Group One: The Northern Rockies

Alaska
1. Fort Religion Cape暮らし
9. East Bank
2. Northwind Peninsula
3. San Pedro Lake

British Columbia
6. Gros-Bic National Park
6. Kent, Incomar Wilderness

Group Two: The Owl Region

Washington
7. Horizon
8. Klickitat Coos
9. Little Yakima Headwaters

Oregon
10. Tillamook-Nettle
11. Siskiyou National
12. South Umpqua Divide
13. Ocean Baker
14. Upper Lakehead BLR Trail

California
15. West Klamath
16. West Headwaters

Group Three: The Eastern

Washington
17. Joes Creek/Clark
18. Don's Gulch

Oregon
19. John Muir/Mountain Lake
20. North Fork John Day/Windsor-Hereford
22. South Brook/Lyon's Tank

Northern Great Basin

Oregon
23. High Bear Creek/Bly/Sheron
24. Tamarack Mountain

Oregon-Idaho
25. Beaver Creek

Group Four: Northern Rockies

Idaho
26. Orlinda
27. Stanley Creek/Pine Butte
28. North Fork Beaver Creek
29. South Beaver Creek
30. North Beaver-Cottonwood

Montana
31. Great Bear
32. Priddle Valley

ROADLESS AREAS AT RISK
A Cascadia Sampler

GROUP ONE:
THE NORTHERN RAINFOREST
(Southeast Alaska and British Columbia)

1. Port Houghton-Cape Fanshaw RAS (Tongass NF)
   - Location: On the Alaska mainland northeast of Petersburg
   - Size: 110,190 acres
   - What's at stake: Port Houghton River flows out of two large lakes in Alaska's coastal mountains and meanders through meadows before emptying into a three-mile-long salt chuck, which harbors abundant salmon runs estimated at 54,000, as well as herring, shrimp, harbor seals, sea otters, Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout. Ducks, geese and arctic terns, are at the head of the salt chuck, and forests harbor wolf, black bear and Sitka black-tailed deer. The Port Houghton salt chuck is the only unlogged salt chuck on the mainland coast.
   - Status: The Port Houghton-Cape Fanshaw project, which would have built 93 miles of road and cut (123 million board feet of timber from the area, was withdrawn as the result of a lawsuit. A new draft EIS is in the early planning stages.

2. East Kuiu RA (Tongass NF)
   - Location: On Kuiu Island north of Prince of Wales Island and west of Kupreanof Island
   - Size: 121,947 acres
   - What's at stake: Salt Lagoon Lake on East Kuiu attracts Canada geese, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets and migrating trumpeter swans. The river and estuary offer spectacular scenery and support abundant runs of pink, chum and coho salmon as well as halibut, crab and shrimp. Seclusion Harbor provides a site anchorage and is a key stopover for migrating waterfowl. Kayakers are attracted to this wildlife-rich area, which is also a traditional subsistence hunting and fishing area for Alaska Natives from the village of Kake.
   - Status: The Forest Service's efforts to sell timber in East Kuiu have been blocked repeatedly by appeals and legal challenges. A draft EIS proposing the construction of 94 miles of new road was withdrawn as the result of a lawsuit. The area remains open to logging in the new Tongass Land Management Plan, but habitat reserves and scenic set-asides reduce the land base available for cutting. A new draft EIS is in the early planning stages.

3. Cleveland Peninsula RAS (Tongass NF)
   - Location: Mainland north of Ketchikan
   - Size: 120,000 acres
   - What's at stake: Large unroaded wilderness provides habitat for wolf, mountain goat, brown bear and Sitka black-tailed deer. The peninsula, just three miles by boat from the Ketchikan area, is a popular hunting and fishing area for Ketchikan residents.
   - Status: Most of the peninsula remains open to logging under the new Tongass Land Management Plan. A draft EIS in the early planning stages may propose building up to 60 miles of new road and logging 85 million board feet of timber from 3,500 acres.

4. Upper Tenakee Inlet (Tongass NF)
   - Location: Pristine inventoried roadless areas in the upper reaches of Tenakee Inlet, on north Chichagof Island
   - Size: 56,271 acres
   - What's at stake: Long Eay River supports important commercial runs of pink and chum salmon. Goone Flats River, on the inlet's south side, harbors brown bear, pink, and Sitka black-tailed deer and draws large numbers of migrating waterfowl. Beautiful Tenakee Inlet attracts sea kayakers and supports small charter fishing businesses.
   - Status: Except for narrow protective buffers bordering the inlet, Upper Tenakee is slated for logging under the new Tongass Land Management Plan. The Finger Mountain project would cut 1,872 acres and build up to 50 miles of new road in this half-million-acre roadless area. A draft EIS is expected late this year.

GROUP TWO:
THE OWL REGION
(Western Washington, Western Oregon, Northwestern California)

1. Great Bear Rainforest
   - Location: Three distinct roadless areas along 600 km (373 miles) of British Columbia's Central Coast, the Great Bear Rainforest
   - Status: Only 20 percent of this wilderness is protected. The government has granted a new draft EIS is expected late this year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

5. Great Bear Rainforest
   - Location: Three distinct roadless areas along 600 km (373 miles) of British Columbia's Central Coast, the Greater Ecstall Region to the north, the Great Bear Rainforest in the middle and the Knight Inlet Region to the south.
   - Size: 3.5 million hectares (3.4 million acres).
   - What's at stake: These areas, almost the size of Switzerland, include the last large contiguous regions of intact temperate rainforest in the world. The region includes more than 100 still-pristine valleys, and is home to more than 1,000 distinct species of wild salmon and the rare, white Kermode or spirit bear. Canada's largest population of grizzly bear lives here, but it's threatened by hunters and poachers and driven out by habitat loss due to clearcutting.
   - Status: Since 1990, 14 rainforest valleys more than 5,000 hectares (12,000 acres) in size, have been roaded and logged.

6. Randy Stoltmann Wilderness
   - Location: Private areas northwest of Whistler, about 200 km from Vancouver in the Squamish and Lilacoo watersheds.
   - Size: 160,000 hectares
   - What's at stake: The Stoltmann harbors the southern limit of North America's coastal grizzly bear population.

   Status: A new draft EIS is expected late this year.
WASHINGON

17. Long Draw and Long Swamp RAs (Okanogan NF)
Location: East of the Pazyryk Wilderines in north-central Washington.
Size: 110,000 acres
What's at stake: The largest population of lynx in the Lower 48, down to 48 animals, inhabits this high-elevation lodgepole pine forest. It's also home to snowshoe hare, wolverine, gray wolf, pine martens and fisher. One of the last pure stands of old-growth pine in the mid-Columbia region lives in these streams.
Status: Intensive logging in the Leomin State Forest to the east has reduced lynx forage and cover. The Long Draw timber sale proximate to build 15.3 miles of road and log 1,200 acres of pine in the roadless area. Protests from conservationists and Washington Gov. Gary Locke prompted Supervisor Sam Gehr to withdraw the sale last year, but the area remains part of the forest's timber base.

18. Devil's Gulch RA
(Wenatchee RA)
Location: West of Wenatchee, south of U.S. Highway 2
Size: 25,186 acres
What's at stake: Popular trails through park-like stands of ponderosa pine and ridgelines with panoramic mountain views make this area popular with hikers and mountain-bikers from as far away as Seattle.
Status: The Sand Creek Restoration Project would thin trees within the roadless area, ostensibly to reduce fire risk in these dry forests, where intense wildfires burned in 1994. Environmentalists want the agency to try experimental thinning in roadless areas first. A draft EIS is due in June.

OREGON

19. Aldrich Mountain/Dry Cabin RAs (Malheur NF)
Location: West of John Day
Size: 4,951 acres
What's at stake: Ponderosa pine and white fir stands provide excellent cover for mule deer and Rocky Mountain elk and habitat for mountain lion and black bear. Benchlands and steep slopes are home to bighorn sheep. Streams harbor steelhead, bull trout and rainbow trout. Raptors, game birds and songbirds are abundant.
Status: The fiddler timber sale, which proposed to build roads and clearcuts on the south half of Aldrich Mountain to reduce fire risk, was withdrawn after conservationists threatened to sue over roadless area entry. The Malheur Forest is currently preparing the jobs timber sale adjacent to a roadless area north of the mountain.

20. North Fork John Day/Elkhorn/Greenhorn RAs (Malheur, Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman NFs)
Location: East-northeast of Baker City, south of LaGrande
Size: 200,000 acres of unprotected roadless areas
What's at stake: This country, headwaters of the Powder, Grande Ronde and North fork John Day rivers, is a land of superfertile. Together with the North fork John Day Wildness, it's the largest unbroken expanse of virgin forest in Oregon. The largest wild chinook salmon and steelhead runs remaining in Oregon are found here, and it's home to the

Ome.
GROUP FOUR: NORTHERN ROCKIES (Idaho and Montana west of the Continental Divide)

This is the Big Outdoors country where there's still wilderness vast enough to give grizzlies, wolves and bears room to roam. Against all odds, salmon still spawn in the Snake River Basin, and bull trout hang on in the pristine headwaters of the Henrys River. A lot of land has been saved here, but a lot remains up for grabs. The Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness and the Boise National Forest are still working to buy the largest complex of wildlands in the lower 48 states—some 3.5 million acres, according to wild advocates Dave Foreman and Howie Wolfe, who call it "quite simply, the wild heart of the largest complex of temperate-zone wildlands remaining in North America and perhaps anywhere on Earth." Only a single road separates this country from the 1.1 million-acre Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness on the Idaho-Montana border. Montana has the Bob Marshall, Great Bear and West Boulder wilderness areas, which add up to nearly 1.5 million acres in and around Glacier National Park.

The unprotected edges and connecting corridors of the Northern Rockies are threatened by logging, mining, livestock grazing and oil and gas development. Since the mid-1980s, at least 3.9 million acres of the 13.5 million acres that remain roadless and unprotected have been logged, according to a study by American Wilds. The Wilderness Society pegs the loss of unprotected wilderness over the past decade at more than 1 million acres in Idaho alone. Increased use of snowmobiles and ATV gives another risk to unprotected wildlands.

26. Deadwood RA (Boise NF)
Location: Northeast of Boise.
Size: 49,358 acres
What's at stake: Habitat for redrock and bull trout. Winter and summer elk range. Hiking, backcountry deer hunting and whitewater boating on the Deadwood River less than two hours from Boise.
Status: The proposed Deadwood timber sale would log 2,900 acres within the roadless area, including 3,000 acres of old-growth pine, and build 11 miles of new road. Conservationists recently won a lawsuit forcing the Forest Service to individually mark 87,000 trees, but the project is still moving forward.

27. French Creek-Patrick Butte RA (Payette NF)
Location: Central Idaho adjacent to Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness
Size: 152,228 acres
What's at stake: This country of steep river breaks, alpine meadows, glacial cirque basins and high mountain lakes supports redrock and bull trout, golden eagles, osprey and bighorn sheep.
Status: Three scheduled timber sales would log at least 4,600 acres through a combination of helicopter yarding, cable logging and the construction of six miles of new road. The entire roadless area is slated for timber harvest over the next decade.

28. North Lochsa Slope RA (Clearwater NF)
Location: North of U.S. 12 in northeastern Idaho.
Size: 104,943 acres
What's at stake: Important habitat for bull trout, spring chinook salmon, steelhead, and westslope cutthroat trout. The longest undisturbed section of the Lewis and Clark Trail passes through the Fish and Hungry creek wildlakes.
Status: Proposed elk habitat enhancement project would cut timber on 1,650 acres and open 22 percent of the existing trail system to motorized trails.

29. Cove-Mallard RA (Nez Perce NF)
Location: An unprotected block in the heart of the Central Idaho Wildlands.
Size: 70,000 acres
What's at stake: Nearly 3 million acres of unfragmented wilderness separated by a single road from another 1.1 million wilderness acres. Premier elk calving area and habitat for moose and bighorn sheep. Critical habitat for Snake River salmon, steelhead, bull trout and cutthroat trout.
Status: The national campaign to keep roads and clearcuts out of Cove-Mallard, using a combination of direct action, litigation and administrative appeals, has been ongoing since 1992. It has delayed but not halted the massive project. To date, about 64 miles of road have been built out of 145 miles planned and 20 percent of the 5,700 acres slated for logging have been cut.

30. Mount Jefferson RA (Targhee NF)
Location: Centennial Range of eastern Idaho, near Continental Divide.
Size: 55,756 acres
What's at stake: One of the few intact areas in this heavily roaded forest. Immigration corridor for grizzlies and wolves moving between Central Idaho Wilderness and the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.
Status: Targhee National Forest plan calls for meeting 41 percent of the timber target from forests in the Centennial Range.

31. Great Burn RA (Lolo NF)
Location: Montana-Idaho border
Size: 156,000 acres in Montana plus contiguous roadless areas in Idaho; more than 300,000 acres in all.
What's at stake: The Great Burn and five other roadless areas form a "string of pearls" along the Bitterroot Crest that attracts wildlife lovers from Missoula and the Clark Fork River. Moose, mountain goats, wolves, fishers, black bears, mountain lions, pine martens, osprey and golden eagles inhabit this wilderness, which ranges in elevation from 3,000 to 9,000 feet. More than 30 lakes are set like jewels along the crest. Lie along the crest.
Status: The Lolo National Forest is developing a Statewide Snowmobiling Proposal to govern future management of the snowmobiling that currently occurs on part of the Great Burn RA in violation of the forest plan. Motorized recreation also threatens the portion of the Great Burn that lies in Idaho's Clearwater National Forest.

32. Ninemile Valley Valley (Lolo NF)
Location: 40 miles northwest of Missoula.
Size: 10,000 acres
What's at stake: This valley is the home of the Ninemile Wolves, a pack of gray wolves immortalized in Rick Bass's book of the same name. The wolf pack, which moved into the valley in 1989, is thriving, grizzlies have been spotted in the area, and bull trout inhabit Ninemile Creek. The valley is a wildlife corridor connecting the Mission Mountains and the Flathead and Selway-Bitterroot wilderness areas. Its aquifer supplies ground water to several communities in the Clark Fork Basin.
Status: The Yellowstone Pipeline Company seeks a permit to construct a refined-fuels pipeline through the valley along a known earthquake fault. The pipeline, linking Billings with the Missouri-Idaho border, would pass through Montana and Idaho, moving through. The Bitterroot Pipeline Company seeks a permit to construct a refined-fuels pipeline through the valley along a known earthquake fault. The pipeline, linking Billings with the Missouri-Idaho border, would pass through Montana and Idaho, moving through. The Bitterroot Pipeline Company seeks a permit to construct a refined-fuels pipeline through the valley along a known earthquake fault. The pipeline, linking Billings with the Missouri-Idaho border, would pass through Montana and Idaho, moving through. The Bitterroot Pipeline Company seeks a permit to construct a refined-fuels pipeline through the valley along a known earthquake fault. The pipeline, linking Billings with the Missouri-Idaho border, would pass through Montana and Idaho, moving through.

This guide illustrates the many critical roles that unprotected wilderness plays. As high-quality fish and wildlife habitat, as sanctuary for rare plant communities, as a source for clean drinking water, and as refuge for those who seek the silence, solitude and solitude that only wilderness can offer. This guide is meant to be a comprehensive list of unprotected roadless areas in the Cascadia bioregion. It is intended to imply that protecting all roadless areas would be sufficient to sustain or restore threatened and endangered species.
Putting Logging Roads to Bed
Siuslaw National Forest Moves from Liquidation to Restoration

By Kathie Durbin

The big shovel digs into saturated soil above Mill Creek, a swollen tributary of Tenmile Creek, and removes another 18 cubic yards of fill. Seasoned heavy equipment operators work steadily in a December downpour, gradually exposing the rusted steel culvert that funnels the creek's flow 20 feet below an old logging road in the Siuslaw National Forest.

Culvert removal on an anadromous fish stream in the Oregon Coast Range is tricky business even when it's dry and ordinarily is not attempted during the rainy winter season, when the risk of flushing sediment into spawning beds is high. But this culvert was installed in 1963, when Forest Service road-building standards were far less exacting, and it's in bad shape. The bottom of the eight-and-a-half-foot-wide corrugated pipe has already partially collapsed, raising the water level and placing a barrier in the way of spawning salmon and steelhead. Engineers worry that it won't last the winter. If it goes, the road will go with it, inflicting far greater damage on fish habitat.

Five days and 2,700 cubic yards of soil later, workers have uncovered the 80-foot length of culvert pipe, dragged it up the steep embankment, placed 30 tons of boulders along the stream banks to stabilize them, and constructed a berm that blocks the logging road beyond to vehicle access. After a brief flush of muddy water, Mill Creek is running free and clear. The cost of the December 1997 project: $10,700.

This is road removal and watershed restoration up close and personal. For the past three years, it's been a principal focus of Siuslaw National Forest Supervisor Jim Furnish and his road engineer, John Dillingham. Now national policy is catching up.

In his 1999 budget, President Clinton has proposed spending $219 million to remove and rebuild logging roads and restore national forest watersheds. That would allow the agency to triple the its road obliteration program to about 3,500 miles next year. However, Clinton's budget also includes $37.4 million for construction of 403 miles of new logging roads and reconstruction of 2,957 miles of old roads — an appropriation the Western Ancient Forest Campaign says "defies common sense and fiscal responsibility."

Nationwide, about 433,000 miles of logging roads, including 60,000 miles of so-called "ghost roads," temporary roads from old timber sales and tracks created by off-road vehicles, scar the national forests. That's more than eight times the length of the interstate freeway system.

Many old logging roads were built on loose soil dug from the mountainsides and are prone to failure. In all, the Forest Service estimates that fewer than half of national forest roads are properly maintained, and says it would cost a whopping $10 billion to bring them all up to grade.

There is little scientific dispute over the toll this vast network of forest roads has exacted on fish-bearing streams and wildlife habitat. Roads in forested areas

If the 21st century is to be the century of ecological restoration, logging roads are as good a place as any to begin.

human life and property, as many residents of the Oregon Coast Range learned in November of 1996, when record rainfalls set off hundreds of slides, wiped out at least a dozen homes and claimed eight lives. Though mudslides are a natural phenomenon in the Coast Range, numerous studies show slides are more likely to occur on slopes that have been logged and roaded. A task force on landslides and public safety, appointed by the Oregon Legislature, is supposed to recommend measures to reduce those risks. Meanwhile, a temporary forest practice rule forbids logging on steep, erosive soils.

If the 21st century is to be the century of ecological restoration, logging roads are as good a place as any to begin. And the Siuslaw National Forest can point the way.

In the 1980s, before environmental lawsuits put the brakes on logging, the Siuslaw cut 300 million board feet of timber annually. But in the heavily logged Coast Range, the Siuslaw provides virtually the only intact habitat blocks for northern spotted owl and marbled murrelets, both protected under the Endangered Species Act. Deer that thrive in Coast Range clearcuts find little food in the dense young plantations that grow up to replace natural forests. Abundant runs of wild chinook salmon, coho salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout that once spawned in coastal streams are now in steep decline due to a combination of factors including overfishing, ocean conditions and habitat loss.

Today the Siuslaw timber sale program is barely in double digits (last year the forest sold 20 million board feet of timber), its budget has been chopped by two-thirds, and Furnish has found a new passion for his agency. He's putting logging roads to bed — loss of them. Under the forest's transportation plan, only about one-third of the logging road network — 700 miles out of the 2,200 miles that existed in the early 1990s — will be maintained. The new forest recreation map warns that many old roads are unsuitable for passenger car travel. "If you choose to drive them, plan to encounter rocks, road washouts, downed trees and brush encroaching on the roadway.

It's hard to overstate the significance of this shift. The Oregon Coast Range is tree-growing land, forest so productive that much of it was claimed by 19th-century timber tycoons before the rational
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Tim Palmer
Illustrated by Jim Hays
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B.C. Wilderness More than Sum of Parks

By Ian Gill

W hat place do people have in parks? A few years ago such a thing as wilderness anywhere, and if so, who gets to go there? Should the habitat needs of wildlife be thought of as superior to the recreational needs of people? And which people, anyway? Do First Nations people have a right to claim to parks and protected areas that somehow overrides the right of access of other people? Should aboriginal people have rights to use resources in parks that are otherwise denied “ordinary Canadians”?

The answer to that last question — yes — shouldn’t come as a surprise to anyone who has paid the slightest attention to recent court decisions regarding aboriginal rights in Canada, particularly in British Columbia. The fact is, First Nations people can and have demonstrated that their occupation and use of B.C.'s lands and waters has spanned thousands of years. No other single group in Canadian society can claim that.

Only recently have Canadians, led by the courts, acknowledged that the ways mainly non-aboriginal people have divided up the supposedly common wealth of the nation — through complex legal entitlements, permits, quota allocations, and licenses — have constantly come at the expense of aboriginal people's own entitlements.

Ordinarily, this dilemma is characterized in the media as creating great uncertainty for investors, especially in resource sectors such as mining, logging and fishing. Occasionally, a thoughtful report will point out that this situation hasn’t exactly provided much certainty, or wealth, for aboriginal people, either.

What has been largely absent from these discussions, however, is much serious analysis of British Columbia's investments in parks and protected areas, and how our society’s conscious decisions to somehow “set aside” large and small tracts of land and marine ecosystems intersects with First Nations' evolving rights. At the same time, not much attention has been paid to the fact that, in society as a whole, our expectations of our parks system have changed from an era when parks were established simply to provide something new to do when we had done all that we could do elsewhere.

It is our finding that a focus on protecting areas for high-profile species like bears and ungulates has produced a fragmented protected areas system that doesn't go far enough to protecting the full spectrum of ecological integrity in B.C.

— Ian Gill

It has been inseparable from the natural ecosystems of British Columbia for thousands of years.

What this conundrum points up is that parks won't prejudice their rights or treaty negotiations, while at the same time saying to British Columbians that parks are protected for everyone's equal use. What is more, First Nations seek different uses for what are now protected areas than do people who want parks made for recreation or the preservation of wilderness. First Nations' uses are consistent with their traditions, such as hunting and gathering, fishing and ceremonial uses of various resources. In my experience, they are less interested in the recreational opportunities provided by parks, and frankly are somewhat mystified by the notion of "wilderness" areas as being somehow untouched by humans, since First Nations people have been inseparable from the natural ecosystems of British Columbia for thousands of years.

What this conundrum points up is the fact that a focus on protecting areas for high-profile species like bears and ungulates has produced a fragmented protected areas system that doesn't go far enough to protecting the full spectrum of ecological integrity in B.C.

The B.C. government has created modern treaty settlement plans. This, when BC Parks' annual budget is being reduced, not increased.

B.C. Wilderness More than Sum of Parks

by Ian Gill

In their findings, the province's aboriginal people have a right to claim to parks and protected areas that somehow overrides the right of access of other people. Should aboriginal people have rights to use resources in parks that are otherwise denied "ordinary Canadians"?

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— Ian Gill

Ian Gill is executive director of Ecotrust Canada, a former reporter for the Vancouver Sun and CBC, and is a member of Cascadia Times' Board of Advisors. More than the Sum of Our Parks - People, Places and a Protected Areas System for British Columbia, is available for $20 from Ecotrust Canada. Phone (604) 682-4141 or email info@ecotrustcan.org.

Cascadia Times
March 1996

Nature’s Last Stand

March 1996
We're Not an "Astroturf" Group

To the editor:

This is a response to Margaret Hornbaker’s allegations that Cascade Columbia Alliance is a "fake" citizens group ("Casca de Group an Example of 'Astroturf' Lobbying," CT, Jan-Feb '98). It is an interesting side note that Hornbaker works for the Orion Group, hired by Texaco and its oil industry partners to fund the public relations portion of their campaign to bury a petroleum pipeline through the Cascade Mountain Range and over or under (not sure how they are going to do it yet) the Columbia River. She criticized CCA for not being upfront (when CCA has, in fact, never made an attempt to "hide" that some of its members have an economic interest) but failed to inform her readers that her office has been hired by Olympic Pipeline Co. to perform PR.

Cascade Columbia Alliance started as a trade association, which recruited other interests who opposed the pipeline for different reasons. The Alliance has always been diverse — we have had landowner members, labor interest members, business members, and environmental group members — since the beginning. We are simply growing, now, organizing our board to better reflect our membership, and becoming better organized than ever. The CCA Board has amended its articles to reflect that growth and to formally change the description therein to be a "public interest organization" rather than a "Trades Assn."

Often environmental concerns and economic concerns do joint forces. Our diversity reflects the strength of our opposition. We have economic, property rights, environmental, labor, tribal and local government constituents who oppose the pipeline for different reasons, but who all agree that another petroleum supply leg is not needed, and that the existing system can be improved to meet the demands of eastern Washington. When referring to the existing system, CCA is looking at the big picture of Washington State and the Northwest to examine the alternative of upgrading the existing pipeline infrastructure supplying eastern Washington with petroleum products from eastern refineries. We do not believe this is simply a bungles versus pipeline issue, and will continue to provide facts to support our position.

Please carefully examine who we are and why we exist. Grass roots means that citizens are coming together because of a common goal and there is nothing "fake" about it. Those who have spent the time to learn about this proposal — the threats to aquifers, streams, and habitat that this proposal presents, the spill history of the industry, the lack of regulation and oversight of pipelines, and the failure of the industry to invest in the best available technology — know that the public has a lot to be concerned about with regard to the environmental dangers associated with a new pipeline. Unfortunately, our campaign to raise awareness about the dangers will not be as well funded as Texaco, ARCO and GATX’s, the companies who own Olympic Pipeline, but we'll do our best. I hope that this is the end of their attempt to name call as a distraction from the real issues at hand. As we move forward on this issue of whether this state needs the proposed pipeline/tank farm complex especially at a high environmental price — that is where our focus should be.

Our 1998 Board of Directors are: Bill Brown, property owner; Fred Fellerman, Ocean Advocates; Susan Harper-executive director, CCA; Maryanne Tagney Jones, environmental lobbyist; Shoshona Moore, People for the Preservation of Tualco Valley; Bill Robinson, Trout Unlimited; Kristin Rowe, property owner, conservation activist; Jim Simmons, conservation activist, T-G-Cites; Jim Watts, Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers (OCAW); Tim Zenk, former membership director, CCA.

If you have questions, call (206) 728-1289 or email: sharper@accessone.com.

Susan Harper, Executive Director
Cascade Columbia Alliance
PO Box 2635
Seattle WA 98111-2635

Food Fish Cannot Survive Pollution from Salmon Farms

To the editor:

We appreciated your excellent article on fish farming. We have personally seen them by boat in British Columbia. Emphasis needs to be placed on the concentrated droppings from fish in the net pens that blanket the bottom with rotting, oxygen-gobbling bacteria. Food fish cannot survive this pollution. And most of the antibiotics given to the farm fish (95 percent) result in mutations that are resistant to antibiotics. Diseases thus become more virulent so that wild stocks are threatened even more.

Henry Germond
Lake Oswego, OR