

THE *BIG* EDDY

Water District	Watershed Number*	Source	User	Reserve Area Requested**
Revelstoke	1a	Clachnacudainn Creek		15.3
"	1b	Greely Creek		20.3
"	1c	Hamilton Creek	City of Revelstoke	5.6
"	1d	Bridge Creek		1.7
"	1e	Napoleon Creek		1.2
"	2	Dolan Creek	Big Eddy W.W.D.***	1.7



A History of the Big Eddy Waterworks District and its Long-Standing Battles to Protect the Dolan Creek Watershed Reserve



By Will Koop, September 30, 2013
B.C. Tap Water Alliance (<http://www.bctwa.org>)

8. The Failed Public Relations Tour of the Blewett Watershed, Etcetera

Attention: Mr. Lloyd Good

Dear Sir:

A tentative date of early June has been set by the Ministry of Forests to tour the Blewett Watershed near Nelson, B.C. The watershed is currently inaccessible and June is the earliest possible tour date. Integrated management plans have been developed for the Blewett Watershed that allows for several resource uses including the production of domestic water supplies and the harvesting of timber.

You are cordially invited by the Ministry of Forests in Revelstoke to attend the tour. The tour will also be attended by local water users as well as local forest industry representatives. In order to keep the tour to a relatively small group, you are asked to keep your party to a limit of two (2) people.

8.1. The Big Eddy Trustees Fail to Take the Bait

The May 1987 final Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP) report for Dolan Creek included a seven-page chronology, a list of related Ministry of Forests (MoF) planning events that occurred over a three year period from January 1984 to January 1987. The chronology, however, ignored a reference to a January 1985 invitation by the MoF for a June 1985 public relations tour of a community watershed (categorized as a “domestic” watershed) located just west of Nelson City called Fortynine (49) Creek, generally referred to as the community of Blewett’s largest watershed. Had the MoF been successful in luring the Trustees to the event, it would have undoubtedly been included in the chronology.

*A tentative date of early June has been set by the Ministry of Forests to tour the Blewett Watershed near Nelson, B.C. Integrated management plans have been developed for the Blewett Watershed that allows for several resource uses including the production of domestic water supplies and the harvesting of timber. You are cordially invited by the Ministry of Forests in Revelstoke to attend the tour. The tour will also be attended by local water users as well as local forest industry representatives. In order to keep the tour to a relatively small group, you are asked to keep your party to a limit of two people.*²³⁷

Throughout BC, the MoF’s Regional offices were experiencing significant public opposition to logging in community watersheds. In particular, the Nelson MoF Regional office was acutely aware of this issue through many ongoing experiences with local communities over the previous twenty-odd years. The proposals for and introduction of logging in formerly protected community and domestic water sources was highly sensitive, controversial, and politically explosive. It was part of what many civil servants understood as being ‘on the front lines’, what an MoF employee recently stated in a power-point history presentation on public relations in the Kootenays – “*like being tossed into a boiling pot and told to make it stop.*”

²³⁷ K.B. Lavelle, on behalf of District Manager T. Harvie, to Lloyd Good, chairman, Big Eddy Waterworks District, January 31, 1985.

In order to bring about some measure of public acceptance, professional foresters in the MoF forged an alliance with local forest companies – vis-à-vis the Council of Forest Industries – to devise public relations strategies to do so. The principal public relations method chosen was to establish “show me” or demonstration forums in a targeted drinking watershed, where, hopefully, representatives from that candidate water users’ or purveyor’s community would first approve or consent to a logging rate and program, and would then cooperate with the government and private industry to sucker and synergize other water users. As explained below, it had been done before on two separate occasions in the Pacific Northwest, and was simply resurrected and reapplied.

The target zone chosen in the West Kootenays was the small community of Blewett situated just west of Nelson City, and just south of the West Arm Kootenay River Hydro dams. The community is represented within Area E of the operational boundaries of the Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK).

When Lloyd Good, Chairman of the Big Eddy Trustees, received the MoF’s invitation to tour Blewett’s watershed he began to carefully investigate the background information, just as the Big Eddy Trustees had now routinely grown accustomed to doing in all related matters brought to them by the MoF and the Ministry of Environment. Good, like many other water purveyor representatives, was suspicious that the government wanted to influence the Trustees to accept logging in their drinking watershed. In his ensuing evaluation, Good quickly discovered that the community of Blewett’s Fortynine Creek watershed, at 2,643 hectares in area, was physically about five times larger in area than Big Eddy’s Dolan watershed. This led Good to investigate what other watersheds in the Nelson Forest Region were comparable in area with the Dolan watershed in order to address the more sensitive nature of smaller watersheds.

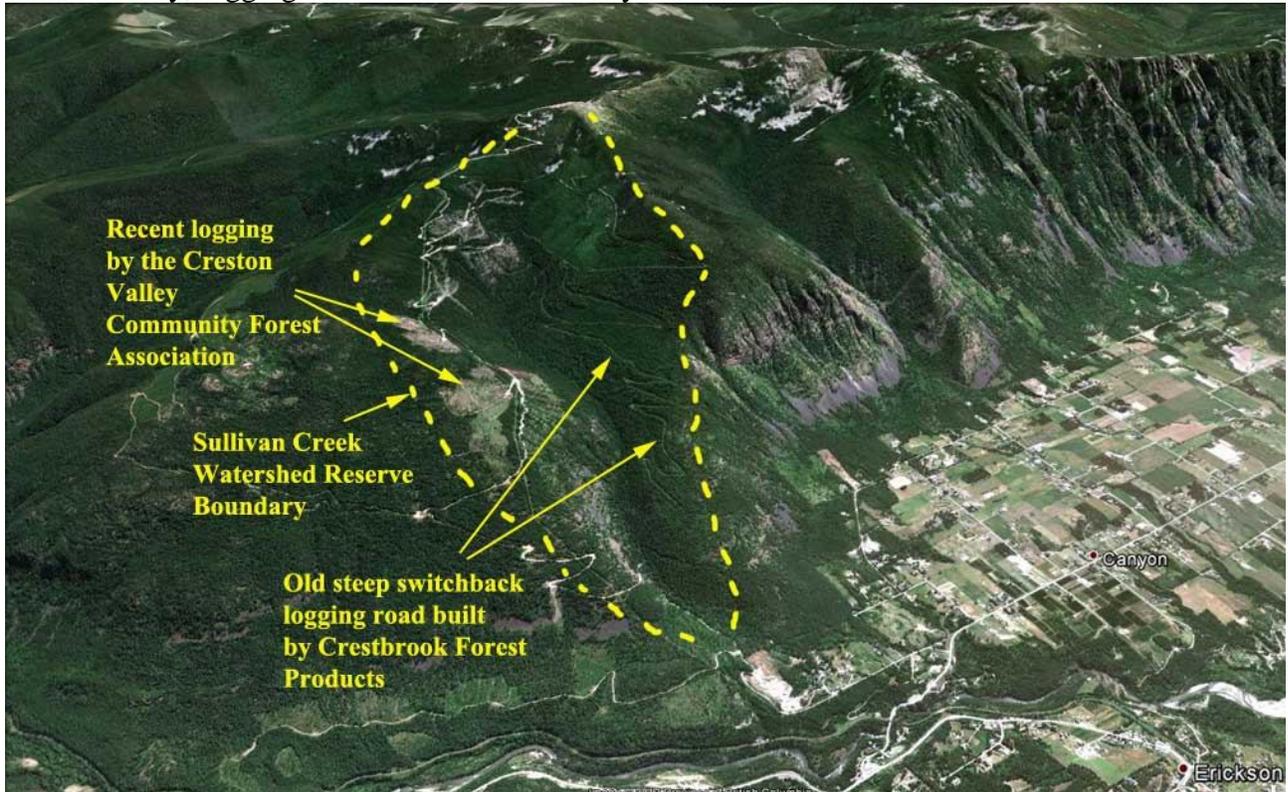
Good investigated a long list of Watershed Reserves in the Nelson Forest Region registered by area category in the lengthy Appendix G of the October 1980 Ministry of Environment document, *Guidelines for Watershed Management for Crown Lands Used as Community Water Supplies*. In that list, which provided data on the areas of each watershed, he found a reference to a community watershed near Creston, the Sullivan Creek Watershed, which was slightly larger in area than the Dolan. Two months had passed before Good forwarded the following information to the Revelstoke MoF:

In reference to your invitation to tour Blewett Watershed, near Nelson, it has come to our attention that this watershed is very large and falls within a 2 or 3 category.²³⁸ Dolan Creek is very small and falls within a category # 1 interpretation (Guidelines for Watershed Management of Crown Lands used as Community Water Supplies). Because of the difference in size of these two watersheds, we believe it would be more informative to tour another category 1 watershed where logging has taken place. The watershed we suggest to tour is Sullivan Creek near Creston, which is 2.2 square miles. Trusting this will meet with your approval, Yours Truly.²³⁹

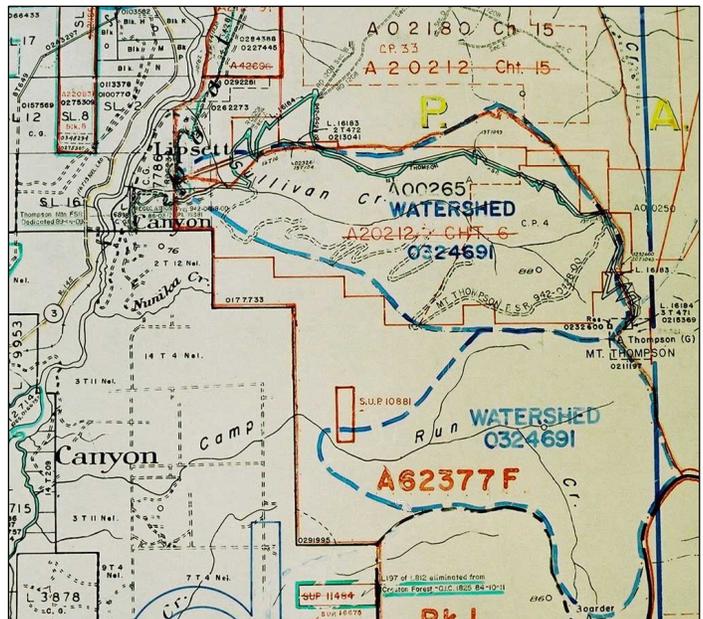
²³⁸ Community watershed Reserves were divided into three size or area categories by the 1972-1980 provincial Community Watershed Task Force, eventually published as *Appendix G*, a long list of almost 300 Watershed Reserves in an October 1980 Guidelines document. Category One watersheds were those under six square miles; Category Two watersheds were between six and thirty-five square miles; and Category Three between thirty-five and 200 square miles. Prior, community watersheds, as Watershed Reserves, had no such area category divisions by government agencies.

²³⁹ March 29, 1985.

Lloyd Good may have been unaware that his suggestion would trigger a highly sensitive nerve and resurrect an embarrassing issue in referencing the visitation proposal of the Sullivan Creek Watershed Reserve. No doubt, when the Revelstoke MoF District office forwarded a copy of Good’s letter to regional MoF headquarters in Nelson, regional staff became gravely concerned. And they knew why. Sullivan Creek was severely damaged by clear-cut logging in the 1960s and 1970s by Crestbrook Forest Industries, the same licensee that was now, ironically and coincidentally, logging in the Blewett community watershed demonstration forest.²⁴⁰



Above: recent image from Google Earth, showing the Sullivan Creek Watershed Reserve. Right: Ministry of Lands Map showing Watershed Reserves over Sullivan and Camp Run Creeks.



The ongoing concerns about clearcut logging and logging road damage in the Sullivan Creek drainage by the Erickson Improvement District Trustees had been well established: numerous letters of correspondence with the government in the 1960s; numerous internal government memos and assessments; the submission brief to the Royal Commission on Forest Resources in 1975; and the numerous articles in greater Creston’s community newspapers:

²⁴⁰ A Forest Service July 7, 1966 memo summarized under forest license X90290, “any silting of stream menaces water supply of Erickson, B.C.”

8. A timber sale that was granted in the Sullivan Creek water shed and is presently being logged, proved to be a disaster for the Sullivan Creek water users in the spring run off of 1974 due to mud slides caused by logging above the Creek. Due to extreme silting caused by the mud slides, the Sullivan Creek water users were without a supply of water from their source for several days. Fortunately the E.C.I.D. [East Creston Irrigation District] was able to supply the Sullivan Creek water users with an emergency supply of clean domestic water, until the Sullivan Creek system cleared.²⁴¹

At the District Annual Meeting the following resolution was presented and passed: Due to the fact that the Sullivan Creek Watershed has suffered extreme damage from conventional logging and road building, we, the members of the Erickson Improvement District, demand that the B.C. Forest Service refrain from any further proposals to harvest timber by conventional logging methods in the Sullivan and Arrow Creek watersheds.²⁴²

Page 2 CRESTON VALLEY ADVANCE—Thursday, July 30, 1998

Local News

Watershed logging opponents surface

By Shauna Lowry
Advance Staff

To log or not to log is no longer the question. Although the purpose of a Monday night meeting was to provide input into the Creston Valley Forest Corporation's forest plan, discussion centred around opposition to logging in local watersheds, specifically Arrow Creek.

"I tell you it scares me — the road construction and conventional logging — it scares me," said Elvin Masuch, Area B director for the Regional District of Central Kootenay and a CVFC board member. "I look at Sullivan Creek and what's happened there in the last five years."

Masuch explained at the meeting, attended by two dozen people, how old forestry roads built around the creek on the northwest face of Thompson Mountain 30 years ago are now collapsing and threatening the water.

"Sullivan Creek took a terrible beating," he said. "The shoulder of the road sloughed in. Now we've got major damage. The dam is filled with debris. The water couldn't be used for three weeks."

"There's one thing we've got to say here and I think everybody will agree: if we go in there the watershed will be put at risk. That's why we fought the Forest Service for 24 years on this and they didn't go in there because they knew the risk was there."

According to Masuch, a 1989 study of the value of water from the Arrow Creek watershed was estimated at \$129 million since it provides for the Columbia Brewery, orchardists and vegetable farmers and the Town of Creston.

The value of 300 loads of logs from the area, including the value of the timber, lumber, wood chips, stumpage, annual rent and taxes, is estimated at \$1.3 million.

"If you look at this thing simply in an economic manner you would say it's not even an issue whether you should put that watershed at risk," Masuch said. "What I see is greed. We want both — the water and the timber. The thing is all I can hope is we don't kill the goose."

Creston resident Audrey Vance questioned the validity of the government providing the CVFC with a community forest licence.

— Elvin Masuch

See "Lack..." on page 17.

**The Sullivan
Creek Shadow** →

Following a September 15, 1981 letter of complaint from the Joint Board of Trustees of the Erickson Irrigation District the East Creston Irrigation District forwarded to both Crestbrook Forest Industries and the Ministry of Forests about the Sullivan Creek Watershed Reserve, Woodlands Vice President J.G. Murray of Crestbrook Forest Industries recommended the preparation of a lengthy report on the history of logging since 1963 in Sullivan Creek, *The History of Logging Operations in the Sullivan Creek Watershed*. The letter of complaint demanded that the damaged watershed be repaired, that "no further conventional logging be permitted in the watershed," and

²⁴¹ Brief submitted to the Pearse Royal Commission on Forest Resources by the trustees of the East Creston Irrigation District, September 3, 1975.

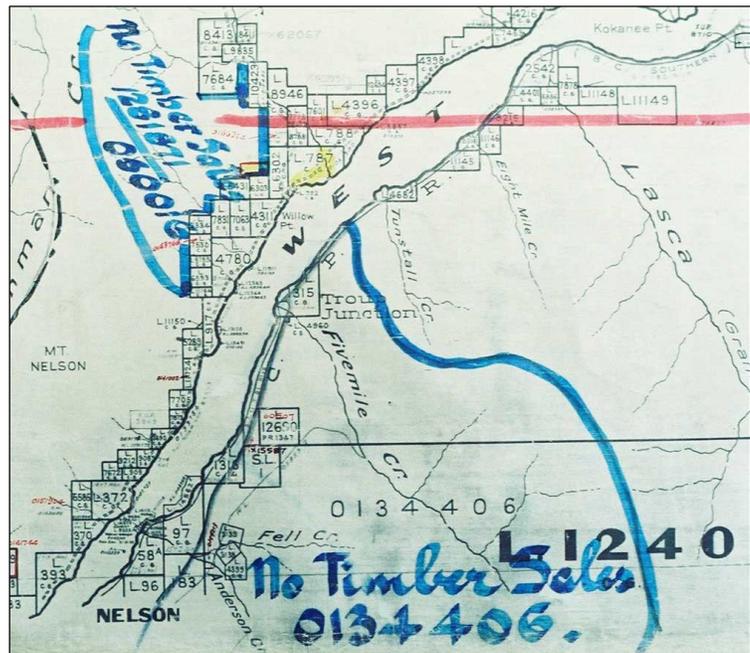
²⁴² L.D. Samuelson, Secretary to the Trustees, Erickson Improvement District, to J.P. Sedlack, District Manager, Kootenay Lake District, Nelson, July 8, 1982.

“that no activity be permitted in the watershed without permission of the Trustees of the Improvement District.”

According to the Erickson Trustees, who at that time had been struggling for a lengthy period to protect the neighbouring, old and intact Arrow Creek Watershed Reserve from being logged, and who also had the water licence for Sullivan Creek, the public’s anger over what occurred in Sullivan Creek later made MoF senior administrators and staff routinely cringe whenever the words “Sullivan Creek” were uttered.²⁴³ It therefore didn’t take very long for MoF administrators to envision the possible and severe public relations damage if the Big Eddy Trustees were to make a political connection and ruckus between Sullivan Creek and the Blewett watershed, with Crestbrook Forest Industries as the main and common denominator. No wonder the Big Eddy Trustees never received a letter of response from the MoF, nor were the Trustees present on the proposed tour of the Blewett watershed that summer.

8.2. Too Much At Stake

The MoF Nelson Regional office had a principal public deception objective in mind during the 1980s regarding drinking watersheds within its operational boundaries. During this period, the MoF placed considerable pressure on the City of Nelson beginning in 1982 to log its pristine water source, Five Mile Creek, one in a cluster of adjacent Watershed Reserves created since the 1930s for the City. The aim of the MoF was to render the City’s drinking watershed area into a “demonstration forest” in order to influence communities throughout the Ministry’s regional boundaries to, in turn, log in their community and domestic watersheds.



Nelson Region forester D.L. Oswald wrote the following in a December 24, 1982 Christmas Eve memo:

At long last it appears that we are definitely making progress in developing a viable watershed management plan. Discussing the meeting with Gordon Erlandson, we identified two sources of major problems to seeing a successful plan develop.

The second problem has the potential of the appropriate Ministries namely the Ministry of Forests of not being able to produce the appropriate backup and support services required in the planning process. In this regard I will forward a copy of this memo to the Chief Forester identifying the need for outside consulting services at some point during 1983 in order that the necessary maps, etc. are produced to a standard necessary to satisfy the needs of the planning

²⁴³ The background to these issues are raised in Will Koop’s January 2002 case history report on the Arrow Creek Watershed Reserve, available on the B.C. Tap Water Alliance website <http://www.bctwa.org/ArrowCreekHistory-Jan21-2002.pdf>

*team and to be of a standard endorsed by the Ministry of Forests for future planning actions by other planning teams elsewhere. I feel that it is extremely important that we do a top notch job in assisting with the development of the Nelson City Watershed Plan as it will service in addition to the Blewett Watershed experience, it will serve as an example to the myriad of other watersheds that will require forest management development activities in the next 10 to 20 years in this region. Thus, all eyes are upon our efforts in the Nelson City Watershed. While I realize the planning process in any watershed, but specifically the Nelson Watershed, will be a difficult and somewhat arduous process at times, it appears that our chances of success **this time around** are very high indeed and we fully support your efforts from this office.*

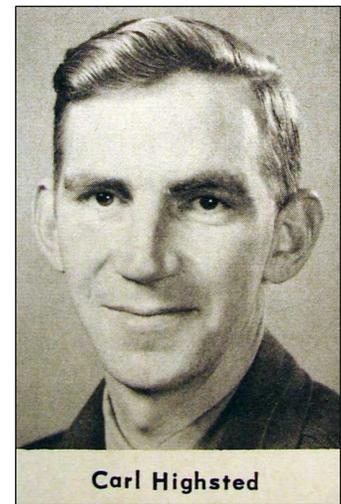
It is very important that executive understand the importance of the Nelson City Watershed Plan in developing the remaining watersheds in the Nelson Region. ²⁴⁴ [Bold emphases]

Of particular interest is the memo reference to advising the Ministry of Forests’ “*executive*” for strategic game plan approval of the controversial and deceptive directive. That “*executive*” would have included the Assistant Deputy Forest Minister, Chief Forester Bill Young, Deputy Forests Minister Mike Apsey, and Forests Minister Tom Waterland.

Concerns to establish a ‘demonstration forest’ prevailed within the MoF. For instance, the July 1981 statement by the Victoria City headquarters MoF Director of Planning, C.J. Highstead, to Deputy Minister Mike Apsey, that “*there are too few examples of careful watershed harvesting outside of Vancouver and Victoria to reassure most communities about BCFS [BC Forest Service] and Forest Company capabilities.*” ²⁴⁵

Recommendations were made internally to provide the public with “*scientific facts*” to convince the public of the possible merits:

I think we need capability to meet with community watershed groups and provide them with scientific facts on watershed management, some hard facts on hydrological studies.... In short, we need to maintain and bolster our “site-specific” action in this area, rather than embark upon another inter-Ministry “study”. ²⁴⁶



4. District Capability

Current experience in the field is that Districts lack the planning capability to address detailed watershed concerns. The knowledgeable public is aware of this lack and is therefore opposed to logging in community watersheds because they know we can't deliver either sound plans or strict supervision. Success in the Blewett Watersheds results from strong company commitment to working with the public and to full time local supervision of contractors. In part, the staff-coverage problem can be addressed by insisting on higher company commitments and recognizing the costs.

²⁴⁴ Subject: Nelson and Area Watershed Planning Team Minutes of Meeting held Monday, December 13, 1982. D.L. Oswald, Forestry Manager, Ministry of Forests Nelson Regional Office, December 24, 1982.

²⁴⁵ C.J. Highstead, Director of Planning, Victoria, to Deputy Minister of Forests, Mike Apsey, July 16, 1981. Logging was occurring in both Greater Vancouver’s and Victoria’s water sources, activities which ceased after public protests in the 1990s.

²⁴⁶ C.J. Highstead, Director of Planning, Ministry of Forests, to Bill Young, Chief Forester, March 10, 1981.

However, the MoF failed to initiate logging proposals and an accompanying demonstration forest in Nelson City's water sources due to a united and decades-long majority opposition by City Council and its citizens against logging. The dejected Forest Service therefore quietly reverted to the nearby Blewett community watersheds, situated only a few kilometres to the west of Nelson City, as its primary demonstration forest headquarters alternative to promote and target commercial logging in community watersheds which were located in the Nelson Regional area boundaries. Highstead wrote accordingly:

*Current experiences in the field is that Districts lack the planning capability to address detailed watershed concerns. The knowledgeable public is aware of this lack and is therefore opposed to logging in community watersheds because they know we can't deliver either sound plans or strict supervision. Success in the Blewett Watersheds result from strong company commitment to working with the public and to full time local supervision of contractors.*²⁴⁷

The new demonstration forest location proposal in the small community of Blewett's drinking watershed sources was introduced as a special case study at a February 9, 1982 *Seminar on Protection on Community Watersheds*, held in the former Robson Square Media Centre in Vancouver City's downtown core. Carl Highstead, MoF Headquarters Director of Planning, was the chairman of the 'in-house' one-day session that was attended by fifteen other MoF and Ministry of Environment delegates, including the provincial commander, Chief Forester Bill Young.

The background history of the demonstration forest candidate interests by the Ministry of Forests in Blewett's community watersheds began in 1976 when the government established a Coordinated Resource Development Plan for the area. That resulted in the formation of the Blewett Watershed

C. Highsted

SEMINAR ON PROTECTION OF COMMUNITY WATERSHEDS

DATE: Tuesday, February 9, 1982
TIME: 9:30 - 4:30
PLACE: Room 5, Robson Square, Media Centre, Vancouver, B.C.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Carl Highsted - Ministry of Forests

Morning Session

1. Introduction to Watersheds
-- Don Reksten, Ministry of Environment, will give a 15 - 20 minute introduction on Community Watersheds in British Columbia.
2. Outline of Problems
-- Regional personnel from Forests and Environment will briefly outline the watershed problems in their respective regions.
3. Case study - Blewett Watershed
-- Those involved in the Blewett Watershed will be asked to provide background for others at the seminar. The decision-making process at Blewett and the consequences of the decisions will then be examined by all participants.

**** LUNCH ****

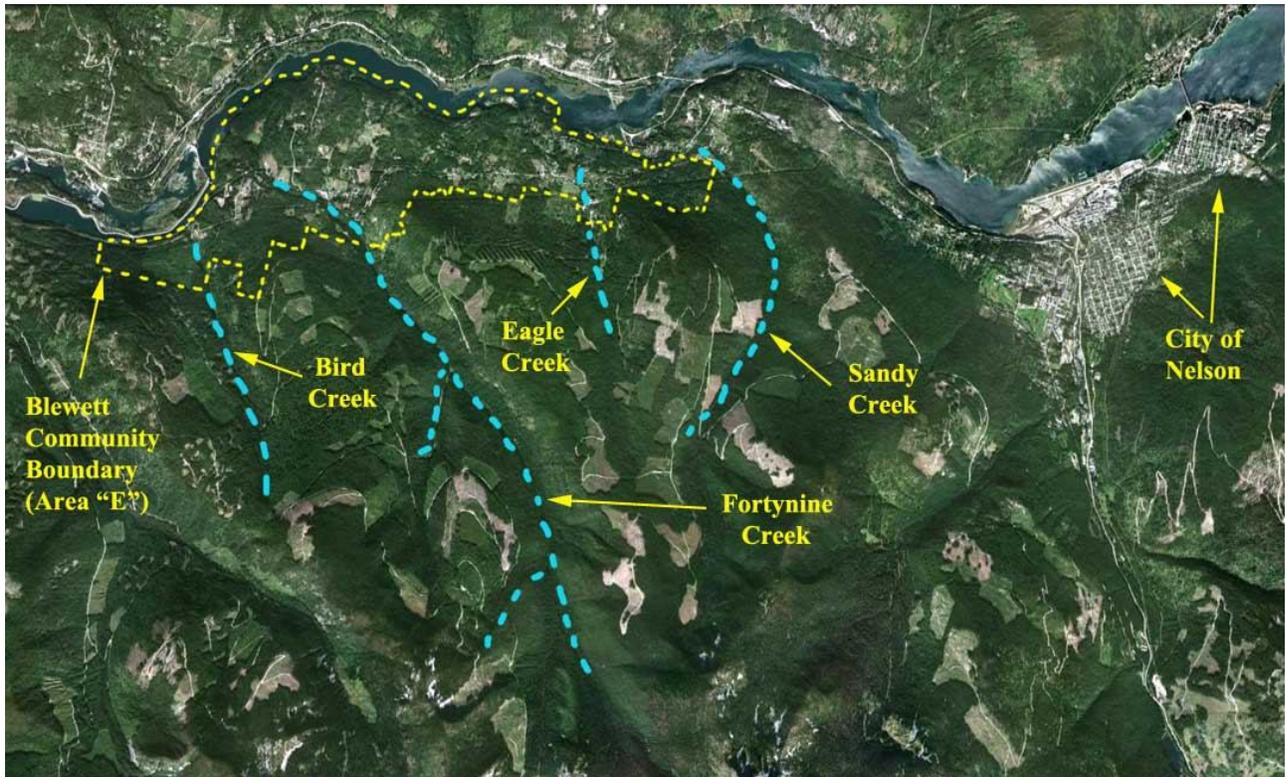
Afternoon Session

4. Draft Policy for Integration of Forestry Planning and Operations in Community Watersheds
-- Bruce Fraser, Ministry of Forests will introduce this draft policy paper.
5. Joint planning
6. Liability for damage
7. Controlling access to Watersheds
8. Monitoring of Watersheds
9. Recommendations for further action

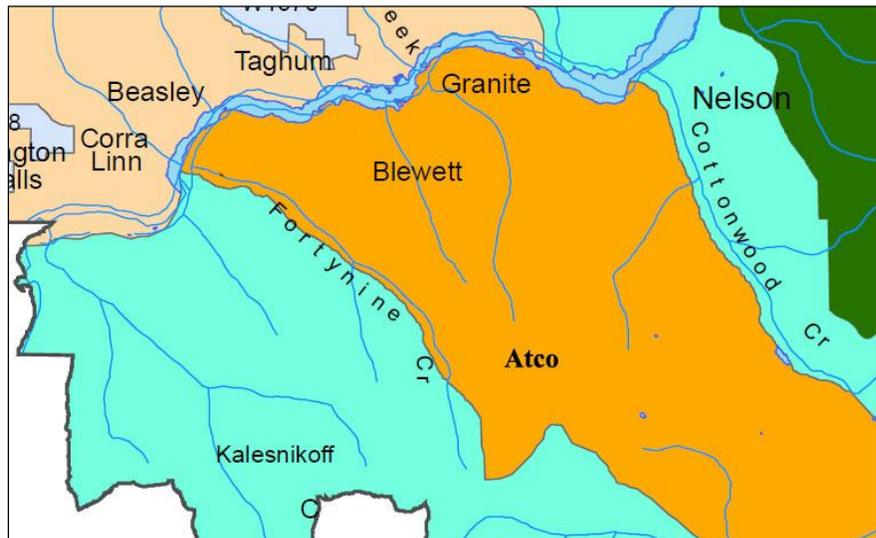
Any questions about the agenda should be directed toward Jim Soles, Ministry of Environment, 387-1161 (Local 314).

²⁴⁷ C.J. Highstead, Director of Planning, Ministry of Forests, and Bruce Fraser, Consultant on Public Involvement, Ministry of Forests, to T.M. Apsey, Deputy Minister of Forests. Draft discussion document on Community Watersheds, July 16, 1981.

Committee. The Resource Folio government representatives included the Forest Service, the Water Rights Branch, Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and the Regional District of Central Kootenay. The forest harvesting licensee was Crestbrook Forest Industries which was operationally headquartered in Cranbrook City.



Above: Recent image from Google Earth. The yellow dots show the boundary of the Blewett community, just west of Nelson City. The watershed creeks identified in blue dots are the domestic water creek sources for the community. The former Blewett demonstration forest tours were conducted mainly in Fortynine Creek. A great deal of logging and logging road access has occurred in these domestic watersheds.



Right: There are presently two forest license tenures or charts in the domestic watersheds. To the left of Fortynine Creek (on the west side of the creek itself (light blue) is Kalesnikoff Lumber Co., and to the right or east of the creek is Atco Wood Products Ltd.'s tenure (orange-brown). The tenure over the Blewett domestic watersheds was formerly with Crestbrook Forest Industries, later divided between the present companies.

Contained in an undated history of the Blewett Watershed Committee²⁴⁸ was a summary of why the Committee was formed:

In 1976, following proposals to cut timber in the watershed which produced a public outcry, a committee of residents was formed to work with the B.C. Forest Service and the Timber Licensee (Crestbrook Forest Industries) in planning the necessary procedures to harvest the timber without damaging the watershed value. In the intervening period the Committee and concerned government agencies have worked cooperatively to oversee the activities of Crestbrook and to date the residents have been satisfied with the way in which the development has proceeded. In summary a situation which in 1976 reflected a great deal of suspicion and fear on the part of the Blewett population has been resolved through cooperation. Residents feel able to voice their concerns knowing that a mechanism exists to discuss and seek solutions to any perceived problem.

In the Spring of 1980, the chairman of the Blewett Watershed Committee, Wilbert Anderson, wrote to R. McClelland, Minister of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, with concerns about “increased mineral claim activity” in the drinking water source. He added: *Our experience with the logging company, Crestbrook Forest Industries, has shown that properly planned and executed work leads to few erosion problems. We expect to receive the same type of consideration from those developing minerals.*²⁴⁹

In the 1980 Spring edition of the Ministry of Forests’s magazine, *Forestalk*, was a special feature promotional, public relations article on logging in the Blewett watersheds, ***Multiple-Use on Trial in the Kootenays***, written by Peter Grant. Here are some excerpts:

With so much uncertainty about the future, the pressure is on the industry to maintain its supply of timber. But with less and less mature timber available to be logged, even in remote areas, operators are forced to look closer to home for their logs – often in some community’s back yard. Here they face a large obstacle: water users who jealously guard their water supplies, and who view critically the industry’s environmental record in logging watersheds.

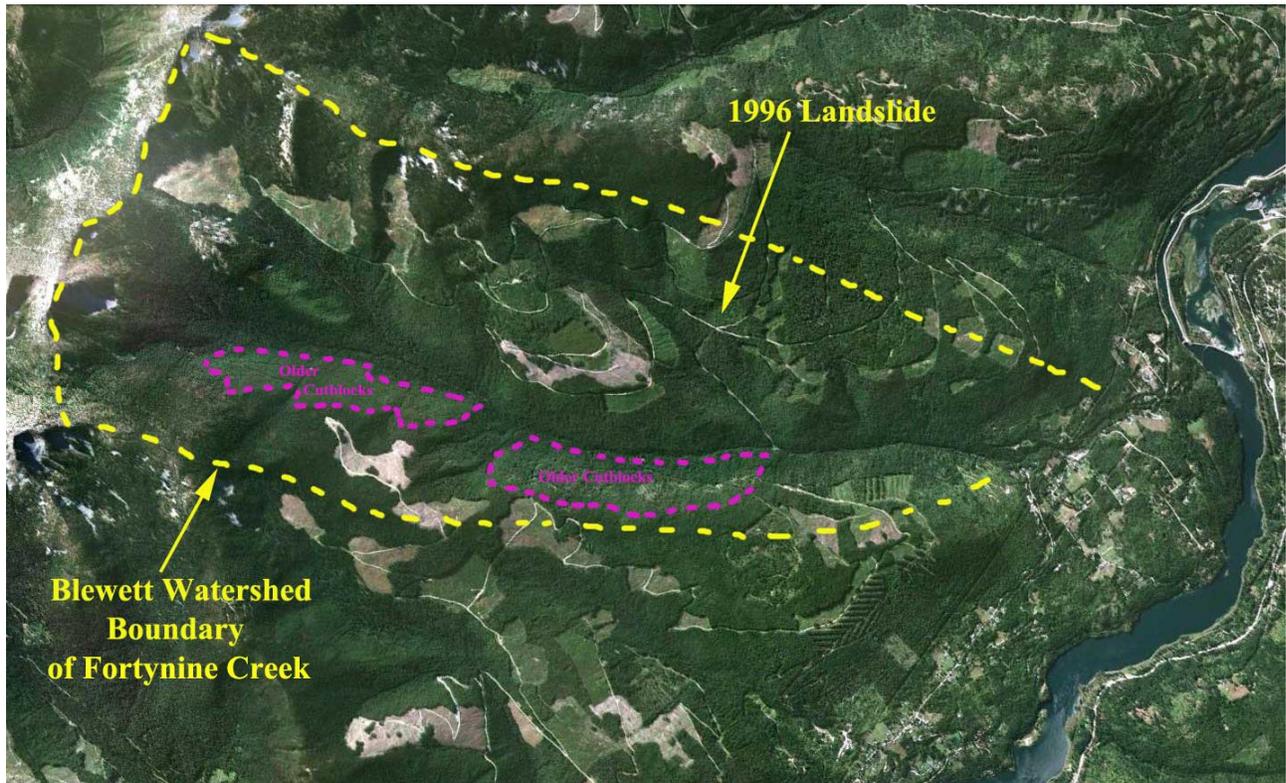
In the Kootenays, scattered rural residents and small communities pipe their water from numerous surface creeks which tumble off the mountain slopes. The thousand-odd residents of the Blewett were more than a bit upset four years ago when Crestbrook Forest Industries first revealed its intention to log the timber above their homes and farms. “I thought it would be the desecration of our water,” recalls Wilbert Anderson, a farmer in the area for 40 years.

At a public meeting in March 1976, several hundred Blewett residents expressed angry doubts, some threatening roadblocks and other acts of civil disobedience if the plan to log went through. Meanwhile, Bruce Fraser, a nine-year Blewett resident and biology instructor at Selkirk College in Castlegar, was working on another tack. As chairman of the stormy meeting, Fraser asked the company if it would be willing to involve the community in planning the logging operation. The company was all for it. The Blewett Water Users

²⁴⁸ Assumed to have been written in 1980.

²⁴⁹ Wilbert Anderson, Chairman, Blewett Watershed Committee, to Hon. R. McClelland, Minister of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, April 28, 1980.

Committee formed at the meeting soon started negotiating with the company, as well as with the Ministry of Forests' regional office, the Fish and Wildlife Branch and the Water Rights Branch, to ensure that logging wouldn't affect their water supply.



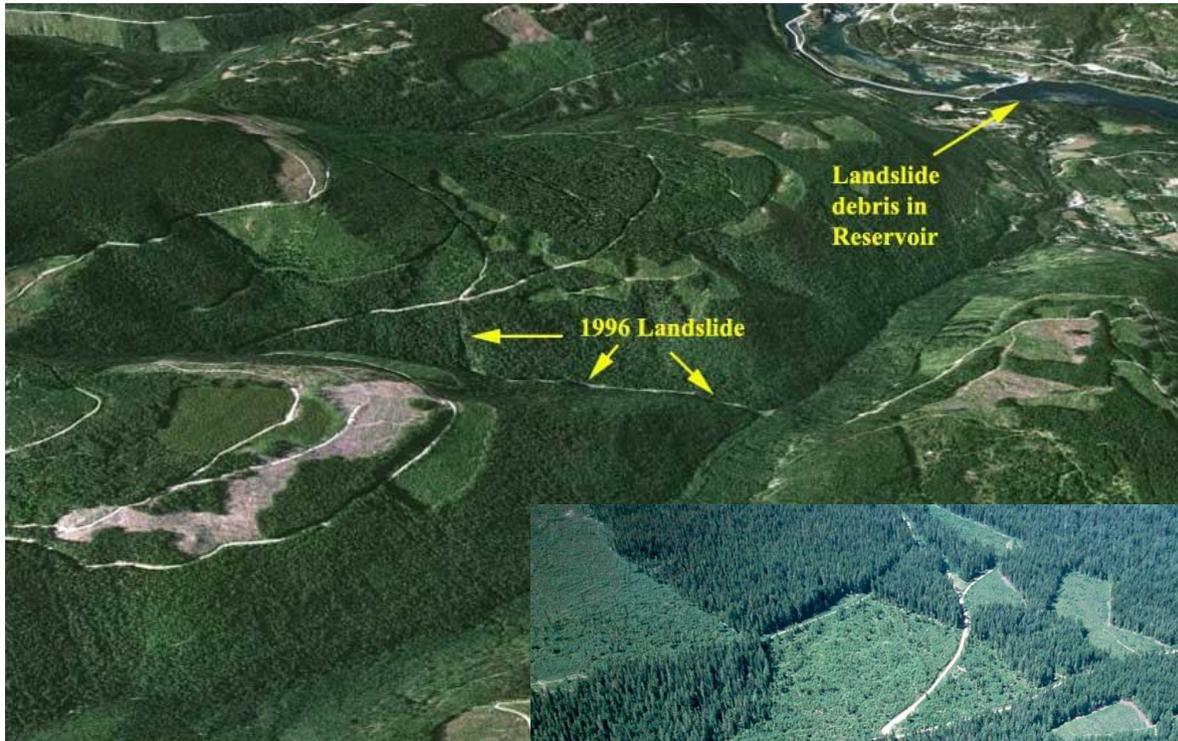
Fortynine Creek, a severely logged Blewett watershed. The purple dots show the older logging by Crestbrook Forest Products. In 1996, the watershed suffered a haemorrhage, when a landslide occurred, which the Ministry of Forests and Environment staff nicknamed the Referendum Creek Slide. (Recent Google Earth image)

The residents' biggest concern was for the protection of the three main creeks draining the slope. "If you look around the Kootenays," Fraser claims, "you'll see a large number of watersheds running brown at freshet time. In many cases that can be attributed directly to bad road building, bad skid road construction or bad hauling techniques."

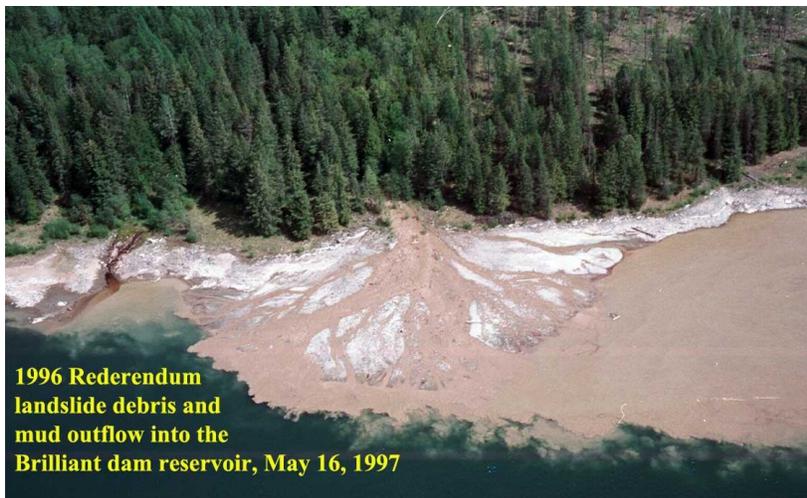
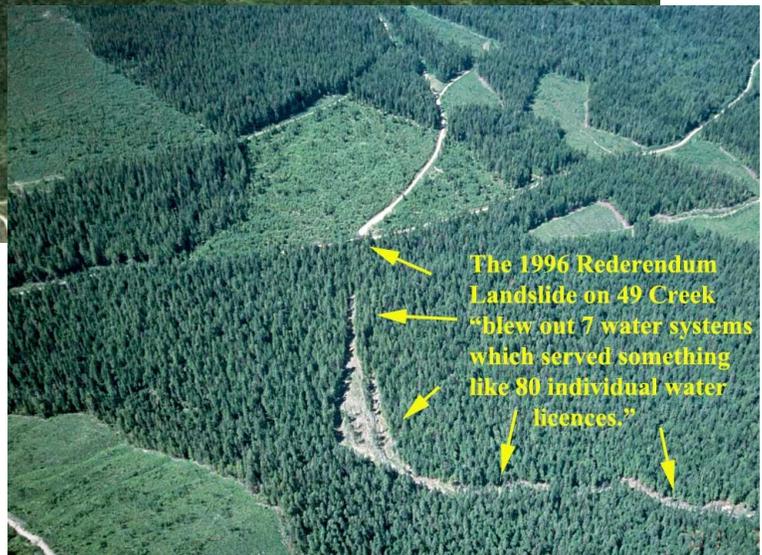
Crestbrook went more than half way to meet the Blewett residents' demands. Bruce Fraser comments: "They made sure the haul route was properly laid out to avoid populated areas. They hired a full-time supervisor, Joe Tress, to make sure that the local contractors were following the plans. They also promised compensation for any damages to the residents' water supplies, and set up an agency to adjudicate any claims."

All told it took Crestbrook Forest Industries, the Blewett Water Users' Committee and the Ministry of Forests just over three years to complete the negotiating, planning and road building for the relatively small logging operation (about 30,000 cubic metres a year) on the Blewett slope.

With so many contending forces in the Kootenays, and with such widespread interest in land-use issues, multiple-use seems to be the surest path to a compromise.



Right: this photo was taken in May 1997 by government staff during a flight, and was included in an undated power-point presentation called *The Perils of Watershed Planning*. The quote in the photo, highlighted in yellow, is stated in the power-point. The slide started from water runoff over a clearcut spilling onto a road "constructed pre-code by Crestbrook Forest Industries."



Was community spokesperson Bruce Fraser responsible for blowing it in the Blewett? Perhaps. What if he had not chosen to intervene as the compromising moderator, and what if the community had continued to resist and prevented Crestbrook Forest Industries and the Ministry of Forests from setting up shop and logging out the watersheds, just like the Big Eddy did for the Dolan watershed and what the Erickson

Improvement District Trustees did for Arrow Creek? We'll never know now.

Apparently, Fraser later benefited by his role as intervener. By around 1980, Fraser was employed by the Ministry of Forests as its Public Involvement Coordinator. In 1981, Fraser authored a 137-page publication, *Public Involvement Handbook*. By November of 1981, Fraser produced an

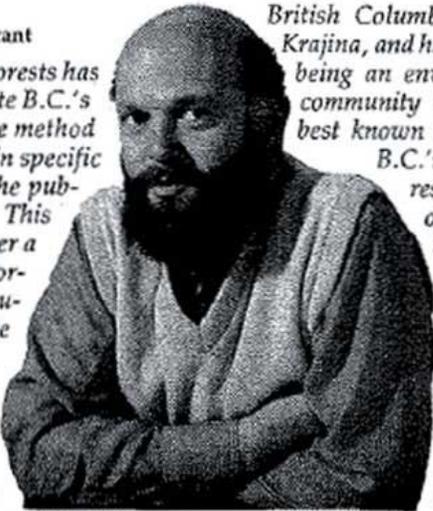
internal draft document for the Ministry of Forests, *A Policy for Integration of Forest Planning and Operations in Community Watersheds Lying on Crown Land Within Provincial Forests*. As stated in Will Koop's book *From Wisdom to Tyranny*, Fraser's draft "was the genesis of what would later become the core policy document for *Integrated Watershed Management Plans*, otherwise referred to as *Appendix H* and belatedly included with the *October 1980 Guidelines* document dealing with *Watershed Reserves*."

MULTIPLE-USE ON TRIAL IN THE KOOTENAYS

Bruce Fraser by Peter Grant

Over the past decade the Ministry of Forests has had its hands full trying to accommodate B.C.'s increasing numbers of forest users. One method used to sort out resource-use demands in specific areas has been direct involvement of the public in the land-use planning process. This has proven so successful that a little over a year ago the Ministry of Forests "borrowed" Dr. Bruce Fraser from the education ministry to set up a full-scale Ministry of Forests public involvement program.

Bruce Fraser grew up in so many different B.C. towns that the list looks like a map index. He took his Ph.D. in ecology under University of



British Columbia's eminent ecologist Vladimir Krajina, and has had a varied career that includes being an environmental activist as well as a community college principal. He is perhaps best known for his role in setting up one of B.C.'s first local advisory committees on resource use. The result was a co-operatively-planned logging operation in the Blewett community watershed in the West Kootenay.

While talking optimistically about public involvement in forestland management, Fraser says bluntly that no public participation program will work unless it "meets the needs of the people," and unless the public remains vigilant.

Excerpt from the 1981 Spring edition of *Forestalk*, a profile on Bruce Fraser.

Similar strategic interest for the Dolan Watershed Reserve as a candidate "demonstration area for all future watershed management areas" was mentioned in a 1986 letter to the Revelstoke Forest District by the president of Revelstoke City-based Joe Kozek Sawmills Ltd.²⁵⁰ As would be expected, the proposal never saw the light of day.

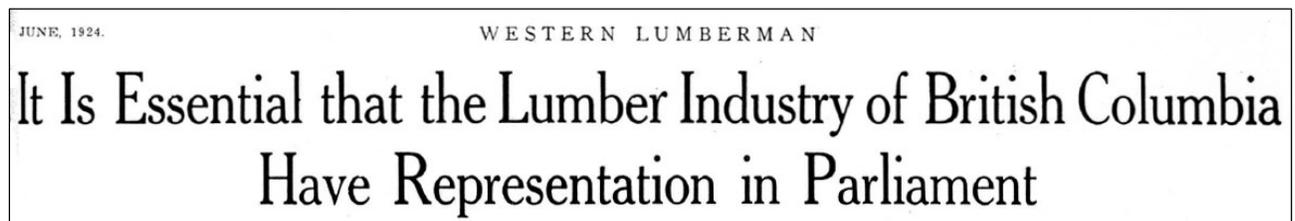
Old Forest Atlas and Lands Department Reference Maps from the 1940s and 1950s reveal that the government had zoned at least two areas near the community of Blewett at that time as sensitive and prohibitive to logging. As shown in the images in the following pages from those maps, one of the zones was by Sandy Creek. Later, in 1973, the community watersheds Task Force created two Category One Watershed Map Reserves: one on Sandy Creek, and the other on Eagle Creek. The other early protective zone flanked three watersheds: the western half of Fortynine Creek, Bird Creek, and the northern half of Rover Creek. How was this early history of protection, and the two Watershed Map Reserves created by the Task Force in 1973, referenced by the Ministry of Forests in the Resource Folio meetings and documents with the community residents of Blewett in 1976 following? Perhaps this history provides credence to why Blewett community residents were up in arms in 1976 when logging was being proposed, due to the early protective status of its forested domestic watershed sources.

²⁵⁰ Joseph A. Kozek, President, Joe Kozek Sawmills Ltd., to Revelstoke Ministry of Forests District Manager, October 14, 1986.

8.3. The Capilano Timber Company

Public relations strategies to bring about acceptance of highly controversial logging practices in British Columbia's protected public drinking watershed sources first began about ninety years ago by an American forest company headquartered in Seattle, Washington. The public relations efforts had also been keenly supported by the burgeoning forest industry and its young or then recently created political alliances.

The strategy to do so was controversial because, since the late 1800s, gargantuan efforts had been waged by professional and political revisionists to institute new federal forest management legislative frameworks and policies within American and Canadian governments. These new frameworks included the protection of surface-fed, forested drinking watershed sources. The resource revolution applications were well underway by the early 1900s within the legislative structures of both national governments, to be later tested and uniformly opposed by private forest industry corporations, and ultimately and tragically decades later by government agencies as well.



The Washington State, Seattle City-based Capilano Timber Company established the first and significant public relations operation of its kind in BC and Canada in the early 1920s. The Manager of the Company, G.G. Johnson, attempted to counteract fierce and persistent public opposition to his logging operations in the pristine, old-growth laden Capilano Valley watershed. The watershed was one of metropolitan Vancouver's two sources of water supply at that time.²⁵¹

Shortly after the Capilano Timber Company began its highly unpopular railway logging operations in 1918, Johnson became an influential big wheel in BC's emerging timber industry. He became a Board Director of the newly formed Timber Industries Council of B.C. established in 1921, described as being an "association of associations."²⁵² In 1923, Managing Council Director William McNeil described the Council as "the Central Organization of the whole industry".²⁵³



"CAPILANO"
G. G. JOHNSON
Retiring President, B. C.
Loggers' Association.

The existence of a central organization ready to take action in an emergency will undoubtedly be a benefit to the industry at large.... as a record-house of information, as a watch committee

²⁵¹ The other source was the Seymour watershed. The City of New Westminster, and its municipal neighbours, held the water and distribution rights to the federally protected Coquitlam watershed, which later, in 1930, was transferred and incorporated as the third watershed into the metropolitan water system.

²⁵² Western Lumberman Magazine, February 1921, pages 28-29.

²⁵³ Pacific Coast Lumberman magazine, March 1923, p.25: "Mr. McNeill in a happy phrase defined the Council as a "clearing house for trouble" and invited all members of all branches to make use of it with their problems and every assistance would be given towards their solution."

*upon legislation and issues affecting our industry in general.... It is clear that its dealings with the provincial and dominion governments will be many, and we venture to prophesy after glancing at the names of the directors and committees which organized it that the demands of the Council will be justified.... The great value, as we see it, of the new council will be its force as a stabilizing power in the industry.*²⁵⁴

The Timber Industry Council included:

- the Lumber and Shingle Association of B.C.,
- the B.C. Loggers Association (which G.G. Johnson was president of),
- the Shingle Agency of B.C.,
- the B.C. Box Manufacturers Association,
- the Associated Timber Exporters Association,
- the Spruce Mills Association,
- and the pulp and paper manufacturers.

This umbrella group was coordinated to lobby and watch over the government. As President of the B.C. Loggers Association, it was acknowledged that Johnson was “*one of [its] prominent members*”.²⁵⁵ This was a large organization of logging companies, which totalled 79 member companies in 1922, and with 24 associate members. Johnson was also a Trustee with the Forest Products Market Extension Bureau of B.C.²⁵⁶ He was also nominated as the BC forest industry’s Trustee for the 13th Pacific Logging Congress meeting in the United States, an organized annual meeting of the forest industry from eight western states in the United States and British Columbia.

Despite a significant and persistent backlash from the public and the provincial Health Department about logging in the public’s Capilano watershed, Johnson not only had the organized support from the timber industry, but, importantly and controversially, from Minister of Lands T.D. Pattullo himself (the Forest Service was a branch agency under the Lands Department), from Forest Service administrators, and from instructors at the newly established School of Forestry at the University of British Columbia. This allegiance was highlighted in the Pacific Coast Lumberman’s magazine:

*Minister of Lands (Pattullo) Sends Message to the Industry. It seems to me that there is a much better esprit de corps animating the industry now than at any previous time in its history. It is true today, as it always has been, that in unity there is strength, and the co-operation and good feeling which exists throughout the industry is bound to make both for its continuous stability and for its generous expansion.*²⁵⁷

Public concerns against proposed logging in Metropolitan Vancouver’s drinking watershed began as early as 1905 when the Capilano Timber Company purchased private ownership title to a large proportion of and the best Crown (provincial) bottom valley old growth forestlands of the watershed. The Vancouver Province newspaper forecast that the venture by “*American Capitalists*” for timber mining and the establishment of a proposed extensive agricultural colony in the Capilano watershed “*will make Vancouver’s water supply look like an Arizona trout stream in summer.*”²⁵⁸

²⁵⁴ Western Lumberman Magazine, February 1921.

²⁵⁵ Pacific Coast Lumberman Magazine, October 1918, page 23.

²⁵⁶ Ibid., July 1922, page 25.

²⁵⁷ Ibid., Feb.1923.

²⁵⁸ Page 79, in *Capilano: The Story of a River*, by James W. Morton.

Because of unfavourable economic conditions, the Company held on to its new investment, waiting for a more opportune occasion to develop its new assets thirteen years later. Public concerns against logging in the Capilano escalated in the mid 1910s, with government reports and protests by citizens strongly disapproving of imminent proposed logging activity by the Company.

In 1922, four years after the logging began in the Capilano watershed, Provincial Water Comptroller E.A. Cleveland (1919-1925) reinforced Metropolitan Vancouver's opposition to the clearcutting railway logging activities in a lengthy, critical October 1922 provincial report to Lands Minister Pattullo, *The Question of Joint Control of Water Supply to the Cities and Municipalities on Burrard Inlet*:

The alienated timber in the watershed should be completely controlled by those responsible for the supply of water to the Cities and Districts concerned is beyond question," and "The pre-eminent object to be attained is the maintenance of an adequate supply of pure (i.e. unpolluted) water – all other considerations are subordinate: and to that end the watershed should be preserved inviolate. ²⁵⁹

Cleveland recommended that a Metropolitan Water Board be established to not only administer the growing population's water works infrastructure, but to control and protect the watersheds by purchasing all the alienated (private) lands from the timber companies in the two watersheds and to seek a 999-year long term lease of Public forest lands from the government by way of a specific legislative provision that had been established in the *Land Act* in 1908. The Queen's Printer did not publish Cleveland's October 1922 report until three years later in 1925, before which time Lands Minister Pattullo engaged in numerous public controversies in attempts to aid the Capilano Timber Company. In particular, the 1924 heated public controversy over Pattullo's proposal to grant more Crown land timber in the Capilano to the Company, Crown forest lands which had been legislatively protected through an Order-in-Council Reserve in 1905, one of the earliest, if not the first, established Watershed Reserves by the provincial government. A second Order-in-Council Reserve was established in 1906 over the Capilano watershed's partner, the Seymour watershed, where yet other Seattle City-based commercial interests had obtained title to Crown forest lands.

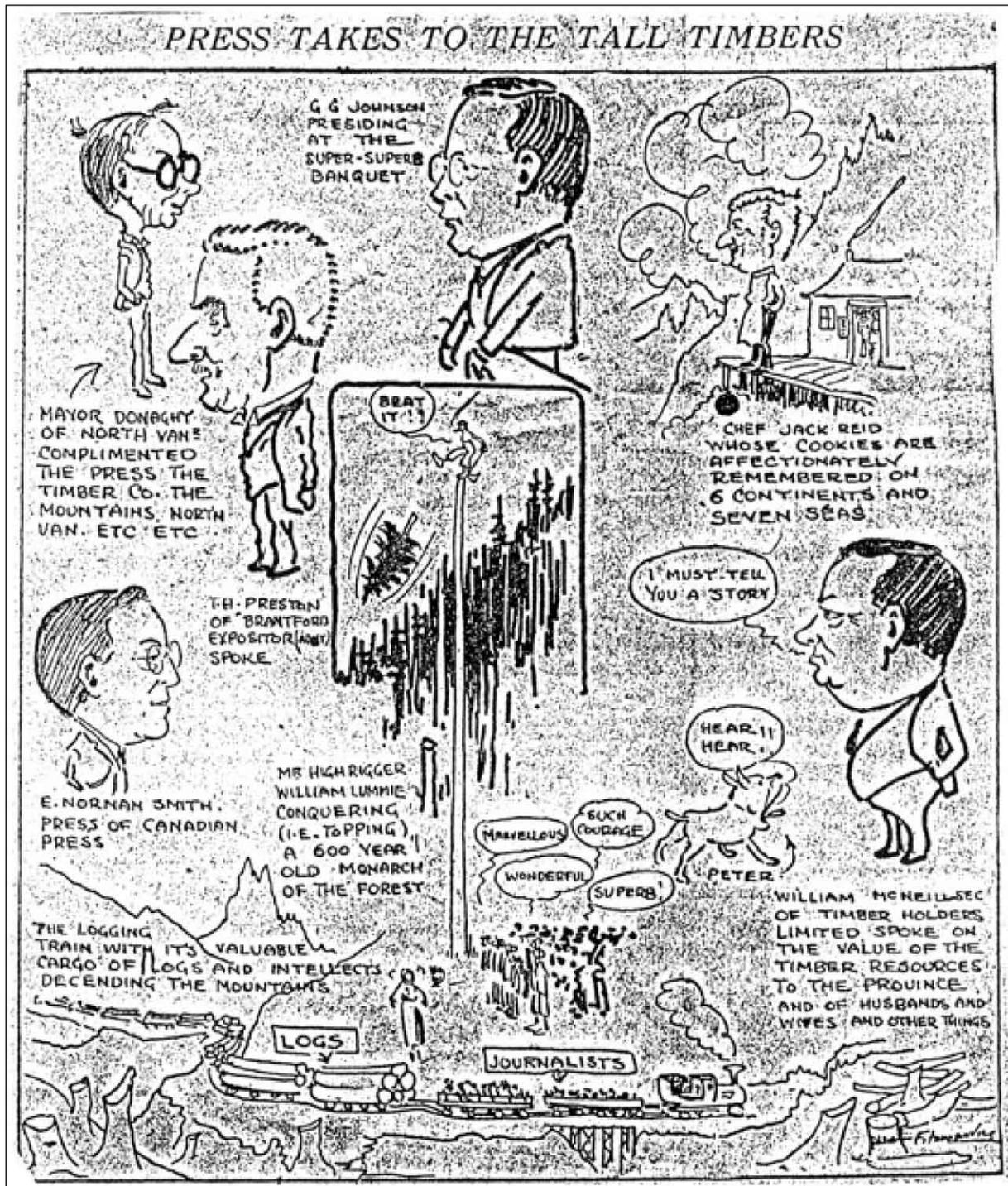
The Capilano Timber Company extended gargantuan efforts to counteract public opposition by hosting and advertising organized public tours of its logging operations, which included, prominently, free rides in open railway cars on its railway logging system, near which large signs were strategically posted, stating, for instance, "*this is where your wood comes from to build your homes in Vancouver.*" In the later operating years from 1922-1931 a total of 290,067,979 f.b.m. (feet per board measure) of mixed conifer species were logged and milled.

The Capilano Timber Company extended free invitations for a tour of its logging operations whenever a prestigious conference was held in Vancouver, such as the annual conferences of the Canadian Press. The Company would go so far as to present delegates with specially made brochures. An undated cartoon in the Vancouver Province newspaper in the summer of 1924 mocked the circus of events on one of these tours:

- where a mass of reporters and delegates watched one of company's most experienced rigger lop off the top section of a 250 foot tall Douglas Fir;

²⁵⁹ Pages 92-93.

- where the Mayor of North Vancouver “complimented the Press, the Timber Company, the Mountains, etc. etc.”;
- where G.G. Johnson provided a “super-superb banquet”;
- where William McNeill the Managing Director of the Timber Industries Council “spoke on the value of the timber resources to the Province and of husbands and wives and other things”, and a rendering of train cars “with its valuable cargo of logs and intellects [and “journalists”] descending the mountains.”



Despite the Capilano Timber Company's extensive public relations efforts, it summarily failed to ultimately sway the public because of two eventualities. A number of important delegates with the 1923 British Empire Commonwealth Forestry Conference went on a special tour of the logging

operations in the Capilano Valley on August 31st. The members, who were paraded through the midst of large barren clearcut landscapes on their tour, were aghast and astounded by the devastating scenes, with logging slash right to the edge of the Capilano River and through tributary streams. The members then followed up on the occasion by chastising the Company's operations in the Commonwealth Forestry Conference's final convention report. The bad publicity was a serious blow to the Capilano Timber Company due to the international and influential representatives at the Conference, which, in turn, also happened to seriously embarrass some provincial government foresters who were in on the game plan. The embarrassment left such a lasting scathing scar with provincial foresters that, according to a government memo, efforts were made some thirty years later by the BC Forest Service to heal the old wounds by telling the public how the lands had recovered through reforestation.

For many years throughout the 1920s, magazine articles in the prominent publications of the Pacific Coast Lumberman and the Western Lumberman promoted the operations:

Capilano Timber Company was visited by Mayor Tisdall, Alderman Pat Gibbens and other high officials of Vancouver May 30. The city officials went over the logging operations there and upon their return to the city the mayor announced that he did not believe that the cutting of the timber in the watershed would in any wise interfere with the future water supply of the city of Vancouver.

However, it was quickly becoming more difficult for the Capilano Timber Company and the forest industry alliances to prod and persuade the public through the print media, particularly with the significant rise of public protests in 1924. University of British Columbia Botany professor, and co-founding member of the Vancouver Natural History Society, John Davidson, vigorously advocated the protection of the Capilano watershed in his famous lecture address, **Wake Up Vancouver**, in early October 1924.²⁶⁰ An eager audience of about 300 people assembled to hear Davidson's lecture at the University.

The second blow on the public relations front occurred in the summer of 1925, which marked the hasty end of the demonstration railway tours. The Capilano Timber Company was responsible for further damaging the Capilano Valley by starting a 3,000 acre fire, being one of 37 fires started by the Company in the watershed during its operations from 1918-1931. Looming and



²⁶⁰ The author wrote his first report on the history of Metro Vancouver's watersheds, *Wake Up Vancouver*, a final version of which was published in April, 1993. It's available on the BC Tap Water Alliance's website.

billowing volcanic-like clouds of menacing smoke rose up from the nearby mountains for days in the summer of 1925, sometimes engulfing part of Vancouver in its smoggy haze. The large fire was responsible for sealing the eventual fate of the Company.

With it came the emergence of the Greater Vancouver Water District that was formed in February 1926 (enabling provincial legislation to form the Water District had already been passed by the BC Legislature in December, 1924, the *Greater Vancouver Water District Act*). E.A. Cleveland left his post as Provincial Water Comptroller and became the Water District's first Commissioner. As Commissioner, with accompanying public support, Cleveland carefully, diligently, and forcefully brought an end to logging in the Capilano watershed, and systematically gained title to all the private lands in the Capilano and Seymour watersheds, and negotiated terms for a 999-year lease of Crown lands in August 1927 over the watersheds established through the *Land Act* legislation of 1908.



8.4 Seattle City's Cedar River Watershed as National and International Demonstration Propaganda

During the 1920s, two large fires were also started in Washington State, Seattle City's Cedar River watershed in May 1922 and in 1923 by another forest company, the Pacific States Lumber Company. The Company had been heavily criticized by Seattle City Council and the public over its controversial logging operations in the City's water supply that began in 1917. The fires were responsible for igniting the indignation of Seattle City Council by way of a legal suit in 1925. Multiple attempts were made by City Council over the following five years to expel the Pacific States Lumber Company from the watershed. And, in a newspaper article published in the *Vancouver Sun* on September 27, 1924, *Watershed Logging Costly for Seattle*, Superintendent of Seattle Board of Public Works George C. Russell warned the Greater Vancouver public against making the mistake of logging their water supplies, "*Time has demonstrated this was a serious error.*"

From November 1942 to the summer of 1943, three Seattle City Councillors, represented by Councillor Scavotto, waged a long and heated political battle to re-protect the City's Cedar River drinking watershed source from further logging. It was an issue which had already been a point of prominent public controversy for 27 long years. City Councillor Scavotto proposed that Seattle City Council conduct a public referendum on the issue of future logging in the Cedar River watershed at the next municipal election to be held in March 1944.²⁶¹ Scavotto also sought permission from the United States Congress to pass a Federal Bill to stop the logging.²⁶² In support of Scavotto's initiative, a large petition by Seattle City public organizations and clubs was forwarded to City Council opposing future logging: "*I have spoken at 15 meetings and I find public opinion overwhelming that logging should be stopped.*"²⁶³ However, in a very close and orchestrated 5 - 4 decision in August 1943, Seattle City Council favoured the continuance of logging.²⁶⁴

²⁶¹ *Cedar River log ballot is asked*, Seattle Times, August 13, 1943.

²⁶² *City may seek watershed law*, Seattle Times, June 3, 1943.

²⁶³ *Logging Question Up for Discussion at Next Council Meeting*, in Seattle Municipal News, Vol.xxxiii, No.36, October 2, 1943.

²⁶⁴ *Cedar River logging measure signed*, Seattle Times, August 18, 1943.

City Council then appointed a three-man Commission²⁶⁵ to write a report to Council on the matter, a directive outlined in City Council Resolution No. 13590. Frank McCaffrey, one of the pro-logging Councillors, advised: “*We should have a board of experts, including men from the University of Washington, the State Forestry Department and professional foresters, tell us whether it is right to ban logging or right to cut timber.*”²⁶⁶

On February 4, 1944, the three-man Commission released its 100-page report, *Report on the Water Supply and the Cedar River Watershed of the City of Seattle, Washington*. Not surprisingly, the report summarized and recommended: “*Continued logging operations will not alter the volume, quality or character of Cedar River water. Future logging should be controlled upon sustained yield basis for benefit of maximum timber production.*”

The January 1945 edition of the American Water Works Association’s (AWWA’s) Journal published a six-page summary review of the Commission’s report, submitted by one of the Commission members, Bror Grondal, a forestry professor at Washington State University. *Relation of Runoff and Water Quality to Land and Forest Use in Cedar River Watershed*, was a copy of Grondal’s May 12, 1944 pro-forest management presentation to the AWWA’s Pacific Northwest Section Meeting in Olympia, Washington: i.e., “*the quality of the water is not adversely affected by the removal of the forest cover;*” and “*“ostrich-like” confidence in a “closed” watershed, instead of controlled intelligent use, will create a false sense of security.*”

The strategic timing of the report’s release in early February 1944, combined with the prominent reputation of the report’s authors, were responsible for curbing the proposed Seattle City anti-logging referendum in the upcoming March municipal election. As a result, an agreement for sustained yield logging in Seattle’s water supply was made the following year in 1945 with forest companies Weyerhaeuser,²⁶⁷ Anacortes Veneer, and Soundview Pulp.²⁶⁸ As Seattle Water Department Superintendent Ray Heath later summarized in 1958, “*this agreement will provide for regulated production of 35,000,000 board feet of timber annually from a productive forest area of 84,040 acres with 110 year rotation.*”²⁶⁹

Seattle’s Water Department Superintendent, W.C. Morse, together with Seattle’s watershed forester, Allen E. Thompson, used the February 1944 Commission’s report as a political wedge and tool to

²⁶⁵ University of Washington State professor of Forestry, Bror L. Grondal; John Hopkins University professor of Sanitary Engineering, Abel Wolman; and Carl Green of John Cunningham and Associates, in Portland, Oregon.

²⁶⁶ *Loggers OK on watershed cutting asked*, Seattle Times, June 15, 1943.

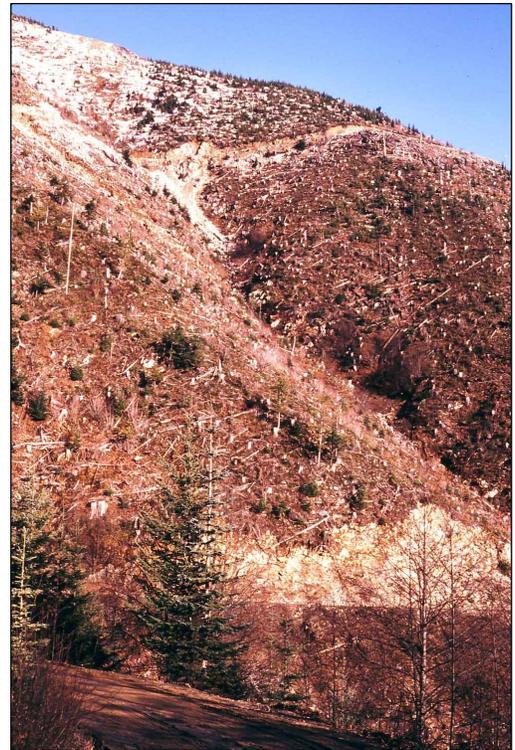
²⁶⁷ Information about Weyerhaeuser’s agreement and assets in Seattle’s water supply with Scott Paper beginning in 1945 was included in a 1968 U.S. Federal court rendering. Weyerhaeuser, which purchased the significant assets and holdings of forest giant MacMillan Bloedel in BC in 2000, continued to log in a number of B.C.’s community watersheds, i.e., Okanagan Basin and in the City of Nanaimo’s water source. For years, Weyerhaeuser cooperated with the Ministry of Forests to promote logging in Penticton City’s water supply under an experimental program, i.e., the Ministry of Forests’ brochure *The Upper Penticton Creek Watershed Experiment*.

²⁶⁸ The Soundview Pulp Company was the Scott Paper Company’s predecessor in the Cedar River watershed, and had contractual arrangements with Weyerhaeuser.

²⁶⁹ Nomination award background information on Allan E. Thompson, prepared for the American Forestry Association. Heath commented that Seattle City’s watershed forester, Allen E. Thompson, had lobbied for and was influential for having a Sustained Yield Agreement involving private timber owners and the Federal Government.

promotionally advocate their, and the forest industry associations', position that it was not only in Greater Seattle's best interests to continue with a program of clear-cut logging and road construction, but also in the best interests to log in municipal water supplies throughout the United States. Greater Seattle archival records document that in 1944 Seattle's Water Department widely circulated the report to:

- public libraries;
- forestry schools;
- universities and forest companies in the United States and Canada;
- U.S. Health Departments;
- the U.S. Department of Agriculture;
- engineering schools;
- forestry journals;
- Seattle clubs;
- Municipalities;
- regional and church newspapers;
- institutions;
- judges;
- court houses;
- U.S. City Waterworks Departments;
- union organizations, and;
- even the Greater Vancouver Water District.²⁷⁰



Forester Mark Wareing's photos of the Cedar River watershed, February 1990, during a forestry propaganda tour.



²⁷⁰ "List of Water Commission report copies issued." King County Archives, Washington State, 1994.

The Cedar River Commission report even reached the attention of the Gordon Sloan Royal Commission on Forestry Hearings in early 1944, and became an energized focus of the local timber industry lobby group in Victoria to support an initiative for a logging program in Victoria's protected municipal watersheds.²⁷¹ It was later reported in the Victoria City newspapers in 1949, "*the successful Cedar River watershed project undertaken by Seattle will be a guide of considerable value*" to "farm" Victoria's watershed forests, because to do so otherwise, "*if left beyond maturity, becomes a wasted asset.*"²⁷²

Executive directives were already underway in the U.S. Forest Service since the early 1940s to part from its decades-old national policy on the full resource protection of drinking watersheds. About one quarter, or 23,550 acres of Seattle's Cedar River watershed's 97,300 total acres were national forestlands. As stated in U.S. Department of Agriculture Under Secretary Paul Appleby's January 1943 letter to Seattle City Council:

In the administration of the national forests, protection of municipal water supplies is recognized as a major use of national forest lands within such watersheds.... A careful review of the Cedar River watershed situation has been made with the objective of developing possibilities for more effective watershed management of the national forest lands along the lines expressed in the recent City Council resolution. Over the years it has been our policy to work closely with city water officials and we are told that the protection and administration of the national forest land has been entirely satisfactory.

Land management for domestic water supply involves the additional consideration of public health. This Department has always recognized that in the administration of lands within municipal watersheds that security of the lives and health of the community takes precedence over all other considerations. However, the Forest Service recognizes that the question of the purity of water supply is outside the realm of forestry and within the special field of public health officers and sanitary engineers.

*The Department believes that it is feasible and desirable to grow and harvest timber from most municipal watersheds. In the Cedar River area, the Forest Service feels that such a program is particularly advisable because of the extensive depletion of timber to support established mills in Seattle and elsewhere on Puget Sound....*²⁷³

Just over three years later – after the public relations schemes about logging in Seattle's watershed were well under way – in July 1946, E. N. Munns, the U.S. Forest Service Chief of the Division of Forest Influences, wrote the following in his paper, *Should Your City Have a Municipal Forest*, which was published in the July 1946 edition of the AWWA's Journal:

Many American cities have land which they are holding for watershed protection or some other protective use on which the growing of timber will in no way interfere with the original purchase of ownership. Yet a large part of this land is not under forestry management. The owners spend what is necessary to protect the areas from fire or trespass but make no attempt to step up the quantity and quality of the tree growth. Here is a

²⁷¹ I.e., pages 954-991, and pages 1389-1402 of the Sloan Commission transcripts.

²⁷² *Watershed Timber*, editorial, Victoria Daily Times, March 14, 1949.

²⁷³ Under Secretary Paul H. Appleby, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., to Seattle City Council, May 6, 1943.

potential source of timber which should be developed in the national interest; it should also be done as a matter of developing a source of income to the community.

*In this reconstruction period, there is beginning a new surge toward better forestry which has its objective better homes, better communities and better living. **Those who have the responsibility for civic policies should consider well whether the time has not arrived to join their resources in this important movement.*** [Bold emphases]

By 1948, under cooperation of the Washington State forest industry which was headquartered in the Cities of Seattle and Tacoma, Seattle Water District's forester Allen E. Thompson became the industry's motivated messenger. On their behalf, he began a public relations crusade over the next fifteen years that advocated "dual use" and "multiple use" in community water supplies. Thompson composed many articles for magazines and forestry journals, including the *Timberman* magazine and for the *Yale University Forestry News*. Here are some of the references:

- *A City Guards its Water - Seattle Proves Forestry to be Good - and Profitable - Watershed Management*, published in the June 1948 *American Forests Journal*, the magazine of the American Forestry Association;
- *Timber Management - Yes! and Recreation Management - No!*, in the November 1963 *American Forests Journal*;
- and, *Timber and Water - Twin Harvest on Seattle's Cedar River Watershed*, in the April 1960 *American Journal of Forestry*;
- *City Harvests Logs and Water - On Seattle's Cedar River Watershed*, was reproduced in 1958 through courtesy of the *Western Conservation Journal* by the *West Coast Lumberman's Association*.

Thompson also made numerous presentations at annual forestry and engineering conferences, such as:

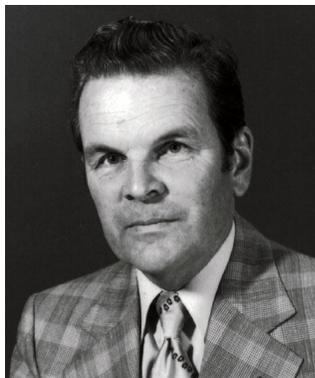
- his paper, *The Use & Development of the Cedar River Watershed*, read at the Boise meeting of the Pacific Northwest section of the AWWA in May 1948;
- his paper, *Forest Management on the Cedar River Watershed*, presented at the American Forestry Society in Seattle on October 13, 1949;
- his paper, *Trees and Water, A Dual Crop*, read at the annual meeting of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association in Portland, Oregon, November 28-30, 1951;
- his paper, *Forests and Water - A Dual Crop*, read at the 45th annual Forestry and Conservation Association in San Francisco, California, December 8-10, 1954;
- a presentation at the May 24, 1954 annual conference of the AWWA in Seattle;
- his presentation, *Forests and Water - Management of Seattle's Cedar River Watershed*, as part of a panel discussion entitled *Practical Conservation of our Parks and Watersheds*, on the program of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Truck Loggers Association in Vancouver, BC, January 17, 1957;
- his paper, *Multiple Use and the Management of Municipal Watersheds*, presented at the Fifth World Forestry Congress in Seattle, August 29 - September 10, 1960.

Copies of Thompson's presentations and articles were also circulated in Seattle's public schools and community clubs. The banner of "multiple-use in watersheds" was prominently raised, emanating from the "model of all multiple use watersheds", Seattle's Cedar River watershed.

In the 1950s, prominent and calculating BC consulting foresters privately arranged and escorted key senior administrators from the City of Victoria and the Greater Vancouver Water District to the Cedar River watershed to sucker them on 'show-me tours' with Seattle forester Allen E. Thompson who argued that logging could be and should be accomplished in their respective and protected municipal watersheds.

8.5. The Seymour Demonstration Forest (1987 – 1999)

Perhaps the most nefarious and disingenuous of BC community watershed "demonstration forest" schemes was the one secretly established in Greater (now, Metro) Vancouver's lower Seymour off-catchment watershed in late 1985 by a group of professional foresters, many being active, staunch proponents for logging in BC's community watersheds. Two recently retired senior government Ministry of Forests Executive staff, former Chief Forester Bill Young, and former Deputy Minister of Forests Mike Apsey (who left government in May 1984 and returned to the Council of Forest Industries to become its president in late 1984) attended the inaugural meeting of the Seymour Advisory Committee held on October 31, 1985, Halloween Day. The former bureaucrats didn't appear in scary costumes for the inauspicious meeting, but came as themselves.



Mike Apsey,
Deputy Minister of Forests
(Mr. "Sympathetic Administration")

Above: photos of Bill Young (left) and Mike Apsey. Right: David Bakewell, wearing Seymour Demonstration Forest hat.

Prior to that Halloween meeting, the Greater Vancouver Water District forestry department hired the services of professional forester David Bakewell, the former vice-president of the C.D. Schultz Company.²⁷⁴ Bakewell was associated with the early secretive, underhanded and controversial logging proposals in the 1950s to undo the legislatively protected Greater Vancouver watersheds. Somehow, the company was contractually hired to conduct a forest inventory of the three watersheds, and then published a carefully revised two-volume lengthy report in December 1956 proposing a program of sustained yield

Forests Deputy to head Council of Forest Industries

Victoria, B.C. - Forests Minister Tom Waterland announced recently that Deputy Forests Minister Mike Apsey has resigned to become President of the Council of Forests Industries of British Columbia.

"Mike Apsey is one of British Columbia's outstanding public servants. While I am sorry that he is leaving government service, I am pleased that he will continue to contribute to the management of the province's forest resource in his new position," Waterland said.

Ralph Robbins, Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations, will be Acting Deputy Minister on an interim basis.

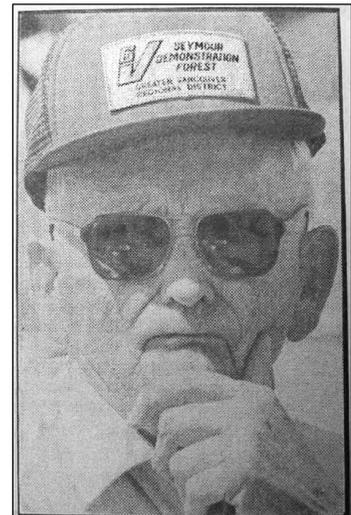
Apsey helped draft the current Ministry of Forests Act, Range Act, and Forest Act as a member of the Forest Policy Advisory Committee set up to advise in the implementation of the 1976 Royal Commission on Forest Resources. He

subsequently implemented the new acts and directed the reorganization of the ministry after being appointed Deputy Minister of Forests in 1978.

He played a leading role in the successful preparation and presentation of the position of the Canadian lumber industry, federal and provincial governments, in response to the U.S. proposal to impose countervailing duties on Canadian lumber exports to the United States.

A graduate in forestry from the University of B.C., Apsey has worked as an economist with the United Nations, B.C. Government and the forest industry. He was previously employed by the Council of Forest Industries of B.C. as vice president responsible for forestry, logging and economic research.

A native of Vernon, he is married with two daughters. Apsey worked in the Revelstoke area in the summer of 1958.



Dave Bakewell

²⁷⁴ Bakewell, who moved to the Sunshine Coast in the early 1990s, recently passed away on June 22, 2013.

logging in the watersheds. Some thirty years later, Bakewell submitted a September 20, 1985 report to the new secret committee on the operational design for a demonstration forest, *Demonstration Watershed in the Lower Seymour Valley*.

The proposal was a culmination of efforts by the forest industry, represented by the Council of Forest Industries, other forestry affiliations, and the MoF to develop demonstration forests throughout the Province of British Columbia. Eventually established in August 1987, and some five years after the failed Nelson City demonstration forest attempt, the Greater Vancouver operation was dubbed the Seymour Demonstration Forest, and was to bring about provincial and international acceptance for logging in community watersheds, programs that were also extended by the early 1990s to solicit students and instructors in Greater Vancouver's elementary and high schools.

I remember sitting in former Greater Vancouver Water District watershed manager and professional forester Dan Jespsen's office at the Association of BC Professional Forester's headquarters in downtown Vancouver's waterfront and happened to overhear Jepsen, the Association's demonstration forest coordinator, discuss matters on the telephone with someone in Australia about the initiation of a demonstration forest somewhere "down" there.

The public relations business to bring public acceptance for resource management activities in drinking water sources went into high gear in the 1980s, and two of the former Ministry of Forests Executive government captains Mike Apsey and Bill Young were there at the helm to help steer it along. Bill Young remained Chairman of the Seymour Advisory Committee for the first two years of its initial operations. He was succeeded by B.C. Forestry Association President Bob Cavill, who in 1993 succeeded outgoing Greater Vancouver Water District forester Ed Hamaguchi to become the District's head forester to oversee the management of its three watersheds during the intense period of public scrutiny about logging in the watersheds. In February 1992, Don Lanskail, a former Mayor of West Vancouver and former president of the Council of Forest Industries (prior to Mike Apsey's return in 1984), replaced Cavill as Chairman of the Seymour Advisory Committee.

The Greater Vancouver Regional District Administration Board eventually disbanded the Seymour Advisory Committee at the end of a spirited February 1999 two-hour special meeting, after its dubious and mischievous history was revealed 14 months previous in a one hundred-page report called *Seymourgate*²⁷⁵ to Metro Vancouver's mayors. After I was provided with a copy of all of the Committee's meeting minutes in late 1994, Paul Hundal (the former president of the Society Promoting Environmental Conservation, SPEC) and I began to carefully monitor the proceedings of the Committee and to carefully investigate its members and their operations. The linkages pointed to the Council of Forest Industries, the Association of BC Professional Foresters, the BC Institute of Technology's foresters, the MoF, etc.

According to financial statements and records, from 1989 to 1993 the Council of Forest Industries had invested/donated \$302,000 to the Demonstration Forest operations, the MoF with \$530,000 of public taxdollars (1989-1995), the Coast Forest Lumber Association \$95,000 (1994-1995), Forestry Canada with \$375,123 of public taxdollars (1986-1994), IWA Canada \$15,000 (1990-1994), and \$2,993,000 from the Greater Vancouver Water District's logging profits in the three watersheds (1986-1995), for a grand total of \$4,310,123 (1986-1995).

²⁷⁵ For a history and detailed account of the Seymour Demonstration Forest, refer to Will Koop's December 10, 1997 report, *Seymourgate*, available on the B.C. Tap Water Alliance's website, and in the Vancouver Public Library: <http://www.bctwa.org/SEYMOURGATE.pdf>

As the MoF Vancouver Regional Manager Ken Collingwood stated in a letter to Greater Vancouver Water Commissioner Ben Marr in October 1994:

*The Ministry of Forests has been a primary supporter of the Seymour Demonstration Forest (SDF), through its participation with the SDF Advisory Committee and as a major funding partner.... I have been advised that the significant reduction in the forest area harvested within the SDF is beginning to limit the area available to demonstrate the full range of silviculture activities.... I cannot underestimate the importance of the Seymour Demonstration Forest, located as it is within easy access to most of British Columbia's urban population.*²⁷⁶

In early 1999, Metro Vancouver's politicians renamed the Seymour Demonstration Forest as the *Lower Seymour Conservation Reserve*, and both the forest management operations and the membership of the Seymour Advisory Committee were officially terminated.

Eight months later on November 10, 1999, following another two-hour meeting, the Administration Board then passed a resolution to re-protect the Greater Vancouver watersheds. In 2002 the Board cancelled the *Amending Indenture*, the agreement that made the Water District a logging company subservient to the MoF, what had otherwise been referred as Tree Farm License No. 42 since 1967.

8.6. Recent Reflections by the Ministry of Forests and the Duhamel Creek Uprising

Without any doubt, the Ministry of Forests' substantial public relations efforts and methodology that seriously took root in 1981 onwards resulted from its internal, concentrated invasion agenda and initiatives into protected community and irrigation Watershed Reserves.

In a recent power-point presentation by a government forester, *Public Involvement, Public Participation, Public Relations Extension*, came the following summary assessment after a proud, presentation history of public relations efforts over 30 years since 1981 by the Ministry of Forests. The presentation began by a quote from a 1982 document called *Cordillera*: "*The Nelson Forest Region ... can be considered, if not the birthplace, then the crucible of the Forest Service Public Involvement Program:*"

So, here we are. Things are surprisingly quiet in terms of public issues. Licensees are generally dealing effectively with water users and other interests. But it's a lot of work, and if things escalate Staff continuity is a big thing. It takes time to build personal and corporate credibility, and this is what will keep you afloat. Keep doing what you're doing. Be patient, be polite, but be firm when you have to be.

More recently, things have not been so "quiet" in the Nelson Forest Region. Over the months of August and September of 2013, water purveyors and residents associated with the Duhamel Creek watershed – located just north of Nelson City on the north side of the West Arm of Kootenay Lake – have been deeply concerned about more logging and road construction proposals in their soil sensitive, steeply sloped drinking watershed, which is under a Ministry of Forests' forest license and chart tenure assigned to the Kalesnikoff Lumber Company Ltd.

²⁷⁶ Ken Collingwood, Ministry of Forests Vancouver Forest Region Manager, to Ben Marr, Water District Commissioner and Greater Vancouver Regional District Manager, October 25, 1994.

In a September 13, 2013 article published in the Nelson Daily, *Duhamel Creek training 'unfortunate,' says ministry*, a designated government public relations point-person for the Ministry of Forests, Brennan Clarke, stated that it was “*unfortunate that some local residents feel the need to resort to direct action,*” whereby “*The Ministry does not condone any activities that support or promote the public in taking unlawful actions that would interfere with legally approved activities on Crown lands.*” The article, and others previous, summarized the frustrations and concerns of local residents and water users, prompting them to consider “*non-violent strategies ... aimed at stopping logging in their watershed.*”

Photo of a meeting with concerned citizens about logging in the Duhamel watershed from the Nelson Daily article.



There may be an intriguing case to be made that the concerns of residents and water purveyor groups to protect their Duhamel watershed are rooted in “the Ministry” perhaps itself having been involved in “unlawful actions” on Crown Lands.

In 1973, the interdepartmental Task Force on community watersheds established a Watershed Map Reserve over Duhamel Creek.

A letter was then sent to the Duhamel Water Works District to notify it about the establishment of the Reserve tenure.

Re: Watershed Reserves

On behalf of the Task Force on Multiple Use of Watersheds of Community Water Supplies, I am requesting that map reserves be placed on the community watersheds located in the Revelstoke, Kaslo and Nelson Water Districts. Attached is a map, scale 1 inch = 10 miles, showing the locations of the watershed areas in these three Water Districts. In addition, maps at 1:50,000 or 1:250,000 scale are attached showing the boundaries of the requested map reserves that are listed below:

Water District	Watershed Number*	Source	User	Reserve Area Requested**
Nelson	2	Whatshan River	Needles W.W.D.***	233.9
"	3a	Rashdell Creek		0.05
"	3b	Aylard Creek	New Denver	0.06
"	3c	Simpson Creek	(Village)	0.18
"	3d	Mountain Chief Creek		0.32
"	4	Bartlett Creek	Silverton (Village)	2.2
"	5a	Gwillam Creek	Slocan (Village)	30.8
"	5b	Springer Creek	Slocan (Village)	19.2
"	6	Duhamel Creek	Duhamel Creek W.W.D.	22.0
"	7	Blunt Creek	Ridgewood I.D.***	0.3
"	8	Four Mile Creek	Nasookin I.D.	1.3
"	9a	Isac Creek	North Shore Water	0.6
"	9b	Sutherland Creek	Utility Nelson Ltd.	0.6
"	10a	Anderson Creek		5.2
"	10b	Five Mile Creek		18.4
"	10c	Cottonwood Creek	City of Nelson	14.9
"	10d	Whitewater Creek		9.1
"	10e	Clearwater Creek		19.2
"	11	Quartz Creek	Ymir Water Utility	2.6
"	12a	Smoky Creek	South Slocan I.D.	1.9
"	12b	Watts Creek	South Slocan I.D.	0.3
"	13a	Langill Creek	Krestova I.D.	1.3
"	13b	McDermid Creek	Krestova I.D.	0.9
"	14	Norns Creek	Raspberry I.D.	62.9
			Robson I.D.	

The Duhamel Watershed Map Reserve was later included and listed in the Ministry of Environment's 1980 Blue Book Guidelines *Appendix G* document as a Category 2 Map Reserve,

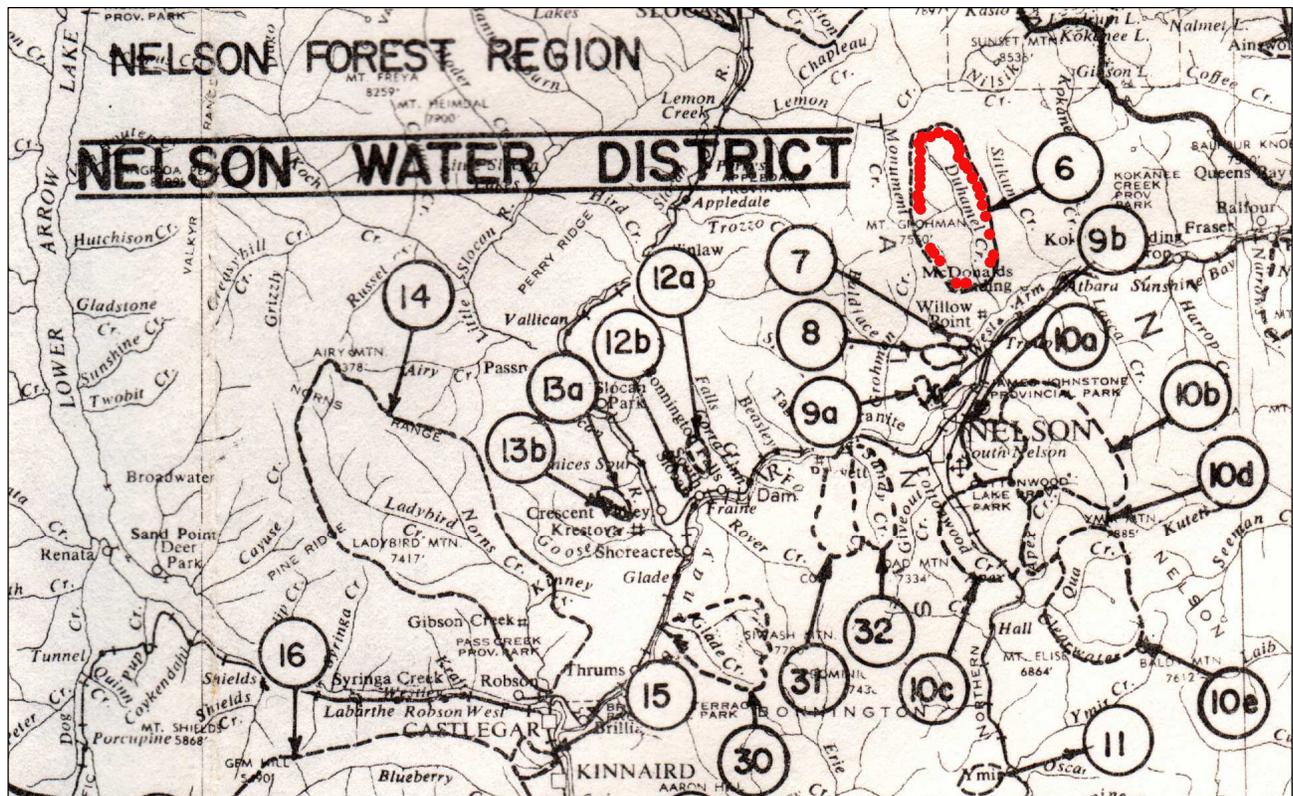
NELSON FOREST DISTRICT SECTION 3.6 PAGE 1

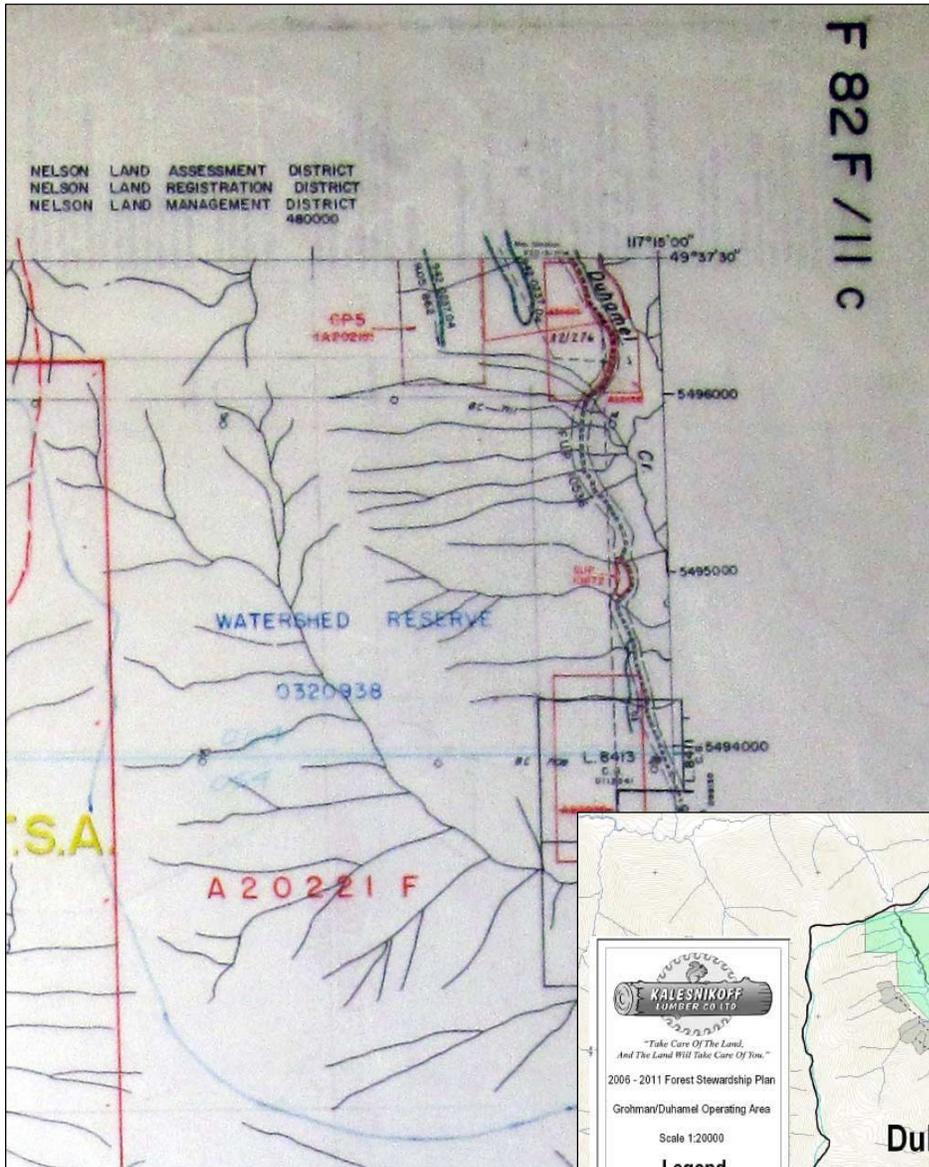
Appendix G

NELSON WATER DISTRICT

WATERSHED		USER		DRAINAGE LAND	
				AREA	
NO.	SOURCE	NAME	POPULATION	SQ. MILES	STATUS
25A	ARROW CR	EAST CRESTON (IMP DIST)	1350	30.7	CR 96%
10E	CLEARWATER CR	NELSON (CITY)	10	19.2	CR97.5%
10C	COTTONWOOD CR	NELSON (CITY)	10	14.9	CR86.9%
24A	DUCK CR	WYNNDEL (IMP DIST)	700	20.1	CA 96%
6	DUHAMEL CR	DUHAMEL CR (IMP DIST)	600	22.0	CR97.8%
10B	FIVE MILE CR	NELSON (CITY)	4000	18.4	CR 100%
30	GLADE CR	GLADE (IMP DIST)	200	11.5	CA 99%
19.0	HANNA (ROCK) CR	RIVERVALE (REG WATER UTILITY)	300	8.8	CR 99%
2	HEART CR	FAUQUIER (B.C. HYDRO COMM)	100	10.2	CA 98%
23	KELLY CR	FRUITVALE (V9LL175)	2400	9.3	CR 100%
17	POUPORE (CHINA) CR	GENELLE (IMP DIST)	500	10.2	CR 99%
5B	SPRINGER CR	SLOCAN (VILLAGE)	140	19.2	CR 100%
10D	WHITEWATER CR	NELSON (CITY)	3000	9.1	CR 100%

and included in the 1980 *Guidelines* attached maps.

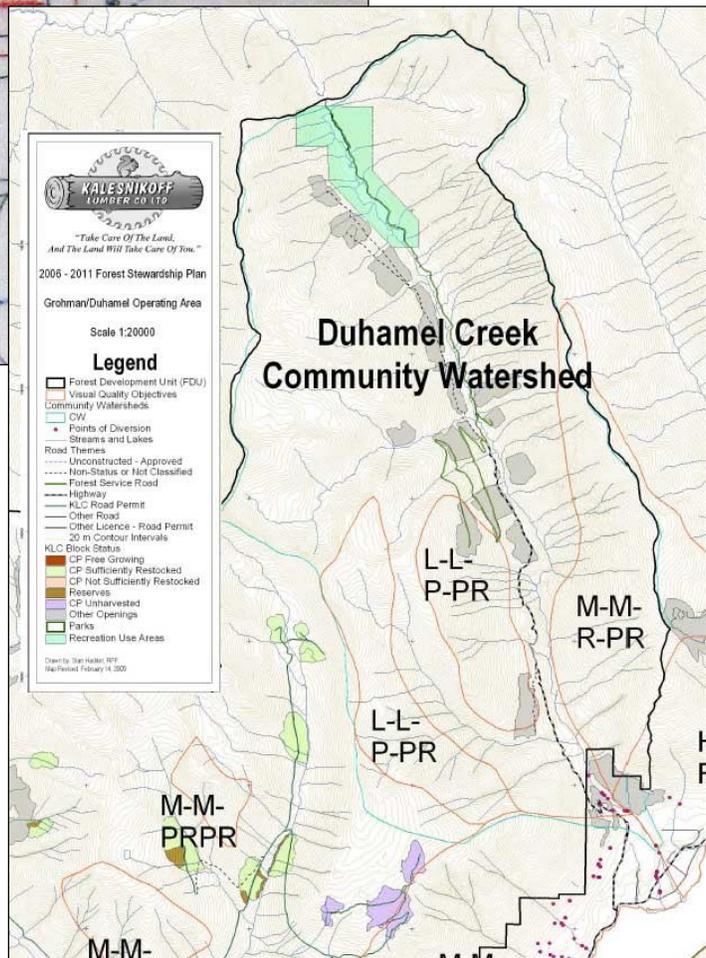




Nothing was mentioned of its Map Reserve tenure status in the *Forest Practices Code Act's* list of community watersheds in 1995.

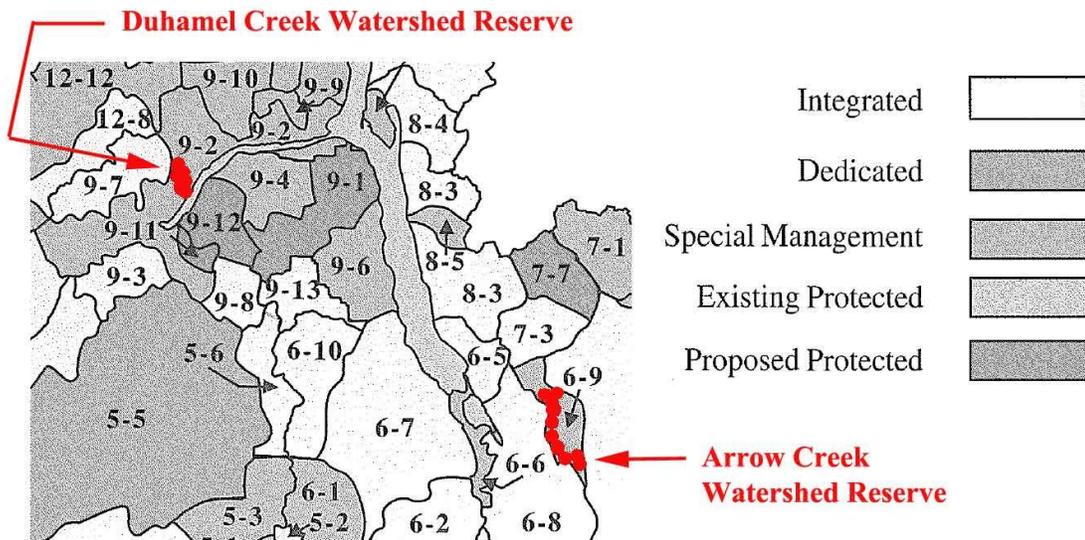
Nothing was noted of its legal tenure status in the October, 1994 *West Kootenay-Boundary Land Use Plan*, nor any mention made by the Land Use Coordinating Office (LUCO) and its public representative officials during public tables and meetings with Committees and residents.

Sometime by the end of the 1990s, the Duhamel Watershed Reserve somehow became part of Kalesnikoff Lumber Company's logging operations, evolving into one of its Chart areas, the Grohman/Duhamel Operating Area (Forest License A30172).



MAP 6

WEST KOOTENAY - BOUNDARY REGION DESIGNATIONS by POLYGON



Polygon Number	Unit Name	Designation	Enhanced Level Management Guidelines	Area (Hectares)
6-6	Creston Wildlife Mgmt. Area	Special Mgmt.	C,H,K,N	6522
6-7	Fish, Summit Creeks	Integrated	C,K,N	50876
6-8	Creston, Duck Creek	Integrated	K,N	38244
6-9	Arrow Creek Watershed	Special Mgmt.	H	8636
6-10	Upper Cultus Creek	Integrated	B,F,H,O	17278
7-1	Malandine Creek	Special Mgmt.	A,B,C,F,H,J,K,O,P	15761
7-2	Upper Kamma, Kid Creeks	Special Mgmt.	A,H,O	25091
7-3	Skelly, Lower Kianuko Creeks	Integrated	H	8830
8-6	Pilot Peninsula	Special Mgmt.	G,H,I,J,K,L,N	3072
9-1	Wilson, upper Kutetl Creeks	Protected		19665
9-2	West Arm Kootenay Lake	Special Mgmt.	G,H,I,J,N	45363
9-3	Upper Blewett	Integrated	J,K	9467
9-4	Lasca, Harrop Creeks	Special Mgmt.	B,C,H,I,J,N	11112
9-5	Kokanee Glacier Park	Protected		24507
9-6	Midge Creek	Special Mgmt.	A,B,C,F,G,H,J,N	15105
9-7	Upper Sproule, Grohman Creeks	Integrated	F,J	13915
9-8	Apex Clearwater	Integrated	A,B,F,H,J,N,O	8156
9-9	Upper Redfish, Liard Creeks	Special Mgmt.	F,H,J	2725
9-10	Kokanee Creek Corridor	Special Mgmt.	B,C,H,I,J,N	8867
9-11	Selous, Ward Creeks	Protected		2338
9-12	5 Mile, Anderson Creeks	Protected		9722

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA #14 (Map 5)

WEST ARM KOOTENAY LAKE

AREA: 30,898 hectares

POLYGON NUMBER: 9-2

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION:

In the vicinity of Nelson, along the west arm of Kootenay Lake and the Kootenay River including the entire drainage of Sitkum, Duhamel and Cottonwood creeks and the lower reaches of Grohman, Sproule, Falls, Smallwood, Rover and Forty-nine creeks. This area has moderately sloping hills which are forested from the valley bottom to the hilltops.

Cut-outs from the October, 1994 *Kootenay-Boundary Land Use Plan*, where *Land Act* Watershed Map Reserve tenures were all ignored by government. Polygon 9-2 is where the Duhamel Reserve is located, but described as a “Special Management” zone. Another example, showing the Arrow Creek Watershed Reserve, created in 1940, for the Town of Creston area, is also wrongly designated as “Special Management.”

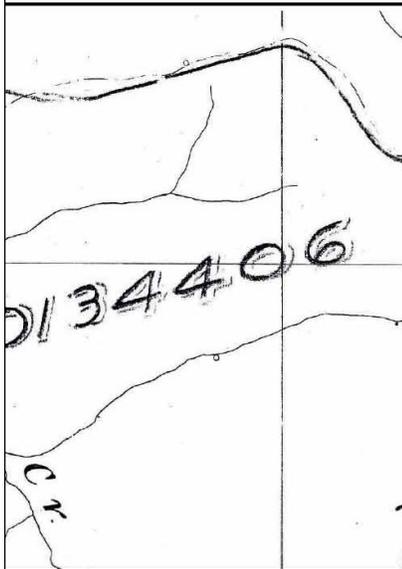
Right: Cut-out / excerpt from Will Koop's book, From Wisdom to Tyranny, page 131, under sub-section 8.4.3, Land Use Plans (LUPs) and Land Resource Management Plans (LRMPs), which is under section 8.4, The 1990s: The Forest Resources Commission, Land Use Plans (LUPs), Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMPs) and the Forest Practices Code Act, which is under Chapter 8, The Battle for Control: The "Lead Agency" Fiasco; Integrated Watershed Management Plans (IWMPs); the Protocol Agreements; the Forest Resources Commission; Crown Land Use Plans, Land and Resource Management Plans (and other Higher Use Plans); and the Forest Practices Code Act.

8.4.4. CORE and LUCO Protection Politics at City of Nelson's Five Mile Creek and Erickson/ Creston's Arrow Creek Watershed Reserves

In the government's clandestine efforts to use regional and sub-regional planning to reclassify *Land Act* Watershed Reserves (and unreserved community watersheds) as Special Resource Management Zones, one exception appeared: Five Mile Creek, the city of Nelson's Category Two Watershed Reserve. The West Kootenay-Boundary Land Use Plan treated this source of Nelson's drinking water quite differently from other Watershed Reserves scattered throughout the East and West Kootenays—they nominated it for provincial park status in late 1994.

Nothing was accurately described about Five Mile Creek's colorful and controversial history in the final October 1994 Land Use Plan. It was one of the earliest BC Interior watersheds to be reserved, and Nelson City Council had continuously fought for its protection. An old Forest Service Forest Atlas map (post-1927) registered it as a Reserve, and it was re-registered over the decades until the 1972 provincial Task Force on Community Watersheds re-reserved it in late 1973. When the Ministry of Forests began to threaten logging plans in Five Mile Creek in the early 1980s, Nelson Council and many other water users put up a fight and held on until the area was finally proclaimed a park in 1994.

Why the Commission on Resources and Environment and the newly implemented Land Use Coordination Office favored the proposal for park status had much to do with local and provincial politics—and very little to do with logic. Five Mile Creek was already designated as a Watershed Reserve, which clearly precluded any dispositions within it. The logical progression for the Reserve was to have its *Land Act* status transferred from a Section 12 Map Reserve to a Section 11 Order-in-Council Reserve. But such a decision would have brought



unwanted public attention to the Ministry of Forests' cover-up of Watershed Reserves, and might have amounted to trouble for the government. So Five Mile Creek became a park instead. The public had no knowledge of this process, but some inside government did. Including Five Mile Creek as a park gobbled up valuable hectares under the 12-percent cap for preserving Crown lands, thus preventing other areas from becoming protected.