

WILD GOES TO **BRAZIL**

May 17-24, 1991
Picinguaba National Park



Papagaio Chauá

Second Class Registration No. 7980 - Posted in Vancouver
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CIDA grant makes Latin American/ Caribbean eco-mapping conference go

The Neotropical (Latin American) working group at WILD's first international mapping conference, held in Hawaii in June of 1990, gained quite a reputation.

They were the ones who carried briefcases full of reports and bundles of maps under their arms. When WILD's director, Adriane Carr, visited their mapping room for the first time, they joked, "So, are you going to give a prize for the hardest working group?"

Out of the Neotropical group's intense mapping activity, heated discussions, and camaraderie of shared commitments and concerns, came their resolve to host a regional conference involving representatives from every Latin American country.

Two experienced conservationists and cartographers in the group, Clayton Lino of SOS Mata Atlantica in Brazil and Tirso Maldonado of Fundacion Neotropica in Costa Rica, took the lead. Their enthusiasm resulted in a

partnership proposal with WILD to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

After months of preparation, in December of 1990, WILD submitted the proposal, "Natural Ecosystems and Sustainable Land Use Planning: Mapping and Managing the Remaining Natural Ecosystems in Latin America", to CIDA's new Environment and Development Support Program.

Developing the CIDA proposal helped clarify two crucial elements of WILD's global mapping project:

- the fundamental link between inventorying the world's remaining natural ecosystems and sustainable land use planning, and
- the fact that wilderness protection is impossible without the cooperation of local and indigenous peoples and the guarantee to them of sustainable livelihood options.

SOS Mata Atlantica will be hosting the working conference, scheduled for May 17-26, 1991, in an area of ancient Atlantic rainforest near

Paraty, Brazil.

Both Fundacion Neotropica and SOS Mata Atlantica are acting as regional coordinators for the project, liaising with other ENGOS, native and local groups, government offices and scientific institutions. Guadalupe (Ganga) Jolicoeur is WILD's Canada-based conference coordinator.

Conference participation is by invitation and is limited to 50. The goal is to have at the conference knowledgeable representatives from every country in Latin America, as

well as from major islands in the Caribbean. Because the CIDA grant covers the entire cost of the conference, participants will only have to cover their transportation costs to and from the conference. Fundraising is ongoing and WILD hopes to be able to offer a few full scholarships, including airfare.

Participants are being chosen by the three project partners based on the applicant's degree of experience and expertise in mapping or in the sustainable use of Latin America's natural areas.



Adriane Carr, WILD Executive Director, with researcher Stamatis Zogaris - See page seven for story



THE URGENCY OF THE WILD CAMPAIGN

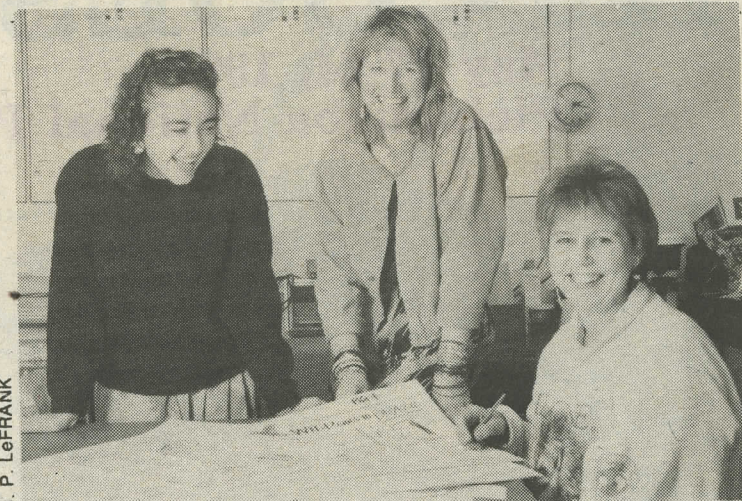
Planet Earth is currently experiencing the most rapid environmental change it has ever seen. Over 50 percent of tropical rainforests, the greatest reservoirs of biodiversity on the planet, have already been burned or logged. One hundred acres of tropical rainforest are being destroyed every minute. The current rate of extinction--estimated to be one species every half-hour--is reckoned to be in the order of 10,000 times greater than the natural, pre-human background rate. Scientists conservatively estimate a loss of 15 to 20 percent of all species on Earth by the year 2000.

This loss of biological diversity will be catastrophic. Species do not exist in isolation; they are linked in an ecological web. Eradication of one may mean gradual extinction for a host of others species which partially depend on it. Since the biosphere regulates natural processes such as Earth's hydrological cycle, soils and climatic patterns, protection of natural ecosystems is vital to the entire health and stability of the planet.

Earth's wild places are the biodiversity banks of the planet; places where adaptation, specialization and evolution of life forms have been unimpeded. The longer the evolutionary process, the richer the diversity of life. This explains the biological significance of ancient rainforests, particularly Earth's unglaciated tropical rainforests, the oldest of all terrestrial ecosystems. Tropical rainforests are our primary source of new foods and medicines, yet western scientists have investigated fewer than one percent of tropical rainforest species.

In many cases, native peoples have the greatest knowledge of Earth's wild places. We believe that the loss of wilderness and biological diversity, which have reached crisis proportions, are particularly acute for aboriginal peoples whose existence and culture are most directly linked to wild places.

WILD (Wilderness Is the Last Dream) is a campaign based on the conviction that no human activities are sustainable if we eradicate wilderness. Wilderness is the wellspring of life. We must act now to do something concrete to change the current tide of destruction into a tide of preservation.



J. P. LeFRANK

From left to right, WILD Team members, Ganga, Sue and Adriane working on this newspaper's production

WILD Chronology

September/87 - Adriane Carr and Paul George, two Western Canada Wilderness Committee (WCWC) directors, attend the Fourth World Wilderness Congress conference in Denver, Colorado. Presentation of a world wilderness inventory by Michael McCloskey of the Sierra Club revealed the need to identify and map in greater detail the world's remaining natural ecosystems.

October/88 - The idea of a global wilderness mapping campaign is developed in a small meeting of environmentalists in WCWC's Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, office.

December/88 - The name WILD--Wilderness Is the Last Dream, is chosen for the international mapping campaign by its four founders: Adriane Carr, college geography instructor and WCWC director; Sue Fox Gregory, graphic artist, president of Silver Quill Graphics, and director of City Farmer; Sunny Lewis, environmental journalist (later the founder of ENS--

Ron Aspinall to conduct an assessment of the health problems in the Penan resettlement villages.

November/89 - WILD publishes 16 different full-colour greeting cards featuring paintings depicting tropical rainforest produced by Vancouver Technical School art students.

December/89 - WILD mails out its first questionnaire, asking for definitions of wilderness and information on wilderness maps, wilderness "hotspots" and conservation campaigns.

June/90 - WILD co-hosts its first international conference with Kumu Honua--The Hawaiian Archipelago Wilderness Society.

September/90 - WILD publishes its first book, *Penan: Voice for the Borneo Rainforest*, co-authored by Dr. Wade Davis and Thom Henley.

October-November/90 - WILD publishes its



WILDERNESS IS THE LAST DREAM™

MISSION STATEMENT

The WILD Campaign Western Canada Wilderness Committee's international effort to work to protect all of earth's remaining natural ecosystems. WILD'S activities include:

1. undertaking research about wilderness;

2. educating people about the necessity of wilderness conservation and sustainable human activity;

3. collecting and synthesizing existing information about the world's remaining natural ecosystems;

4. identifying and mapping earth's wild areas through:

- * mapping the world's remaining natural ecosystems at a national scale, using consistent base maps and techniques

- * providing detailed maps and information on each major and significant natural ecosystem, in the form of a Red Book of Endangered Ecosystems

- * identifying and mapping the most

severely threatened and eco-logically significant natural ecosystems as "hotspots" needing the immediate attention of conservationists;

5. conducting campaigns to protect endangered natural ecosystems;

6. collaborating with other conservation groups and indigenous and local peoples to achieve our mutual goals by:

- * collecting and popularizing information about wilderness-based sustainable communities and sustainable livelihoods;
- * empowering indigenous and local peoples to live sustainably, particularly through sharing our information with them and sharing information about them with others; and

7. producing for publication, production and global distribution, information and maps about the world's endangered natural ecosystems and case studies of sustainable communities and livelihoods.

environmental activist.

April/89 - WCWC publishes its first educational newspaper on a wilderness issue outside of Canada - *Canadians Vow to Help Save the Amazon Rainforest*. WCWC hosts a fundraising event for Paiakan of the Amazon's Kaiapo natives and raises \$12,000.

September/89 - WILD responds to the urgent plea from Canadian environmentalist Thom Henley, to become involved in helping the Penan natives save their Borneo tropical rainforest home. Within three weeks, WILD publishes a newspaper and poster on Sarawak and hosts a fundraising event.

September-November/89 - WILD develops a computer data base of over 2,000 names of research institutes, government agencies, environmental organizations, native groups and individuals with expertise regarding Earth's remaining natural ecosystems.

November/89 - WILD sends WCWC director Ken Lay to deliver relief funds and director Dr.

Save the Borneo Rainforest and helps organize a world tour of three Sarawak natives: *Voices for the Borneo Rainforest*.

November/90 - WILD co-publishes a newspaper with the Steelhead Society of B.C. - *Help Stop James Bay II and Kemano II: Two proposed Nature-Destroying Hydroelectric Megaprojects*.

November/90 - WILD publishes *Inukshuk - Stewardship from Sea to Sea to Sea* fine art poster by Ken Kirkby, and greeting cards with the same image, as James Bay II - Kemano II fundraisers.

January/91 - WILD co-publishes a newspaper with Tatshenshini WILD - *Tatshenshini: North America's Wildest River Threatened*.

January/91 - WILD receives a grant from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to mount its first regional conference: to map and gather examples of sustainable land uses for the remaining natural ecosystems in Latin America.



J. P. LefRANK

From left to right, Robin and Ian, WILD mappers, looking at map of threatened areas in Brazil made at the Hawaii conference

HAWAI'I

Site of WILD's first international conference

Beginning in September of 1989, WILD's two staff and 25 volunteers spent most of their time working on the campaign's first international conference. Honolulu, Hawaii, emerged as the ideal location. Why? The archipelago, one of the most isolated in the world, is a microcosm showing the deleterious effects of development on fragile and unique natural ecosystems. It was also geographically central to three regions full of wilderness hotspots--southeast Asia, tropical Latin America and North America's Pacific northwest. Added bonuses were the exceptional facilities at Honolulu's East-West Center and the reasonable airfares from North America.

On a trip to check out the conference site in January of 1990, WILD was lucky enough to meet with several native Hawaiians who shortly afterwards formed the native Hawaiian group Kumu Honua. As local native hosts for the conference, they worked exceptionally hard to provide the local planning and attention to details that would have been impossible to do from 3,000 miles away in Vancouver. Gradually, the immensity of not only the task of organizing a conference, but the job ahead of mapping all of planet earth's natural ecosystems, dawned on the organizers. By then it was too late. We were committed.

"The Neotropical Realm's working sessions consisted of twelve delegates representing seven Latin American countries and a dozen environmental organizations. With such a competent group of professionals, mapping and other related work began at once. They came with maps of their countries' protected areas, so the main objective of the sessions was to identify unprotected areas needing protection.

While working on their maps, the group discussed the concept of wilderness, the categorization of proposed protected areas, the process of information gathering, and the methodology of the mapping process. The group clarified its definition of areas that merit preservation. The semantics and the particulars of this definition were specifically chosen with Latin America in mind. However, the general concept is applicable all over the world. These areas are:

"Areas dominated by primeval ecosystems whose preservation is necessary for the proper maintenance of biological and cultural diversity, and the perpetuation of the biophysical and ecological integrity of the earth."

What could easily be observed from the mapping work was that there is a tremendous amount of wilderness to be saved. In Brazil, for instance, a place most of us associate only with the



TIM MATHESON

Above and right - mapping the endangered wilderness in the Neotropical Realm



TIM MATHESON

some monumental victories for the environment: the 250,000 hectare La Amistad park in Costa Rica; Guatemala's extraordinary Biosfera Maya, which encompasses 1,600,000 hectares of wilderness and archaeological ruins; Ecuador's 679,000 hectare Yasuni National Park in the Amazon forest.

These successes were possible because

the potential preservation, of Latin America's wilderness. Although the realm lacked representation from many of the countries, those that were present accomplished a great deal. The decision of the Neotropical working group to host a regional conference to continue the mapping work in Latin America was unanimous.

When the WILD Hawaii conference



After a 25 hour airport trip from Vancouver to Honolulu (another whole story), 15 WILD staff and volunteers arrived at noon on the day before the conference began. The conference schedule consisted of four daily events, a native Hawaiian "meditation" period in the morning, followed by thematic panel discussions during which the massive scope of the world's biodiversity crisis became clearer. In the afternoon, smaller regional groups formed to work on mapping. Slide shows and special events were held in the evening.

As the first few days of the conference unfolded, some native/non-native tensions arose. They were resolved as people realized that, regardless of our birth heritage, all of us are in jeopardy from humankind's technological assault on nature. Civilization's war on the natural world could spell ultimate doom for all life as we know it.

One hundred and fifty participants represented 26 different nations at the conference. They ranged from highly trained cartographers to those who were suspicious of all maps because maps had always represented the power to exploit. Each one of the seven different afternoon mapping groups was unique, both because of the geography to chart, and the personalities involved.

Excerpts from Guadalupe (Ganga) Jolicoeur's summary of the Neotropical realm's report provide one flavour--a Latin one.

Amazon, the entire coastal rainforest of Mata Atlantica is being devastated by deforestation, air pollution, oil spills, and urbanization. A mere eight percent of this forest remains and must be protected. In Chile, the home of the largest tracts of temperate rainforest in the world, hundreds of thousands of acres are in immediate danger of being logged for the production of fax and computer paper. In Costa Rica, Playa Grande, one of the few breeding grounds left for the leather backed turtle, is threatened by excessive tourism. And in Ecuador, the mangroves of San Lorenzo, part of the country's largest undamaged mangrove system, are threatened by dynamite fishing and the proposed development of a major road system.

Although much of Latin America faces similar crises, the region has seen

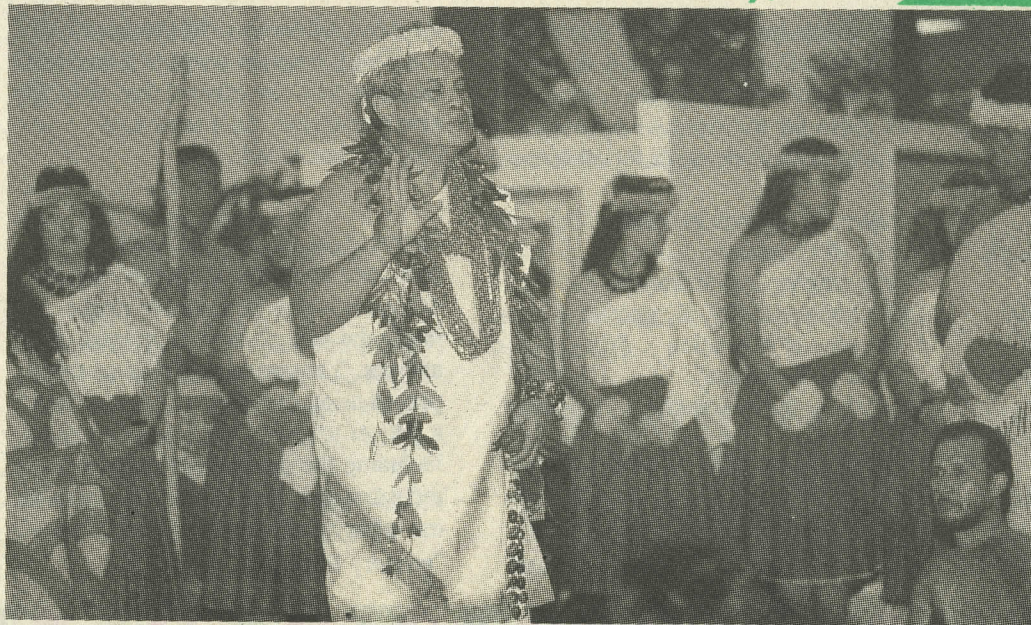
of particular conservation strategies. Fundraising, political lobbying, development of good relations between conservationists and indigenous people, and the importance of global networking amongst grass roots environmental organizations, were all identified as important.

The working sessions provided an excellent format for the compilation and exchange of information on both the continuing desecration, as well as

was over, the mapping was underway. New friendships had formed, forged with the bond of sharing the WILD Dream.

The Hawaii WILD Conference Report, approximately 100 pages long, is just about finished and conference participants will be receiving their copy soon. Others not so fortunate to have been able to attend the memorable Hawaii conference can purchase a copy--only \$15.

*Below -
Kumo John Lake,
Hawaiian spiritual
leader, set the theme
for the day*



TIM MATHESON



THE IMPORTANCE



PACIFIC OCEAN

ANTARCTIC CIRCLE



MEANINGS OF WILDERNESS

In December of 1989, WILD distributed a four-page questionnaire about wilderness to the 2,000 environmental and native groups, research institutes and government offices on its mailing list. Although the mailing list included groups from every country in the world, the almost 200 responses (10 percent) were weighted heavily in favour of North America and Europe (almost 50 percent of responses).

Sixty-two percent of respondents (primarily from Australia, North America and Europe) confirmed that they use the word wilderness. Almost one-half of the respondents who chose

other words (e.g., "nature", "primary or virgin forest", "pristine" area) defined these words using language identical to that given for the word wilderness. Consistent characteristics for all terms were:

- * natural ecological processes intact - 89 percent
- * free-ranging populations of indigenous wildlife - 84 percent
- * indigenous vegetation intact - 79 percent
- * naturally self-sustaining - 71 percent

Variations in definitions were most pronounced in regards to wilderness being a homeland for traditional and indigenous peoples. Of those who use

the word wilderness, 50 percent consider it a native peoples' homeland. Of those who use other terms, only 35 percent consider their term as a peoples' homeland.

Interestingly, WILD had been cautioned about the use of the word wilderness--that its meaning might imply the lack of human occupation and use. Yet our survey showed that people using the word wilderness had a greater tolerance for human activity, including the presence of roads and industrial use, than those who chose to use other words such as "nature" or "primary forest".

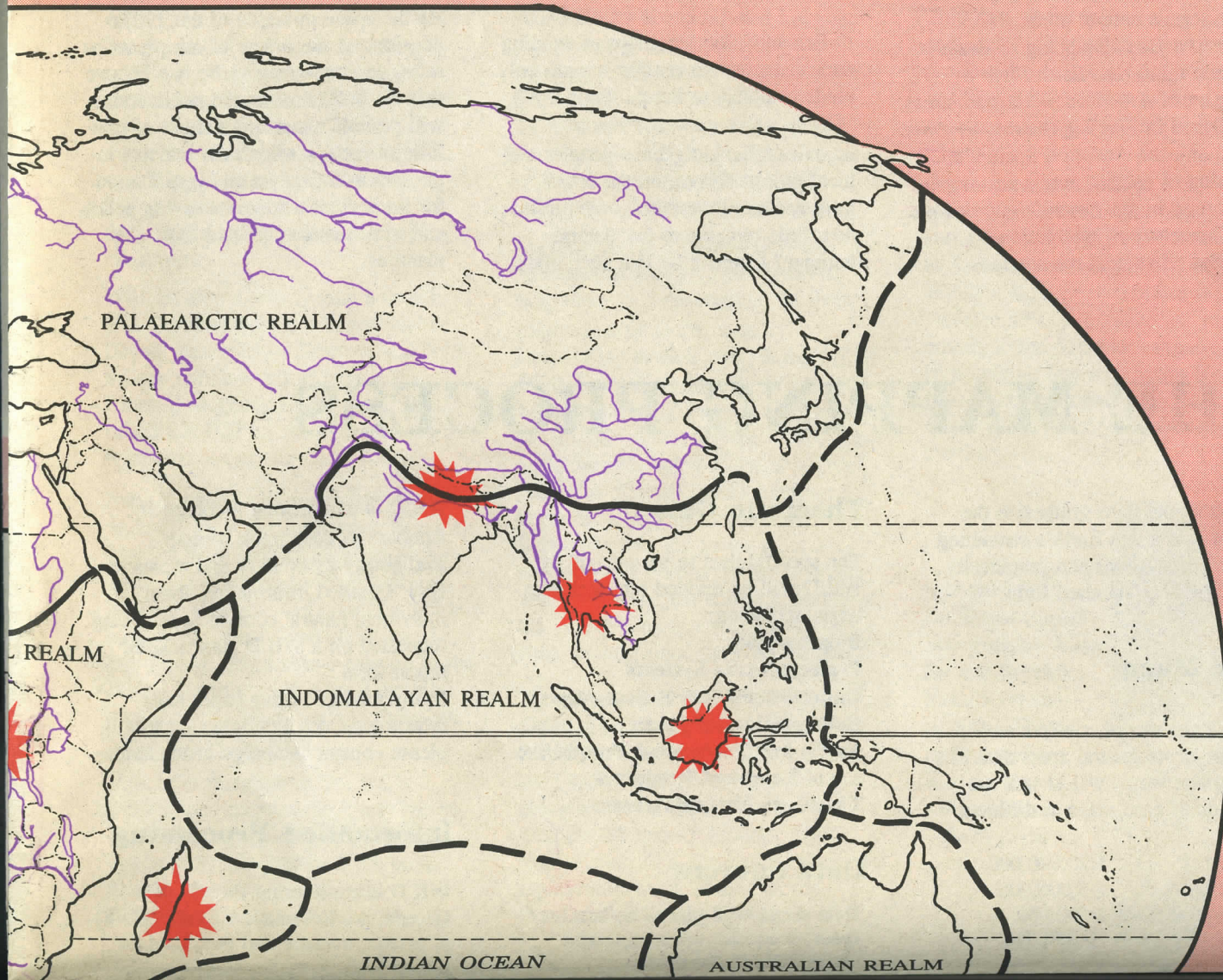
For the purposes of its mapping project, WILD has chosen to define wilderness similarly to our questionnaire respondents:

An ecological unit where natural processes are largely undisturbed and which may be used by a community or communities of people in a sustainable way, so long as it still largely maintains its natural character.

WILD is using the terms "natural areas" and "natural ecosystems" interchangeably with the word "wilderness".



OF MAPPING



ELEVEN OF EARTH'S WILDERNESS HOT SPOTS

Amazonia - Threatened by roads, dams, mining and land clearing for cattle ranching.

Antarctica - Threatened by mining and military developments. Needs international park agreement.

Indo-Malayan forests - Massive natural area deforestation due to population resettlement schemes.

Himalayas - Foothills threatened with continued deforestation due to population pressures.

Central African forests/ Zaire Basin - Population pressures and poaching erodes even existing park and game reserve protection.

Borneo rainforest (Sarawak) - One of the most rapid rates of deforestation in the world due to demand for tropical hardwoods.

The other Brazilian rainforest/

HOTSPOTS

1. AMAZONIA
2. ANTARCTICA
3. INDOMALAYAN FORESTS
4. HIMALAYAS
5. CENTRAL AFRICAN FORESTS/ ZAIRE BASIN
6. BORNEO RAINFOREST (INCLUDING SARAWAK)
7. OTHER BRAZIL (e.g. MATA ATLANTICA)
8. MADAGASCAR
9. WEST COAST NORTH AMERICA - COASTAL OLD GROWTH FOREST
10. CENTRAL AMERICAN FORESTS
11. THE OCEANS/ MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

ANTARCTIC REALM

The WILD mapping project

The WILD campaign is producing a set of maps and reports about the world's remaining natural areas-- information which is crucial to all decisions regarding sustainable human development and the sustainability of life on the planet.

WILD is gathering and integrating information which currently exists on the location, characteristics and state of the world's natural, wild areas.

WILD is coordinating working conferences which will facilitate data collection and bring together people to work on the maps, evaluate the current state of wilderness protection,

coordinate strategies to quickly protect endangered wild areas, and assess the possibilities for sustainable wilderness use.

WILD's overall strategy is being developed in the context of ecologically sustainable land use planning.

Environmental, indigenous and local groups as well as scientists will help WILD identify hotspots: wild places which warrant special attention because of their rarity and vulnerability, and the immediacy of the threat to their survival or health.

WILD will publish and internationally distribute, particularly to environmental and native groups, the information it gathers in a series of high quality educational publications and detailed maps.

The publications and maps will help focus international attention on how little wilderness actually remains on our planet and how fast we must move to protect it.



Mata Atlantica - Only a tiny fraction is left and that is fragmented. Pressure for development is never-ending.

Madagascar - An island with extremely high endemism especially noted for unique lemurs and many other species.

West Coast North American old-growth forests - The ancient coniferous forests that remain have the greatest living biomass per hectare of any ecosystem. Vast areas are being clearcut for the highly prized softwood species.

Central American forests - One of Earth's crucial areas of mega-biodiversity. Protection ranges from good for Costa Rica to almost non-existent for some other countries.

The oceans/marine ecosystems - Unsustainable fishing practices (over-harvesting) including driftnet dragnets and seiners, soil erosion causing siltation of coral reefs, and general toxic pollutants threaten the Earth's marine ecosystems.



WHY MAP? WHY MAP? WHY MAP?

A map, like any good picture is worth a thousand words

Maps are intellectual tools which synthesize information in graphic form. Maps have been used by human beings since the dawn of human time to give direction, facilitate resource gathering and portray dreams.

Once a person is map-literate (grasps the meaning of a few symbols), maps overcome linguistic, cultural and political barriers. Depending on their scale, they can place a smaller area into a larger context or provide detailed information about a local site. Maps offer the ability to compare areas and information. They offer insight into the complex relationships between people and environment.

Esau Tuza, who came to the 1990 WILD conference in Hawaii from the Solomon Islands, explained his apprehensions about maps. "Maps have always been used by the developers. They have caused the destruction of our islands."

In a letter to WILD following the conference, Alfredo Munera, who came to the conference as a Columbian lawyer and writer working for the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), responded to Tuza's challenge:

"The non-profit sector has neither access nor resources to work with accurate maps. The governments keep relative secrecy about the wilderness

played a significant role in the production of many detailed maps: Fundacion Neotropica's mapping of Costa Rica's natural areas, S.O.S. Mata Atlantica's mapping of Brazil's Atlantic rainforest, Earth First!'s mapping of American wilderness areas (published in *The Big Outside* by Dave Foreman), the Audubon Society's mapping of ancient temperate rainforests in the American northwest, and Conservation International's mapping of ancient temperate

rainforest watersheds in British Columbia.

In British Columbia, maps of existing ancient temperate rainforest were only made available to the public in 1990. Why is it that non-government organizations, indigenous peoples and local groups do not, on the whole, have access to the maps which tell us how little remains of our natural heritage? Could it be that such maps

provide powerful impetus for the conservation movement?

As the space missions of the 1960s popularized the image of our planet as a fragile, blue-green globe, we believe that the WILD maps and publications will provide a startling picture of how little of earth's wilderness remains in the 1990s--a catalyst and justification for immediate wilderness-saving action and truly sustainable land use planning.

THE MAPPING PROCESS

WILD's goal is to synthesize the varied data about Earth's remaining natural ecosystems and graphically present it in a standard form.

Base Maps

In order to record, analyze and communicate natural areas data in a systematic way, WILD will use systems of base maps at different scales:

Global	1:20,000,000
National:	1-5,000,000
Provincial/State	1:500,000
Local:	10-250,000

Thematic Data

The specific data to be mapped by WILD will be divided into thematic types, including:

Biogeography
Protected Area Systems
Unprotected Natural Ecosystems
Conservation Proposals
Native and Traditional Perspective of Land and Resources
Threats to Natural Areas

Data Sources

Data about wild places is, in most cases, scattered, incomplete and unavailable to the public.

WILD is maintaining a computer database to keep track of map availability by country and thematic type. Detailed information about individual natural ecosystems is being requested on a WILD standardized report form.

If any readers of this paper have information WILD might find useful, please contact campaign headquarters.

Information Processing

WILD is considering the use of a Geographic Information System (GIS) to access, manage and process data.

that today is driving many politicians to care for their national resources. In other words, Latin America needs your help to map and protect many endangered ecosystems as well as the indigenous communities that live in them. There is a need for well informed non-government organizations to give their input in the development plans that drive our countries towards economic growth."

The last detailed global survey of natural areas was conducted by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in the 1950s. In 1972, the UN Conference on Environment in Stockholm recognized the need for a global inventory of all natural ecosystems--as necessary baseline data for sustainable land use planning. Since then, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has conducted some regional inventories of natural areas, notably of southern Asia and Africa (although copies of both reports are difficult to obtain).

The only recent map of global wilderness areas available to the public was produced by the Sierra Club in 1987. It showed roadless areas of one million acres or larger.

Detailed maps have been prepared for some ecosystem types--for example, the Smithsonian Institute's maps of tropical rainforest and the Australian government's of that country. But Non-government organizations have

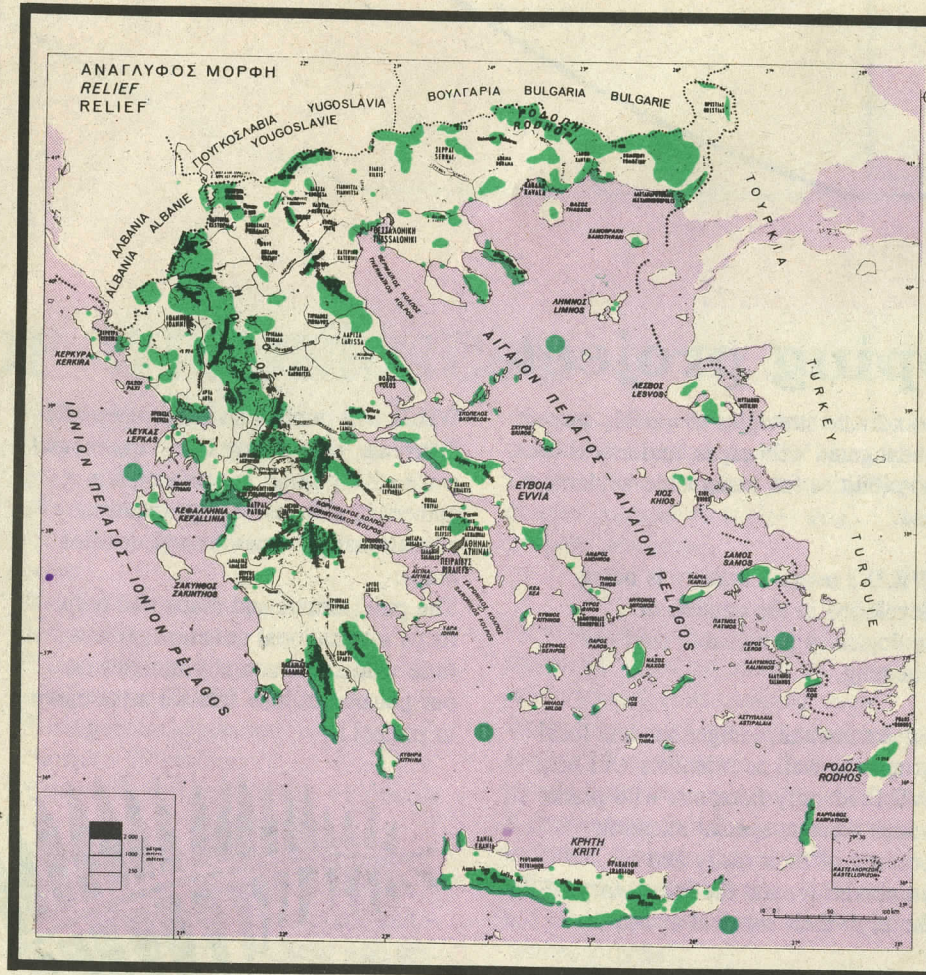
The base maps will include necessary information for locating thematic data:

Physical geography: coastline, topography, hydrology

Cultural geography: political boundaries, urban centres, transportation infrastructure

WILD is collecting data from:
government offices
research institutes
non-government organizations
indigenous and local groups
private industry - especially for remote sensing data.

Map of greek nature, by Stamatis Zogaris, shows areas of biogenetic significance in Greece.



color symbols, tones, tints, and line blocks will all be standardized in order to create a uniform appearance and thus make easier the comparison of information found on different maps.

Data input, achieved by tracing map information with a digitizer, will be a lengthy process--but not as long as hand drafting the maps.

An automated GIS will save time in the race to protect natural areas.

Map Review

When the available information for a country is in the database, we will make a preliminary map for review by experts and by organizations and individuals who provided the data.

Information Distribution

At regular intervals WILD will publish newspapers describing the current state of the campaign and progress on data collection and map production. WILD's database will be made available to organizations and individuals through modem or mail.

Timeline

Data collection and updating of data will be ongoing. The final date for data input for the first global series of WILD maps at the national scale will be March, 31, 1991.



WILD IN ACTION

Helping the Penan

In August of 1989, Thom Henley, a Canadian environmentalist with whom WCWC had worked for years, walked into the WILD office, in anguish. He explained the plight of the Penan, a gentle, nomadic people whom he had just visited in Sarawak. Their survival, both physical and cultural, was being threatened by the logging of their homeland--a remnant of one of the world's oldest and most complex rainforests.

With Henley's help, within a month, WILD published a newspaper and trilingual poster about Sarawak and held a large public event to launch the Penan Emergency Relief Fund. WILD raised \$24,000 for the Penan over the following seven months.

Part of these funds were delivered to Sarawak by WCWC directors Ken Lay and Dr. Ron Aspinall in November of 1989. While Aspinall conducted a medical assessment of conditions in a number of Penan "relocation" camps, Lay photographed active logging in the Penan's territory and helped directly distribute the relief funds to those who needed them the most.

Under the direction of WCWC's publications coordinator, Paul George, and WILD's graphic artist, Sue Fox Gregory, WILD produced the book, *Penan: Voice for the Borneo Rainforest*. Published in the fall of

1990, the 160-page, full-colour book features the translated words of a young Penan hunter, Dawat Lupung, remarkable photos by Henley and others, and the lyrical writings of both Henley and ethnobotanist Dr. Wade Davis. The extended photo captions by Dr. Davis provide a detailed commentary on the rich cultural traditions and threats to the Penan.

On each of his trips into Borneo, Henley was asked by the Penan to help them take the message of their plight directly to the world. Responding to their plea, in the fall of 1990, Henley, assisted by WILD, began organizing a world tour: *Voices for the Borneo Rainforest*. Two Penan and a Kelabit native (another Dayak tribe also affected by the logging) began their tour in late October. Bruno Manser, the Swiss artist who had emerged from six years of living with the Penan just before speaking at the WILD conference in Hawaii in June, accompanied them on the tour.

The tour covered 28 cities in 14 different countries, from Australia to Canada to Germany to Japan, during last October and November. The tour group met with Prince Bernhard, Madame Mitterand, Maurice Strong, Noel Brown, U.S. Senator Al Gore and representatives of UNESCO, the International Human Rights

Commission, the International Red Cross and the World Council of Churches, to try to find ecologically and socially-just solutions to the problems in Sarawak. One solution favoured by the Penan is the creation of a large United Nations Biosphere Reserve.

Ongoing communication with Penan support groups and fundraising to commission a Biosphere Reserve study in Sarawak are being coordinated by WILD's director of campaigns, Sue Fox Gregory. Tour hosts and major donors to the Sarawak campaign will be receiving Sue's 100-page tour report within a month. For \$10 to cover costs, WILD will send you a copy.



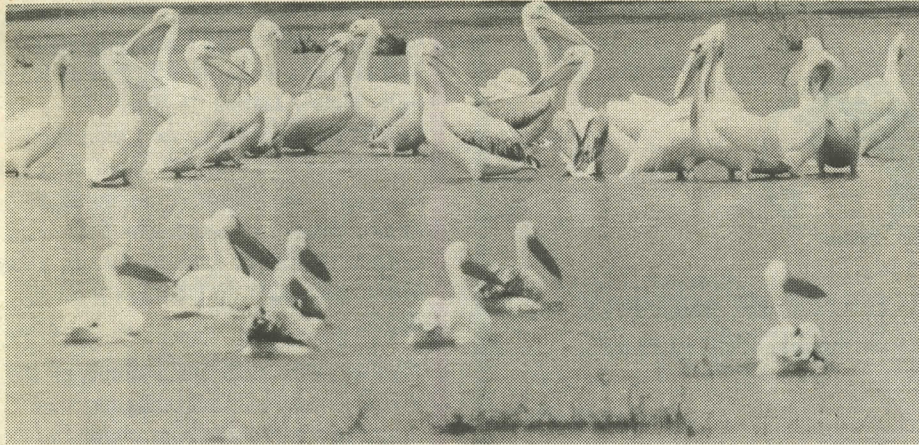
Penan native Mutang Tu'o with environmental folk singer Raffi in Vancouver

Left to right Dr. David Suzuki with Penan - Voice for the Borneo Rainforest co-authors Thom Henley and Dr. Wade Davis at the book launch press conference



J. P. LeFRANK

Mapping Greek nature



BEN HALLMANN

During the summer of 1990, WILD sponsored research by Stamatis Zogaris, a University of British Columbia biology student, to map Greek nature. In conjunction with other experts in Greece, he completed a field survey of Greece's remaining natural areas, noting many "hotspots" where the survival of relatively unmodified "natural" ecosystems is threatened.

Greece is located at a biological crossroads between Europe, Asia and Africa. An amazing diversity of flora and fauna is found in this small Mediterranean country, the birthplace of democracy. Its natural habitats range from Cretan palm groves and rock-rose scrub-lands to Norway spruce forests and alpine bogs. Over

White pelicans - Lake Kerkini, Greece

760 species of plants are endemic to Greece; they grow nowhere else on earth. Greece has more wildflower species than the whole of Canada.

Stamatis has just completed his report on the mapping project. His detailed map of Greece, with natural ecosystems classified by significance and threat, represents the pilot WILD map. WILD will be publishing a summary of his work in an eight page tabloid newspaper in April of this year, urging the international conservation community to support more preservation in Greece. All those on the WILD mailing list will be receiving a copy.

Saving Chile's temperate rainforest

Near the tip of South America, pristine old-growth temperate forest is made scrubby by the Magellanic winds. Here gusts commonly reach 120 km/hr in the spring. Now the Tierra del Fuego Coigne-lenga (broadleafed beech species) forests are slated to be logged for the Japanese wood chip industry.

Several British Columbia-based logging companies are involved. During September of 1990, Canadian

conservationist Alex Frid, whose work in Chile was partially sponsored by WILD, found evidence that the endangered huemul deer used one of the forests which are slated to be logged.

Official documentation of this fact by Frid led the Premier of the Magallanes Region to unofficially state that no logging would take place where huemul are found.

Threatened Coigne-lenga Magellanic temperate rainforest in southern Chile

ALEX FRID



In brief

TEMPERATE FORESTS MAPPING

In January of 1991, WILD staffperson Robin Sydneysmith completed a set of maps of the world's temperate rainforests and a thirty-page report about North America's temperate forests.

The largest areas of ancient temperate rainforests are found in southern Chile and the central British Columbia coast. Both areas, however, are discontinuous in their forest cover; the forested regions broken up by steep-sloped ocean inlets, alpine meadows, rock and snow. Both areas are also threatened by active and proposed logging on a massive scale.

This project was funded by SOL 3 of Switzerland and by the Cundill Foundation of Vancouver.

AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Ian Sinclair of the Zambezi Society returned home to Zimbabwe from the June/90 WILD conference in Hawaii committed to organizing an African Regional Mapping Conference. Although he had received the support of the Zambezi Society and tentatively set a date for May of 1991, WILD was unable to raise sufficient funds to co-host both the Latin America and Africa Regional Conferences simultaneously.

from the experience of the Latin America "pilot" regional conference and from the extra time which can be used to expand the network of groups and individuals with expertise related to Africa's natural ecosystems.

KEMANO II AND JAMES BAY II HYDRO MEGAPROJECTS

In November of 1990, WILD co-published with the Steelhead Society of B.C. a newspaper calling for a halt to two major hydro projects which threaten Canadian wild rivers. The James Bay II project is the largest hydroelectric project in the world, necessitating the diversion and impoundment of 20 major rivers, the combined reservoirs of which would drown forests and critical wildlife habitat in an area of Quebec equivalent to the size of France.

The Kemano II project in B.C. is much smaller but, if it is allowed to go ahead, the negative impact on the mighty Fraser river's salmon runs would be very costly.

Funding for this campaign is being generated by the sale of a donated "Inukshuk" (mysterious Inuit stone cairn) painting by Ken Kirkby and by the ongoing sale of artcards and a poster which WILD published of the Inukshuk painting. An exciting spin-off of this campaign is the contact made with native peoples who are keen on

Dr. KEITH BAKX 1945-1991

With great sadness we report the passing of our friend and colleague Dr. Keith Bakx, who died on Thursday, February 28th, 1991, from injuries suffered in an car accident in northern France.

Keith worked intimately with the Forest Peoples Alliance and rubber tappers of western Brazil, including the late Chico Mendes.

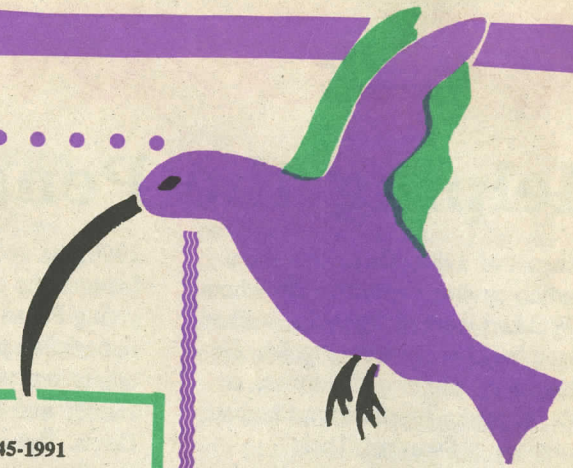
Keith attended the WILD Conference held in Hawaii in June of 1990, and has been working with the European group SOL 3 on global temperate forest issues around the world.

He leaves his wife Margaret, daughter Katy, 6, and son Marcos, 4, to whom we send our heartfelt condolences.

USSR BOREAL FOREST

Rein Ahas and Teet Jagomagi, working under contract to WILD, have been collecting maps of the biogeography, natural ecosystems and protected areas of the USSR. These delegates to the Hawaii WILD conference are also undertaking the job of doing more detailed mapping of eco-geography in their home country, Estonia.

In a recent letter to WILD, Rein noted the progress they were making. However local forest cover maps



WILD TEAM

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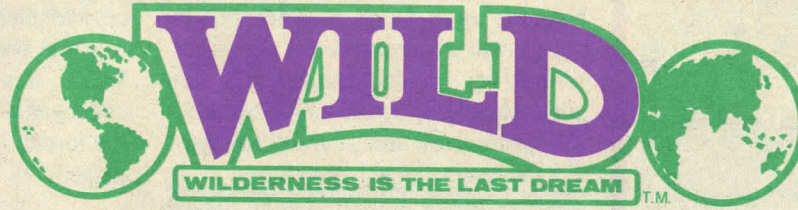
Sue Fox Gregory
Design, Layout
and paste-up

The Africa conference, delayed until funding can be secured, will benefit

cooperating with WILD in the generation of maps of Canada from an indigenous perspective.

needed to ascertain the extent of the boreal forest were "...closed to (in) steel lockers in Russia."

Paul George writing



PLEASE LET ME SUPPORT THE WILD CAMPAIGN. HERE IS MY TAX DEDUCTIBLE GIFT OF \$ _____ . (Revenue Canada charitable tax number 0587113-21-28.)

- Please use my donation to fund:
a) mapping Earth's remaining wilderness
b) printing and distributing more WILD educational newspapers
c) a specific campaign to save a certain (name) _____ wilderness area.
d) Latin American and Caribbean delegates to attend the WILD conference in Brazil
e) where you think it will best be put to use
Please put me on WILD's mailing list. Enclosed is my \$25 Wilderness Committee membership fee plus \$5 for the special WILD mailings.
I would like to order the Hawaii Conference report --enclosed is \$15 and/or the Penan tour report \$10, the Penan - Voice for the Borneo Rainforest book \$25.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Postal Code _____

Please return to WILD, 20 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C. Canada V0T 1S0

Agradecemos profundamente a los coordinadores y auspicientes de la Conferencia Regional para America Latina y el Caribe de WILD: Fundacao SOS Mata Atlantica de Brasil, la Fundacion Neotropica de Costa Rica, el Instituto Forestal (una rama de la Secretaria del Medio Ambiente de Sao Paulo, Brasil), la Secretaria de la Cultura de Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, y las Municipalidades de Ubatuba y Paraty, Brasil.

Thanks to the staff and volunteers, the WILD Conference participants, supporters and contributors who are making the WILD dream a reality. A special thanks to Volker Bodegom, Sarah Khan, Sam Meisel, Carol Lamarche, and Barb Turner.

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