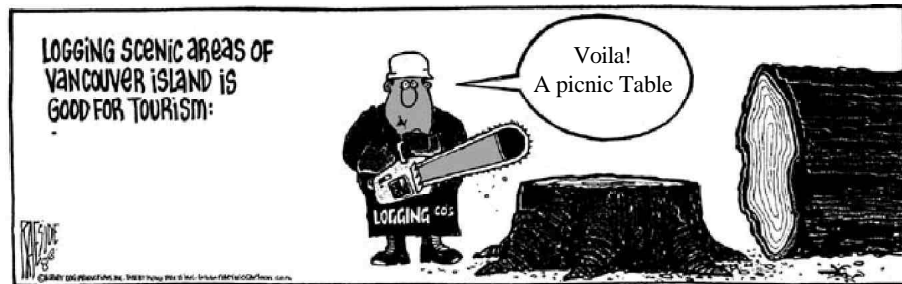
intervene before the logging permits had been granted. That failed and permits were granted. The FOCS then discovered an important section in the federal provincial agreement which established Pacific Rim Park in 1970 (signed by the guy who created the park - Jean Chretien). Section 13 reads "Neither party will hereafter, in any way, temporarily or otherwise, alter the water flow or water quality or permit the alteration of or the impairing of the quality of the waters flowing through the proposed National Park, or the offshore waters contiguous thereto, by the construction of works or otherwise." Seems clear to us!

\$1.4 million in provincial funds have already been spent trying to restore the "impaired" fish streams that flow into the Long Beach Unit of the Park. Clearly, both the federal and provincial parties to the park agreement have broken it by allowing decades of damaging logging to alter the water flow and quality of these salmon streams. Parks Canada has, in fact, accepted, without question, a Ministry of Forests hydrological report (a 3/4-page report with no fieldwork!) saying Interfor's logging will have no effect on the ecological integrity of waters flowing into the park. Two hydrologists (including one who sat on the Clayoquot Scientific Panel) have said the Ministry of Forests report is inadequate.

Photo by Garth Lenz



Old growth forest in Clayoquot Sound



The Federal Panel on the Ecological Integrity of Canada's National Parks says that Pacific Rim National Park is one of Canada's top ten most ecologically threatened parks, and cites logging around its borders as a key cause. Parks Canada, however, has given Interfor their blessing to log the remnant patches of old growth left on the National Park's boundary! Section 13 gives Parks Canada a legal foot in the door and a mandate to challenge the logging. Instead they are covering from the Provincial Ministry of Forests and Interfor. Welcome to the Biosphere Reserve!

Valerie Langer

A Modest Proposal

Between 1960 and today, a series of logging companies clearcut 25% of Clayoquot Sound. The earlier companies were, in a now familiar pattern of corporate concentration, bought out by ever bigger ones each disclaiming responsibility for the actions of the last. MacMillan Bloedel formed the joint venture company, Iisaak, with local First Nations a day before MacMillan Bloedel was bought out by Weyerhaeuser. Interfor bought out the Clayoquot holdings of Fletcher Challenge in 1991 for \$3 million, just a couple of years after Fletcher Challenge had bought out those holdings from BC Forest Products. Interfor claims no responsibility for environmental damage done by Fletcher Challenge, Fletcher no responsibility for that of BCFP.

Now the general public is literally paying the cost of the environmental degradation. Millions of dollars in public funds are currently being funneled into salmon stream and mountainside restoration. The companies who committed the atrocities claim immunity because “the law allowed it at the time” and the “new” company on the block claims they inherited the problems and so are not responsible. Most companies are claiming both immunity in areas they bought from other companies and faultlessness in areas where they have always been the logging company!



The public funds coming out of Forest Renewal BC, which has been the primary funding source for restoration, have been drying up. Restoration crews, formed by unemployed fishermen (including First Nations) and unemployed loggers, have been laid off. FRBC was funded by stumpage fees which the provincial government slashed in response to the logging companies whining they were too high

(BC stumpage is one third that of neighbouring Washington State).

Add to this scenario the second growth forest problem: for the first 30 years of replanting, the logging companies planted what they thought would be the most valuable tree – Douglas fir – even though Douglas fir rarely grows on the west coast of Vancouver Island (too wet!). The Douglas fir grew fine for 15 years and then the growth rate plateaued. Both the Ministry of Forests and the guilty logging companies have described these plantations as a failure. Unfortunately, they now cover 20% of Clayoquot Sound, are unsuitable as habitat for indigenous species and are blocking native trees from taking over.

FOCS Proposal:

Objective:

- Under the guidance of an ecosystem-based plan, regenerate native plant and tree species in areas currently colonized by Douglas fir.
- Establish a cooperative commercial thinning project in the second growth to provide a funding base for fish stream and habitat restoration.

Strategy:

Pilot Project

- Put all the second growth Douglas fir plantations into a Restoration Trust to be managed under an ecosystem-based plan by a restoration non-profit organization.
- Fold profit from selling the second growth wood back into ecosystem restoration.
- Return government stumpage fees from the commercial thinning of the crown land second growth to the local Restoration Trust (replacing FRBC loop).
- Seek Forest Stewardship Council certification for the cooperatively managed commercial thinning in order to capture any potential price premium for the wood.

The funds from the commercial thinning should be augmented by money from those companies who have profited enormously from the destruction of these areas. Companies which buy out Tree Farm Licenses should assume

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responsibility for the condition of their purchases and should be liable for restoration costs (there is, unbelievably, no posting of environmental clean-up bonds in TFL's, as there is with almost every other Crown licence endeavour).

Outcome:

Restoration of ecosystems damaged by logging in Clayoquot Sound could be continuously funded for at least ten years by such a restoration project and dependence on fickle government funds would be dramatically reduced. The restoration crews (which currently work seasonally) would have a "second job"

thinning the second growth to fund their restoration work.

Over the long term, areas that are biologically stunted by Douglas fir plantations would be re-colonized by indigenous species. Areas in need of ecosystem restoration would receive aid from locally funded projects. This would eliminate the circle of deceit that currently provides minimal funds for restoration from stumpage derived from the destruction of old growth habitat and streams.



Valerie Langer

Managing Towards Scarcity

In April 2000 the Ministry of Environment released its State of the Environment report. One in eight species are at risk primarily due to habitat destruction from logging. This represents a 25% increase in the number of species at risk since the previous report released three years ago.

**Industrial Disease:
The Risk of Disease Transfer from
Farmed Salmon to Wild Salmon**

A new Friends of Clayoquot Sound fish farm report, "Industrial Disease", has been sent to policy makers, industry representatives and First Nations members. The report focuses on the risks of disease transfer from open net-cage salmon farms to wild salmon stock and other marine life. Examples of confirmed disease transfers outside of BC are examined in relation to BC's salmon farming industry.

The report gives strong evidence to support the Friends of Clayoquot Sound current recommendations regarding the British Columbia fish farm industry.

The Friends of Clayoquot Sound recommend that:

- *fish farms be put on land with closed loop sewage treatment
- *importation of Atlantic salmon eggs and the farming of Atlantic and/or genetically modified salmon not be allowed in BC
- *use of antibiotics, pesticides and other deleterious chemicals be eliminated from salmon farming practices
- *permits from the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans to kill sea mammals be revoked permanently
- *an independent monitoring system be set up and all information be made available to the public.



Salmon being injected on Clayoquot Sound fish farm

The report is posted on our website www.ancientrainforest.org

Edward May

The Green Economy

How will we manage ourselves so that our economic activity does not destroy the biosphere? This is the challenge before us; not how to manage forests or fish but how to manage ourselves.

Clayoquot Sound is now a Biosphere Reserve. The development of a green economy is the logical way to live up to the designation. Our reliance on big ticket, boom economies (logging, fish farming and, to an extent, tourism) without assessing ecological impacts has led us to economic development without limits. In every case this has led to ecological destruction. Limits are generally imposed too late and with too many people already dependent on the destructive activity. The result is resistance to change.

What we need in Clayoquot Sound is to research the potential “green” businesses or employers that could be attracted to invest in our region and then take the steps to bring those economic generators here. We need an economic transition plan to phase out, or dramatically change, those industries which are having the greatest impact on Clayoquot’s ecology and phase in new “green” businesses. Most of all we have to acknowledge that our material privilege has been at the expense of the ecosystems of the world and work to reduce our consumption and extraction.

Valerie Langer

“Happy Harry” Tieleman 1925-2000

Happy Harry ran the Esso garage in Tofino for many years. He was a very early member of the Friends of Clayoquot Sound, working in many different ways to save Meares Island. Harry bought a share in MacMillan Bloedel in 1984 and then attended the Annual Shareholders Meeting in Vancouver where he stood up and questioned their decision to log the island. This was the first time that environmentalists took their issues to the corporate boardroom. Harry blazed a path that many others followed.

Meares Island stands green today in part because of Harry’s efforts. He is fondly remembered and sadly missed.

Maureen Fraser

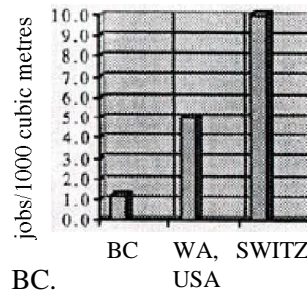
Overcut - Over the Top

Currently, the amount of wood cut in BC is an input to forestry planning. The government decides how much will be cut and then foresters plan where to log it from. Last year the rate of cut increased to 77 million cubic metres from the previous years 71 million cubic metres (enough to fill logging trucks and park them bumper to bumper around the earth more than one and a quarter times).

The rate of cut should be an outcome of planning not an input to planning. Areas of ecological significance, steep slopes, culturally important areas, streamside protective areas, recreation/tourism areas, etc. should all be netted out of the available “timber”. What is left after the netting out is what is available to log (using principles of ecoforestry). We should even be looking at netting out most of the old growth except in rare circumstances, in acknowledgment of the rarity of ancient forests worldwide.

The BC logging economy needs to change from a raw resource export economy to a manufactured product export economy. Selling ancient forest pulp and two by fours around the

world at bargain basement prices to compete with Brazilian eucalyptus pulp or Alabama pine two by fours is an affront to the people and the ecology of



Valerie Langer

Thanks to the Newsletter Team!

Writers: Maureen Fraser, Valerie Langer, Edward May, Maryjka Mychajlowycz, Nicole Rycroft, Ken Wu

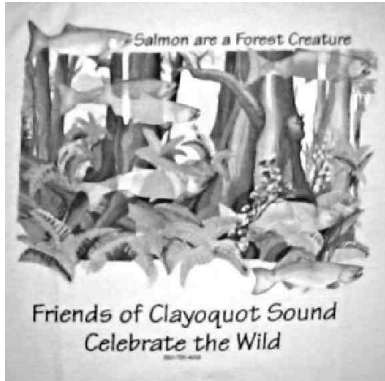
Photos: Michael Curnes, Heather Hilliard, Edward May, Maryjka Mychajlowycz

Layout: Edward May

Proofing: Heather Cain, Heather Hilliard, Maryjka Mychajlowycz

And thanks to all those who help to produce and distribute this newsletter.

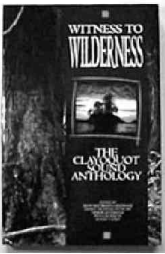
“Salmon Are Forest Creatures”
T-shirt



White T-shirt with multi-coloured image of forest and salmon.

Available in Medium, Large, X-Large
\$20 plus \$5 for postage

**Witness To Wilderness:
The Clayoquot Sound Anthology**



This anthology gathers together the work of over 120 writers and artists to celebrate the beauty of Clayoquot Sound, and to draw attention to the importance of its preservation for future generations.

Witness To Wilderness is loosely structured around the events in Clayoquot Sound during the summer of 1993. The editors have placed poems, articles, drawings and photos within this framework.

Witness To Wilderness is available from FOCS by mail order for \$10.00 per copy, plus \$3.00 for shipping.

FINISH THE PUZZLE!

**Who is extracting the
‘Biosphere’ from
‘Biosphere Reserve’?**

__ N T __ R F O __

answer: INTERFOR of course!

Book by Christine Lowther

Christine Lowther lived with her partner in a cabin on an island in Clayoquot Sound from April 1993 to 1999. She was arrested for blockading in July, 1992. Her poems have appeared in various periodicals, including *The Fiddlehead*, *Under-tow*, *Vintage 96*, *Afterthoughts*, *We’moon 97* and local west coast publications. She has recently published “New Power” – a book of poetry.

A Cabin



in Clayoquot

“In a world of violence and environmental distress, here is a brave young writer pointing a direction of sanity. Come read and partake of health. It’s a small miracle inside the big tragedy of environmental destruction. If we multiply such miracles, can we yet save the earth?”

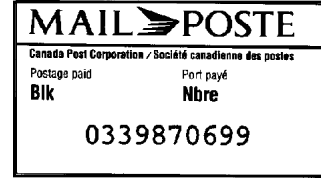
from the foreword by Joy Kogawa to *A Cabin in Clayoquot*.

Spiral bound, 116 pages. \$15 plus \$5 postage and handling.

JAILBIRD BETTY

Betty Krawczyk, the 71-year old “Clayoquot grandmother” and incorrigible enviro protester, has outdone herself. On May 15th, during a recess in her trial (for her September arrest in the Elaho Valley of the Stoltmann Wilderness), Betty returned to the Elaho to get arrested a second time. Both arrests involved trying to stop Interfor from logging the ancient Douglas fir forests of the upper Elaho, north of Vancouver. Betty has already been tried for this latest arrest and is serving a 67 day jail sentence. Meanwhile, the first trial is scheduled to resume June 26th. Betty will be ‘excused’ from jail to attend court. We should all be so incorrigible in defense of Mother Earth!

Friends Of Clayoquot Sound
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✂

We are a grassroots group advocating protection for the ancient temperate rainforests and marine ecosystems of Clayoquot Sound, and all of Vancouver Island. We are part of an international movement calling for a shift of consciousness in the way humans relate to the Earth. We need your support to continue to educate, and inspire people to action. Please keep writing those letters to politicians, sending donations, and joining us to take a stand for the environment. Please contribute generously to:

Friends of Clayoquot Sound, Box 489, Tofino,
British Columbia, Canada, V0R 2Z0

Name: _____
Address: _____
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Memberships: Individual, \$20; Family, \$35;
Sustaining, \$200. Please renew annually.

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