

Lands and People

JUNE 2003, VOL.1, NUMBER 2

a rose coloured
 sun – through
 bare branches
 a lark ascending

TERRY ANN CARTER

DOGWOOD INITIATIVE was founded by First Nations, environmentalists, community advocates and labour leadership.

Our mission is to create sustainable community solutions for lands and people. Through strong leadership, policy alternatives, research and campaigns, we promote collaboration to ensure sustainable, local control of land in B.C.

www.dogwoodinitiative.org

THE INADEQUATE, THE BAD AND THE UGLY: DE JONG'S FORESTRY REFORM

By Michael Wynn

On March 26 Forests Minister Mike de Jong introduced Bills 27, 28 and 29 in the Legislature, heralding a new era of forestry in British Columbia. Unfortunately, despite one success for communities, the only people applauding were forest company executives.

The new legislation was developed behind closed doors, sculpted by industry and government executive. The spin is that the legislation responds to the softwood lumber dispute and concerns about the sustainability of rural communities (through a 20% tenure takeback and log markets for 20% of the wood). The reality is that the legislation is the logging industry's wish-list, dressed up with token nods to calls for community forestry and market mechanisms for determining stumpage fees.

The outcry against the 20% takeback that industry has raised this spring seems staged. Much more likely is that industry agreed to the takeback, acknowledging it as the cost of



Minister De Jong expresses his forestry vision.

gaining all the things they wanted. In that light, it is apparent that the work Dogwood Initiative, its partners in the Coalition for Sustainable Forest Solutions, and advocates

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Chief Stewart Phillip critiques the new forestry laws.

in communities throughout the province were critical in persuading the government to include any takeback and market mechanisms. The government's response isn't enough, though; the coalition is going to have to continue to apply pressure, using leverage created by the softwood lumber dispute—which these new reforms will likely heighten, not solve—and the government's failure to consult communities and First Nations in the creation of this legislation.

A full analysis of the new legislation is beyond the scope of this article. A few points can be made, however. Consider first the B.C. government's outright gifts to industry:

- “appurtenancy” (requirement of a mill in major forest tenures, to ensure local jobs) eliminated without any replacement to support communities;
- companies allowed to shut mills down

without losing any control of the wood supply (i.e. the old 5% “takeback” rule eliminated);

- groundwork is set for an increase in raw log exports (how? by the deletion of the definition of processed wood—with a new definition not offered yet);
- industry gains virtually free reign to plan their logging operations and to subdivide and sell their tenures among themselves without any public say in the matter;
- \$200 million to corporate tenure holders in compensation for the “20%” tenure takeback, despite any legal requirement for such compensation, especially in light of the above gifts.

Now consider the benefits to individuals and communities in this legislation:

- takeback of *some* tenure from the major tenure holders (announced as “20%” but in fact only about 14-15% of what industry controls, or 11% of the total allowable annual cut);
- log markets for 20% of the standing timber, which will determine stumpage rates for the rest of the timber supply; and
- \$75 million in compensation to workers.

The takeback and log markets might sound substantial at first. But report after report, including the report in 1991 of the blue-ribbon Forest Resources Commission the Socreds commissioned, has concluded that to create real markets for timber products, at least 50% of the wood would have to go through open markets, and that a comparable tenure takeback and redistribution would be necessary. The markets this new legislation is proposing will be easily controlled by industry, and manipulated, just as industry has long manipulated the Byzantine stumpage fee system, to keep prices well below the true value of the wood. Thus stumpage on the remaining 80% of the timber supply, the wood that industry cuts and then buys from itself, will remain as low as ever. British Columbians will continue to be paid far too little for our wood, and the U.S. argu-

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Wonder How the Logging Industry Holds Such Sway?

Just in case you ever wondered how forestry executives such as David Emerson hold such power over public policy: in the five months before the provincial election in May, 2001, four of the top ten donors to the Liberal Party were logging companies, ranking second, third, fourth, and tied for sixth, for a total of \$274,900 in five months. (The others were property developers and mining/oil and gas companies.) A look at donations to the Liberal Party from 1996 to 2001 reveals the following list of six-digit donors. Quibble as you might about the inefficiency and unsustainability of the industry, you have to admit that when it comes to dealing with government, the companies do think in a business-like way: \$200,000,000 in “compensation”, along with the other gifts to industry in the new legislation, is not a bad return on investment.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. Weyco/MacBlo | \$386,003 |
| 2. Canfor | \$255,793 |
| 3. Weldwood | \$251,811 |
| 4. West Fraser | \$204,290 |
| 5. Interfor | \$201,686 |
| 6. Timber West | \$131,600 |
| 7. Riverside | \$113,890 |

Note: For 1996-2001, the forestry sector as a whole donated a total of \$3,136,380.

Executive Director's Report

By Will Horter



As people are consumed by the struggle to stop the government's corporate welfare programs, to resist Liberal trickle-down economics theories, to fight for legislation to protect public services, public resources, we sometimes forget the world we're fighting for.

As Dogwood Initiative delved into the minutiae of the softwood dispute or our success in reallocating 20% of major forest tenures, we tried to remain focused on the big picture. However, with looming deadlines, growing responsibilities, and divide and conquer politics, people like you and I are often stuck on the conveyor belt of the short-term. As busy people, we often lose track of the big picture. We lose touch with what inspires us. We forget what's most important, what makes us human.

Over the last few months, Dogwood Initiative staff, including myself had the pleasure to get out on the road to visit rural communities. Through our *Forest Solutions for Sustainable Communities Tour* (and our coalbed methane outreach) we have met—with counselors, activists, labor leaders, landowners, First Nations and hundreds of regular people—about the Liberal's forest legislation and coalbed methane plans. As we shared information, identified targets and planned strategies, the discussions inevitably turned to long-term goals: *What are we trying to achieve together? What does success look like?*

In answering these questions, people were usually focused on the short-term—the next meeting, the upcoming deadline or government decision date. But with a bit of prodding, and after moments of introspection—eyes open or closed—virtually all British Columbians shared similar visions for our collective future.

Time after time people longed for a world,

a province, a community where people related to each other in novel ways. People described a future world that reinvented their relationship to their communities, to their political institutions, to financial decision-making and to their land. The future they visualized was often intangible, hard to describe, but people felt them in their gut... and understood them in ways that transcended their intellect.

This belief in a better future world is why so many of us work so hard, attending meetings, writing letters, sending emails, lobbying decision makers.

This shared vision is why Dogwood Initiative exists. Making that future world we all aspire to not only possible, but also probable. Creating the solutions necessary to move forward collectively, creating the pressure to encourage those with power to change direction, linking people and groups together to work toward their dreams.

Our current programs will continue to *Expand the Dialogue* on forestry and energy issues. We will continue to work with First Nations to create legal, financial and political pressure for sustainable land reform. Most of all we hope to inspire a growing number of British Columbians that a just, equitable and sustainable future is possible for our province. And that it is worth fighting for.

We believe it is possible. We will be working hard to make it happen. We hope you will join us. ☒

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ments that our logging industry is subsidized will only be bolstered.

As for the takeback, communities across the province will have to divvy up a mere 880 thousand cubic metres of wood. In effect, the undernourished community forestry pilot program will expand slightly beyond double its current size of 11 small pilots, leaving empty-handed some 80 to 90 communities that have formally expressed interest in community forestry. And those with pilots will continue to work within a forestry regime that undermines their efforts, designed as it is for the province's traditional logging industry.

First Nations will get a larger amount of takeback, about 3.4 million cubic metres but far less than they would be entitled to, if the treaty process were settled. Meanwhile industry will continue to log the bulk of the Provincial Forest unsustainably, with even less

public oversight.

There is an alternative to this regressive hand-out to the Province's major logging corporations. The growing Coalition for Sustainable Forest Solutions has prepared alternative legislation, based on input from communities, labour unions, First Nations, and environmental groups—not to mention every public provincial advisory panel over the past thirty years. This legislation, available at www.forestsolutions.ca, is a positive, realistic proposal. The Coalition's series of thirteen communities this past spring drew strong support for this vision.

In the coming year Dogwood Initiative and its partners across B.C. will continue our efforts to persuade the government that its mandate is public service, not corporate welfare. We have had some impact already; it is time to build on that success. ☒

ON THE ROAD—REFLECTIONS ON THE COALITION TOUR

By Cliff Stainsby

Cliff Stainsby is Dogwood Initiative's new president, and is a researcher for the BCGEU, a co-member of the Coalition for Sustainable Forest Solutions. This spring, he joined Will Horter, Jessica Clogg and other Coalition members on a tour of B.C. communities. Here are notes from his diary.



Cache Creek—Tuesday; Williams Lake—Wednesday; Quesnel—Thursday. A week back in the office, and then off to Nelson, Penticton, Kamloops. On the road with Jessica and Will, a couple of environmental lawyers. I wonder if there is any significance to the fact my brother has two dogs named Jessica and Will. No kidding! Alas, perhaps no significance, after all. The dogs, fortunately, don't send a bill every time they bark.

We are taking the B.C. Coalition for Sustainable Forest Solutions citizen-based agenda to public meetings around the prov-

ince. Thirteen meetings in all. Good attendance at most; it's obvious the public is concerned about the issue. We are proposing citizen-based forest legislation, based on six principles, as an alternative to the Government's policy that seems to be based on corporate control of B.C.'s lands—in this case, our public forest lands.

The Liberals have broken the social contract that, through appurtenancy, ties the harvested logs in a region to a mill in the region. Appurtenancy is supposed to ensure that widespread benefits go to people in the region where the trees are cut. Although it is a good idea, it has been virtually unenforced during the reign of the past three governments. Now it is gone.

We are promoting a new social contract, a new and enhanced appurtenancy, based upon three of the six principles. The redistribution of the majority of tenure to First Nations and local communities will allow those communities and First Nations to ensure that locally harvested wood is processed locally. A ban on raw log exports will ensure that all logs harvested in B.C. are processed in B.C. And regional log markets, through which at least 50% of regionally cut logs must flow, will ensure that local processors have access to the wood. Log market rules will require logs to be sorted and offered in lot sizes suited to the needs of local value added processors.

The other three principles are the protection of First Nations' title and rights, maintenance of public oversight over activities in the forest—including enhanced public monitoring and enforcement—and ecologically sustainable forest practices.

At the meetings, support for the principles was enthusiastic. Many groups and thousands of individuals joined the Coalition. The Coalition is now busy figuring out how to turn that support into widespread opposition to the Government's forest agenda.

Visit the Coalition's website at www.forestsolutions.ca

A 2 THE WILLIAMS LAKE TRIBUNE, Tuesday February 18, 2003

CITY SCENE

Drafting Private Members Bill

BY SAGE BIRCHWATER
Tribune Staff Writer

The BC Coalition for Sustainable Forest Solutions drew 30 people to a February 12 public forum in Williams Lake. The purpose, to discuss possible solutions to the troubled forest industry.

One of the aims of this Vancouver-based citizens' group of some 41 organizations, is to drum up grass

roots support for a Private Members Bill omitted the Forest Solutions for Sustainable Communities Act. Moderator, Dave Nash, of the Cariboo Chilcotin Conservation Society, introduced guest speakers. Big Lake woodlot licensee, Rod Krimer, Cliff Stainby of the BC Government and Service Employees Union, Jessica Clogg of West Coast Environmental Law, and Will Horter of the Dogwood Initiative.

Krimer said he was awarded his woodlot license in 1985, and now produces 20 loads a year from his woodlot creating 60 person days employment per 1,000 cubic metres of cut.

"The industry model only creates 12 to 16 person days per 1,000 cubic metres," he said, pointing out how the woodlot model has other advantages. "It's a fully developed forest, and is more responsive to the needs of neighbours and First Nations."

He said the annual allowable cut (AAC) for woodlots is based on other values of the land besides the woodlot potential.

"We use small equipment. You can't even tell it's been logged."

Krimer said the 812 woodlots in the province only take up 1.5 per cent of the provincial AAC.

"Our message to government is to expand the woodlot program and small forest tenures to increase community sustainability."

Cliff Stainby said a profound shift has taken place world-wide from government control to corporate control of land and resources.

"Democratic nation states are being transformed by the corporation governing markets. If unrestrained, communities will continue to be destroyed," he said.

"Corporations are immoral, they have no sense of community."

Stainby said markets are good tools, but are cruel masters. Under the provincial government's "New Era" approach to forest management, he said monitoring will be left up to companies, thus rendering the public sector essentially not necessary.

"Drafting bills have already made enforcement of the Forest Act impossible," he said. "With a corporation controlled market, the survival of our communities is threatened. Communities can disappear and corporations will shed not a tear."

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ing local employment. He said the provincial government's stated intention to remove appurtenancy and of the government paying back their biggest donors, the forest companies.

"Losing the social contract, what do we get in return?" Horter asked. "Mill closures, log exports, fewer jobs and loss of public control."

Horter identified one "huge opportunity" coming from the softwood dispute.

"Pressure from the softwood negotiations to take back tenure, could create diversification of the forest industry. We have to ensure that the returns that protect the public interest are the right ones."

Clogg, a lawyer with the West Coast Environmental Law Association, said the efforts of the Sustainable Forest Solutions Coalition will hopefully turn things around. She said the coalition is currently holding a series of forums around the province to come up with an alternative positive vision to complete the Private Members Bill.

"What we're going to do is put together our own vision for sustainable forests and communities."

Clogg listed the set of principles her group wants to include in the new Act:

- 1) reconciling aboriginal and crown title;
- 2) creating, implementing, and enforcing forest management standards that promote long term forest health;
- 3) enhancing public control of forest resources including rebuilding the civil service;
- 4) redistribute a majority of forest tenure at the lowest cost to the taxpayer, to create a new social contract in BC forests;
- 5) transparent log market and timber pricing reforms;
- 6) ensure broad access to timber supply and strengthen restrictions governing raw log exports.



Groups seeks local input for legislation
Will Horter of the Dogwood Initiative, left, and Cliff Stainby of the BC Government and Service Employees Union, tell Williams Lake residents about the Private Members Bill their groups are drafting to come up with forest solutions for sustainable communities.

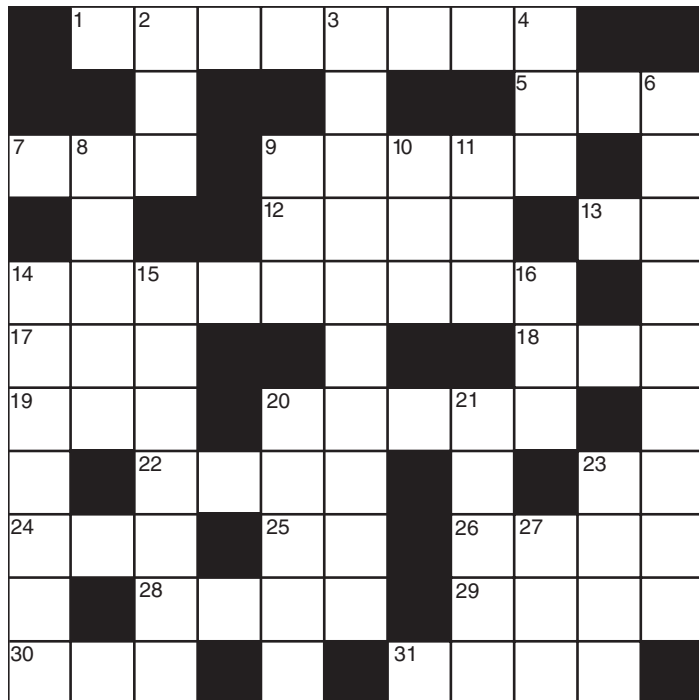
The coalition's community tour generated media attention throughout the province

Already, David Emerson, CEO of Canfor, while announcing the construction of the world's largest sawmill in Houston BC, has made it clear that many communities in B.C. face mill shutdowns as the industry restructures. Through their concentration of tenure and processing facilities, fewer and fewer companies will exert more and more control over our public forests. Every time a mill closes and the logs flow to one of the bigger mills concentrated in two or three places elsewhere in the province, it will be clear that we must take the tenure away from the companies and give it to local First Nations and communities. Failing that—many towns are in for a rough time.

Meanwhile, I am off to visit Jessica and Will—the dogs, of course. ☘

In our every deliberation, we must consider the impact of our decisions on the next seven generations—FROM THE GREAT LAW OF THE IROQUOIS.

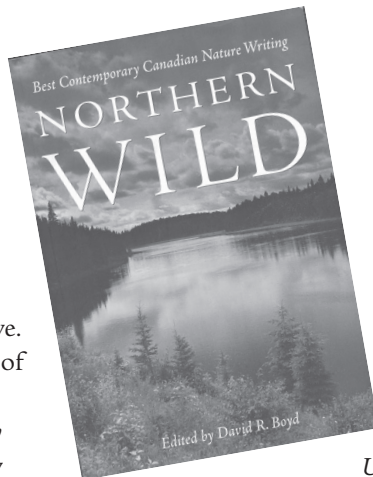
INAUGURAL DOGWOOD CROSSWORD — WITH PRIZE!



For our inaugural Dogwood Initiative Crossword, we are inviting readers to complete the crossword and mail or fax it to us (perhaps send it in along with your donation—though donations won't influence the contest!). The first correctly completed crossword earns its sender a Dogwood t-shirt and a copy of *Northern Wild*, a beautiful book edited by David R. Boyd, an environmental lawyer, professor, former Executive Director of the Sierra Legal Defence Fund, and a founding director of Forest Futures.

For the less competitive among you (or for those who already own David's book), the answers will appear in the newsletter section of our website, www.dogwoodinitiative.org, within three weeks of mailing of the newsletter.

Northern Wild: Best Contemporary Canadian Nature Writing is a literary celebration of Canada's extraordinary natural heritage by some of Canada's most gifted writers including Wade Davis, Sharon Butala, and David Adams Richards. Named as one of the best books of the year by Canadian Geographic.



Across

- 1 Campbell's El Dorado, or tax dodger's favourite adjective
- 5 Cabinet decision (abbr.)
- 7 Lincoln, to his pals
- 9 B.C. Minister, or Wagnerian villain
- 12 ___-based forest tenure (preferable to volume)
- 13 Who ___ I? (guessing game)
- 14 BC Hydro's link to Enron
- 17 Famed 1992 Conference
- 18 Vancouver-based writer Anita _____ Badami
- 19 Feathered finery
- 20 2002 legal breakthrough
- 22 Temporary gift
- 23 Yes, in Yucatan
- 24 Vancouver-to-Nanaimo vehicle
- 25 Driver's licence, e.g.
- 26 Tree's underground system
- 28 Forest stewards of Middle Earth
- 29 Numerous
- 30 Surface layer of earth
- 31 Emulates a politician during Question Period

Down

- 2 Stumpage _____
- 3 "B.C. Interior" (rehash of Sacred term)
- 4 Long time period
- 6 B.C. _____ Forest Association
- 8 Kiss, in Calabria
- 9 Solo of *Star Wars*
- 10 B.C. civil service gp.
- 11 Belongs to government, but industry has it (figuratively)
- 14 Red-barked tree
- 15 Source of much Liberal gas (supposedly)
- 16 Paleozoic, e.g.
- 20 the Dominican Republic's neighbour
- 21 College sleeping quarters
- 23 _____ of the Desert (Laurel and Hardy movie)
- 27 Acorn, eventually

Readers of *Lands and People* will also want to watch out for David's upcoming book *Unnatural Law: Rethinking Canadian Environmental Law and Policy*—a comprehensive assessment of Canada's environmental record, examining both successes and failures and prescribing a new direction in our search for a sustainable future. Due this summer.

DEAD CANARIES NOT WANTED

By Arthur Caldicott

Where there is coal, there is methane gas—a few centuries of dead coal miners and dead canaries attest to its presence. Coalbed methane (CBM) is natural gas sourced from coalfields. It is shipped through the same pipelines and sold in the same markets as conventional natural gas.

But producing CBM is a dirty business, devastating to the land, and destructive of local hydrologies, streams and aquifers.

The Liberal government wants drillers on the land, gas moving to markets, and royalties rolling into the provincial treasury as fast as possible. The provincial energy policy, re-

leased last November, announced the government's intentions:

Policy Action #10 (ongoing): Development of coalbed methane and other unconventional resources will be encouraged to provide a new source of energy supply.

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A vision for B.C.
A CBM road and
pipeline
development in
the U.S.





Mike Retasket, Chief of the Bonaparte Indian Band (and Vice-President of Dogwood Initiative) is facing pressure from industry and the B.C. government to allow CBM exploration in Hat Creek, within Bonaparte and St'at'imc territory.



For information on the CBM experience in the United States, visit www.powderriverbasin.org and www.northernplains.org. Dogwood is working on a CBM Watch website for B.C., which should be launched late this summer, when our new website is running. Keep visiting www.dogwoodinitiative.org to watch for it.

This spring, the government will introduce a new “royalty regime” for CBM—a package of adjustments to the program for conventional natural gas, that slash the royalty sufficiently to compensate producers for the many additional costs and risks involved in CBM production.

What are those costs? With conventional natural gas, one good well can be profitable. With CBM, a hundred wells is usually considered the starting point for an economic project. An expensive and ugly network of wells, roads, feeder pipelines, water handling facilities, and compressors are required for even a small project.

The biggest risk is to local water systems. CBM is held in place by huge volumes of water. The first year or two of the life of every well involves removal of all that water. It is often saline, sometimes toxic, but in all cases is in such volumes that local streams, water tables and aquifers are put at risk.

Government estimates suggest there is a lot of CBM in the province. Most of it, 60 trillion cubic feet (tcf), is in the Peace River area of northeast B.C. Another 19 tcf is in the southeast, in the East Kootenay region. The three coalfields on Vancouver Island (Nanaimo, Comox, and Suquamish near Campbell River) to-

gether may hold 1 tcf. Hat Creek is estimated to contain 500 billion cubic feet.

But the Liberals are exercising little due diligence, and no caution. According to Energy and Mines Minister Richard Neufeld, in a cabinet meeting on March 14, the government has taken in \$50 million in the last two years from CBM drilling licenses. The companies acquiring many of these licenses were created only for that purpose, in Louisiana or Bahamas or Wyoming, and have no history and no credibility.

Horror stories abound from the San Juan and Powder River Basins in the USA, where CBM production has been active for the past twenty years. The Liberal government has no regulations or policies in place that respond to the experiences in the US.

Concern is mounting in Courtenay, Hat Creek and Hudson's Hope. Many beautiful farming and ranching areas will be devastated; the communities are cut out of all of the decisions.

Dogwood Initiative is working with people in all of the communities targeted for CBM development. It is essential to put some brakes on this runaway catastrophe, otherwise dead canaries will be the least of our problems. ☒

DOGWOOD BULLETIN

Edited by Michael Wynn

In the new Dogwood Initiative website, due at the end of the summer, we will have a regular “Dogwood Bulletin”, with short items about current land reform issues. Given the lack of media attention to this topic, we hope the Bulletin will become a valuable resource for those involved or interested in land reform. Here is a preview, with a few items from the past few months.

Skeena Cellulose—legal victory

In our December newsletter, we wrote about the *Taku River Tlingit* and *Haida* cases. We noted the B.C. government was already trying to narrow the meaning of those judgments. Just after we went to press, the Gitksan won a judgment in the Supreme Court, in *Gitksan et al v. BC (Ministry of Forests) and Skeena Cellulose Inc.*, 2002 BCSC 1701. The Gitksan challenged the change in control of Skeena Cellulose, as part of bankruptcy proceedings. The company and government had not consulted the Gitksan, and argued they did not have to do so; they told the court the *Haida* judgment applies only to the *Haida* and *Weyerhaeuser* tenures. The court soundly rejected this notion, saying: “*There is no practical distinction between a transfer of a tree farm licence from one party to another (as occurred in Haida) and change of control of the holder of tree farm and forest licences... In each situation, a different party will, either directly or indirectly, have the ability to make decisions with respect to forest tenure licences.*” The change in control of Skeena Cellulose was found to be a *prima facie* infringement of Aboriginal title or rights, requiring consultation and accommodation. The case reaffirmed the leverage that First Nations have


when companies are transferring tenures or being restructured.

Doman restructuring delayed

Doman Industries was unable to meet its April 30 deadline for a bankruptcy restructuring plan due to lack of consultation. As reported in the *Vancouver Sun* on April 24, 2003, “First Nations objections to new forest policies tabled by Victoria could upset plans by Doman ... to transfer control of the forest company to Brascan Financial Corp.” Doman’s failure to go ahead with the transfer demonstrates the powerful leverage the *Haida* case provides, when used strategically. This success was achieved merely by a few assertion letters from First Nations on Vancouver Island and the Coast, written with the assistance of Dogwood Initiative and Jessica Clogg. The next step will be to jointly challenge the new forestry legislation and to push for First Nations and community involvement in the restructuring of Doman.

GSX

Some readers may be following the arduous process of the proposed new Georgia Strait natural gas pipeline crossing (GSX). A recent



Please visit our website www.dogwoodinitiative.org.

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development is worth noting. During the National Energy Board hearings about the GSX, BC Hydro and its U.S. partner claimed there was no viable source of energy for the future of Vancouver Island. During that time, Centra Gas (now part of Terasen) listened and remained silent. In subsequent British Columbia Utilities Commission hearings, however, Terasen has presented proof that there are alternatives more viable, and much less expensive, than the GSX. As we go to press, the GSX Concerned Citizens Coalition is before the National Energy Board, attempting to have this information, withheld earlier, included in the NEB's considerations of the GSX's merits. For transcripts, see <https://www.neb-one.gc.ca>.

MLA admits bleak future for communities

The truth about the New Era and its effect on coastal communities becomes clearer by the week. Jack Knox, writing about the shutdown of logging mills on the coast in the *Times-Colonist* on June 27, 2003, points out that: "[Industry representative Brian] Zak says the industry is in the midst of a two- to three-year restructuring. Part of the challenge is to lower costs, to become more efficient. But the easiest way to cut costs is to reduce wages and the number of employees. 'If there's no work in the industry, it's for fewer people', notes Alberni-Qualicum MLA Gillian Trumper." It is refreshing to hear a Liberal MLA speak so frankly of the future her party is giving British Columbians. ☒

STAFF AND VOLUNTEER UPDATE

Since the last newsletter, two new faces have appeared on Dogwood Initiative's staff. Both come to us from that endangered thing, the Public Service. We have also imported a volunteer from England, to increase our exotic quotient.

Gail Bettger joined Dogwood in January as co-administrator, sharing the job with Candis Graham. Gail is delighted to be living in sunny Victoria, having moved here from Ontario, where for 16 years she helped keep the Ontario Court system running, and in her spare time raised two wonderful daughters. She also works part-time with the Environmental Mining Council of B.C.

Michael Begg comes to us after five years with the B.C. government, where he worked on Crown land tenure agreements and policy, and First Nations relations. His last three years there were focused on so-called economic measures projects for Land and Water British Columbia, helping First Nations with their land-use and economic development goals.

Moira Campbell, newly arrived in Victoria from London, England, has been volunteering with Dogwood Initiative since December, 2002. She brings a wealth of creativity and expertise honed with various non-profit groups in London. Moira also occasionally brings her two young children by the office, renewing the zeal of all within.

Candis Graham continues to keep Dogwood on course, despite the efforts of Will, **Arthur Caldicott**, and Michael Begg to throw things off keel. Past volunteer **Tim Lindsay** is providing research support. And, as ever, countless volunteers in communities across the province continue to give our vision of sustainable land reform meaning, and keep it alive. ☒

Dogwood Initiative Staff and Volunteers



Moira Campbell



Arthur Caldicott



Gail Bettger



Candis Graham



Michael Begg



Tim Lindsay



Cajun, the Dogwood mascot, and “Tai, the Dogwood security system”.



Will Horter

“WHAT DO YOU THINK?”

This is the second issue of our newly refurbished newsletter. We are starting to liven the newsletter up a bit, without making it too insubstantial. We’d appreciate your feedback. Are the articles of interest? Are they too long and heavy, or too short and general? If you feel inclined, please send us a note at info@dogwoodinitiative.org to give us feedback and offer suggestions of topics for the future. We may include a questionnaire in the next *Lands and People*.

TO OUR NEWSLETTER CONTRIBUTORS

Thanks again for your hard work! This issue of *Lands and People* has been brought to you by the efforts of Gail Bettger, Arthur Caldicott, Candis Graham, Will Horter, Frances Hunter, Cliff Stainsby, Michael Wynn, and Joan Yanofsky—and the letter A.



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