

# North Woods Vision

The Newsletter of  
RESTORE: The North Woods  
Winter 1999



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## INSIDE:

Major Change in Maine ..... Guest Article by Mollie Matteson.....  
Wolf Recovery Plan A GO!..... and more...

*RESTORE* • to heal • to bring back to health • to make whole

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RESTORE: The North Woods is a nonprofit conservation organization working to restore, preserve, and defend the natural integrity of the North Woods of the United States and Canada through advocacy, public awareness, and citizen activism.

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WELCOME



R E S T O R E :



## A Word from the Executive Director

### MAINE WOODS NATIONAL PARK: JUST BUY IT!

When RESTORE: The North Woods first proposed the creation of a 3.2-million-acre Maine Woods National Park, some **people thought** that it would be **impossible** to ever raise enough money to buy all that land. And even if we did, they thought the current companies that own most of the land would never be willing to sell it.



### THINK AGAIN.

On December 10, 1998, The Conservation Fund announced that it would purchase nearly 300,000 acres of forest land in New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York from Champion International Corp., a Stamford, Connecticut, paper company. The cost would be \$76 million, or \$253 per acre. According to the Fund, it plans to sell some of the land to the states, and some to timber companies with land use restrictions. The deal is the largest public-private land protection effort in U.S. history.

Only five days later, The Nature Conservancy announced that it would purchase 185,000 acres of forest land in north-west Maine from International Paper Company for \$35.1 million, or \$190 per acre. The Conservancy plans to hold onto the land, preserving some as wilderness, and allowing logging and other uses on the rest. It may trade some tracts in the future to consolidate its holdings. This was the largest single conservation acquisition in Maine history.

These two huge land purchases will not only protect important natural areas. They have sent a powerful message that we have entered a new era of land preservation in the North Woods. What does this mean for the campaign to create a Maine Woods National Park and Preserve?

**THE NORTH WOODS IS FOR SALE.** The lands bought by the Conservation Fund and Nature Conservancy were just the tip of the iceberg. Driven by global economic pressures, timber and paper companies have sold millions of acres of industrial forest land in the North Woods in recent years, and are expected to sell millions more in the future. During just a few weeks in late 1998, more than 2.5 million acres of timberland—most of them within the boundary of the proposed Maine Woods National Park—were sold to new industrial owners for less than \$250 per acre. The next time lands within the proposed Park come on the market, we need to be prepared to buy them.

**THE PUBLIC WANTS TO BUY LAND FOR PRESERVATION.** These recent land purchases were welcomed by the public. There was already growing support across the region for significantly expanding conservation lands, and these two new acquisitions have provided additional momentum to this movement. We need to build on this momentum to acquire lands that can serve as the foundation for the proposed Maine Wood National Park.

**THE MONEY NEEDED TO BUY THE LAND IS AVAILABLE.** The Conservation Fund and Nature Conservancy have already raised significant amounts of

money to fund their land purchases. This is helping revive a grand American tradition. In the past, the wealth of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and others helped buy lands to create Acadia, Great Smoky Mountains, Grand Teton, and many other national parks that we enjoy today. The bold vision and positive challenge of creating a Maine Woods National Park can inspire the next generation of wildland philanthropists, leaving a priceless legacy of wilderness for our children.

**THE NORTH WOODS IS GAINING NATIONAL ATTENTION.** The recent land sales attracted the interest of people from across the country, including widespread coverage by regional, national, and even international news media. This brings us a major step closer to achieving the national support, political will, and financial resources required to make the Maine Woods National Park a reality.

In the coming year, RESTORE and our partners will be launching several major initiatives to take the national park campaign to people across Maine, the Northeast, and America. The publicity from the recent land sales has given us a jump start. Stay tuned for more information about our plans for 1999 and beyond.

WELCOME

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# The Industrialization of Maine's North Woods Has Failed

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by Jym St. Pierre

The experiment of industrializing the Maine Woods has failed. For a long time some wanted desperately to believe that we could have private ownership of the forests and at the same time maintain all the traditional public values of Maine's wildlands. But the veil that has hidden the truth about the myth of the working forest is falling away.

It is clear now that unsustainable forestry, unprecedented subdivision and development pressures, and massive land ownership changes are shoving aside what has made the Maine Woods special. At risk are the unique qualities of an extraordinary place that we the people have long held so dear—protection of our watersheds, opportunities for a quality fishing experience at a truly remote pond, preservation not just of “beauty strips,” but of habitats across the landscape for the full range of native wildlife, and the chance to capitalize on the mystique that the reputation of the Maine Woods as a world-class wilderness has provided for centuries.



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In September, the results of another study on timber harvesting were released by the Maine Forest Service. That report showed that the large landowners are cutting 14 percent more wood each year than their woodlands are growing. At current logging rates the inventory of standing wood will drop by about one-third over the next century.

The obvious solutions of working to reduce demand for paper and other forest products and cutting fewer trees to bring harvesting into line with growth have been rejected. Rather the forest industry and

Maine Forest Service insist that the answer is to use more “intensive management.” That means increasing the spraying of herbicides, increasing the use of artificial, monoculture tree plantations, and increasing the extent of clearcutting. Those are the very activities that got us into the mess of overcutting the woods and destroying our wild forests in the first place.

In the past several months one shocking piece of news after another has hit. As the old corporate empire of Maine's North Woods is replaced by a new one, people are increasingly realizing neither private landowners nor the State of Maine can adequately protect the wilderness at risk. That is why the boldest conservation proposal on the table, the proposed Maine Woods National Park, has been drawing more and more attention.

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## Unsustainable Forestry

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Six months ago, in July, conservation groups released information obtained from the Maine Forest Service under the state's Freedom of Access law, revealing the amount of forest clearcut in 1997. Historically, the 15 largest landowners have been responsible for 90 percent of all clearcutting in the state. In 1997, they promised they would voluntarily limit the practice. However, the Forest Service data showed they clearcut another 24,000 acres in Maine last year. Perhaps even worse, the spraying of toxic herbicides, changing the mix of trees that would naturally grow on many sites, and timber stand manipulation have all increased. For instance, in 1997 the paper companies sprayed herbicides on more than 43,000 acres, up 35 percent in one year.

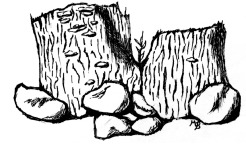
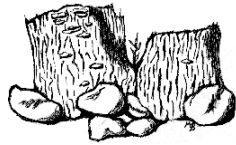
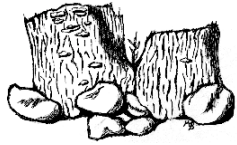
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## Mega Land Sales

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The next shoe to drop was a series of huge land sales to out-of-state corporations. From October 6 to November 2, announcements about three major land sales came like successive body blows. South African Pulp & Paper (Sappi) has sold 905,000 acres to Plum Creek Timber Company for \$180 million. Bowater is selling most of its vast empire of Great Northern timberlands, one million acres to J.D. Irving and another 656,000 acres to McDonald Investment Company. Roughly half of the 2.5 million acres which are changing hands fall within the boundaries of the proposed Maine Woods National Park and Preserve, including the lands bordering the east side of Baxter State Park, the shores of Moosehead Lake, the Upper West Branch of the Penobscot River, and the headwaters of the St. John watershed.

Some people see the land sales as a lost opportunity to protect these and other treasured areas of the Maine Woods. RESTORE believes the sales present a chance to focus greater attention on the forest and on the national park idea as part of the solution to the socio-economic and ecological problems facing northern Maine. But it is important to understand how each new landowner is different.



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## Up a Creek

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Plum Creek Timber Company likes to perpetuate the story that it began in 1947 when D.C. Dunham built a sawmill in the Flathead Valley of western Montana and named his new company after a creek made famous in the novels of Laura Ingalls Wilder. Actually the company is part of the sad legacy of the congressional giveaway which financed the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad starting in 1864.

By the 1980s, when Congress deregulated railroads, Burlington Northern, Northern Pacific's corporate descendant, was ready to spin off millions of acres and a variety of new subsidiaries. The spin-off that got the major timber assets adopted the name of the little Montana sawmill business, Plum Creek. Yet, until it became completely independent, Plum Creek was still merely a regional player.

In 1989, everything changed. Plum Creek, by then based in Seattle, Washington, set its sights on breaking out of the Northwest to become "one of the premier forest products companies in the nation." Since the company went public a decade ago, Plum Creek has undertaken an extremely aggressive program of corporate growth.

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As the old corporate empire of Maine's North Woods is replaced by a new one, the proposed Mane Woods National Park has been drawing more and more attention.

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Plum Creek has a four-point strategy to reach its goal of "achieving superior financial returns for our owners:" (1) Amass a lot of land, while it is still cheap, so the company will have "operating flexibility and control over our destiny." (2) Sell or trade for top dollar the most valuable real estate. (3) Undertake aggressive fiber farming on the working forestlands. (4) Shift from a Master Limited Partnership into a Real Estate Investment Trust in 1999 to bring in more capital.

So far, the strategy is working. Today Plum Creek is one of the top five landowners in the U.S. It runs a dozen mills and employs 2,400. In 1997, Plum Creek earned \$112 million. In the meantime, Plum Creek insists that while it is building the business into a powerhouse, it can also be a good corporate citizen and a leader in what it calls

Environmental Forestry. The company's track record on those points is decidedly mixed. Check the details.

In the last few years, Plum Creek has purchased more than 1.5 million acres in the U.S. This buying spree has been financed by both the liquidation of old-growth forests in the Northwest during the past decade and by unloading extensive tracts in Montana and Idaho as well as the sale of lands and a mill in Washington. Income from these sales during the past couple of years has helped fund the purchase of over half a million acres in Arkansas and Louisiana as well as the latest acquisition in Maine.

Whether Plum Creek will try to maximize return from its new Maine lands is not open to debate. Jim Lehner, Plum Creek's general manager in the Northeast, says the company will do the same here as with its other lands in the West. That is, sell the best and fiber farm the rest. As for the prime slices, Lehner says the lands "better suited for conservation, recreation or responsible development" will be sold. So, many of the shorelands Plum Creek bought at tree-growth value (under \$200 an acre) in Maine will go to whomever is willing to pay development prices.

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## Canadian Takeover

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The Sappi land sale to Plum Creek is neither the latest nor the biggest in the Maine Woods recently. The sale of two gigantic pieces of the Bowater ownership, one of them to J.D. Irving Ltd., is equally alarming.

Irving is part of the web of privately held companies owned by the Irvings of New Brunswick. One of the wealthiest families in the world, they own scores of companies in a wide variety of businesses, including forest products, papermaking and packaging, publishing, shipbuilding, trucking, oil shipping and refining, gasoline sales and restaurants. Forbes estimated their net worth to be \$4 billion. The magazine said the Irvings "control an empire that dominates Atlantic Canada's commerce." For the past decade the Irving conglomerate has been penetrating markets in northern New England as the first phase of their intended push down the East Coast.

Irving has been involved in forestry in Maine for more than fifty years. However, most of the 575,000 acres of forest they own here were acquired in the last 15 years. With the impending purchase of a million acres from Bowater for \$220 million, Irving leaps from seventh place to become the largest landowner in the state.

Irving is known for its heavy-handed timber practices. The company has bought "green certification" for 417,000 acres

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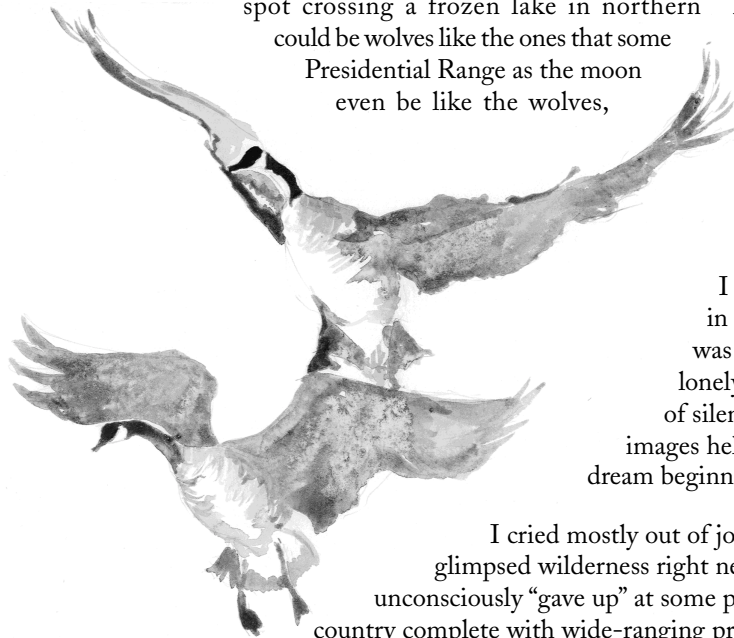
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# A Vision of Wilderness: Re-Calling the Sacred

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by Mollie Matteson

Recently, I looked up RESTORE's web site, and clicked to their section about wolf recovery in the East. It took a few moments for the photo to come up, and then, there it was. A pack of gray wolves. A pack of wolves that could have been photographed in the spruce woods of the Adirondacks. A pack of wolves that someday you may spot crossing a frozen lake in northern Maine, in search of a winter-weary moose. These could be wolves like the ones that some summer night will trot up a ridge in the Presidential Range as the moon rises like a giant peach. These wolves could even be like the wolves, that someday, I will hear howl above the Valleys of Vermont. It was only a picture on a computer screen. Then why, I thought as I found tears dripping off my face, why am I crying?



I realized that a vision of a renewed wildness here, in a land much used and some of it much abused, was not just my own vision, or even that of a few lonely "radicals." A dream of wolves, of wild salmon, of silent lakes and trees that die of old age—these are images held in the hearts of many who love this land. It is a dream beginning to reach many more.

I cried mostly out of joy, but also for my losses. Although I first glimpsed wilderness right next to my hometown in southern Vermont, I unconsciously "gave up" at some point along the way and decided that true wild country complete with wide-ranging predators existed only in the West. To me northern New England, northeastern New York—these were depauperate, if still pretty, and at times even inspirational landscapes. Thank goodness there have been others with more vision and imagination than I.

I have two stories that illustrate the power of shifting one's understanding of landscapes, of revising, or "re-visioning" one's mental maps. The first concerns that initial wilderness "epiphany" I experienced at the age of 17. It occurred on Bald Mountain, in the Green Mountains. I'd hiked in that region quite a bit as a kid, especially around my family's rural property ten miles north of Bennington. I'd traveled many a backwoods by way with my dad, a dirt road aficionado. I knew Bennington County pretty well, or thought I did. But I'm quite sure I did not think much about wilderness or feel its presence until the day I stood atop that open summit and gazed toward the timbered plateau of the southern Green Mountain range.

## A Wilderness Epiphany

I had intended to climb up for a view of my hometown. I'd been told that with binoculars, I could pick out my high school, maybe even my house. I saw familiar polygons of land—the golf course, the shopping malls, orchards, and farms. But I had not expected the view to the east, away from the valley, which was of a highland of unbroken forest. No highway, no house, no ski area was visible. I could not even hear a motor of any kind. I strained my ears for something besides silence. I caught the whisper of a distant brook.

It was an experience of wilderness that has stayed with me to this day.

I had an idea of what this place was. Yet, when I got atop that mountain, I found it was something else in addition to the genteel small towns, the pastoral countryside, and the patches of timberland I had filed away in my mind as "Vermont." I did not abandon those images, but their context shifted. Rather than being a barrier to travel and useful industry, I saw how the wild mountains held and protected this land. I saw wilderness harboring a primal memory that went far deeper than the monuments and historical relics so ubiquitous in New England. What I glimpsed was the soul of place, the spiritual geography that lay underneath everything else. Though I didn't then imagine that any more of this terrain could be retrieved from its long burial, I believe now that this is the mission of ecological restoration. We are recalling the dead, the vanished, the forgotten wilderness.

We are both remembering and signaling to that wilderness, asking its return.

We are indeed, at some level, asking its forgiveness.

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## The Second Story

About a year or so after I graduated from high school, the mother of a former schoolmate of mine was killed when her car plowed into a moose. At that time, moose were just beginning to recolonize southern Vermont, and I remember how puzzling, even eerie, it seemed that a human being should be killed by some creature, large and looming. A wild animal. It stirs something profound in our psyches, to think of our lives being at the mercy of the whim or mood of wild beasts. The resurgence of wildness is not always benign. And, for many in our society, this is a reason to combat wilderness and wild processes wherever they threaten, inconvenience, or are perceived to somehow jeopardize a human agenda.

I have experienced a couple of near-collisions with moose in Alaska, and in those brief moments when the outcome was uncertain, I was terrified. I have had several other close-calls in wilderness situations, and survival has always been my first priority! I say this so you do not think I am callous or unaware of the suffering involved when forces of wild nature become obstacles to the achievement of our next birthday! But, the fact that we must take caution because we are in the presence of wildness is not cause for dismay. However, we also cannot deny that a restored wilderness brings with it not just gorgeous scenery and a diversified fauna and flora.

Doug Peacock, renowned grizzly bear watcher and writer, says that wilderness is a place where there is something bigger and meaner than you that can eat you. I don't insist on this as the primary criterion for wilderness, but I do agree that a crucial element of wilderness is that it makes demands on us. It requires us to attend directly, and be responsible for, our own comfort, well-being, even survival. Wilderness can make us cold, hungry, and scared, despite our precautions. Moose on the road remind us that we are not in control. This is the darker aspect, the "unphotogenic" characteristic of wilderness restoration, the one not pictured in our glossy brochures.

The essence of wilderness is that it is uncontrolled, and therefore, inconvenient and unpredictable. As inhabitants of the North Woods become neighbors to a revitalized wilderness, they will increasingly experience the sorts of encounters with which westerners are already familiar, such as predators threatening, and even occasionally killing livestock or pets. There will be blowdowns and bug kills in the forests. Some people will see this as disastrous and call for "management," despite the fact that such disturbances have long been an important part of the ecology of eastern forests. Rivers released from the constraint of dams may flood, again prompting cries for more management and control. But, continued coexistence with the wild clearly involves some appropriate mixture of tolerance, vigilance, and restraint upon our own actions, as well.

## A Wild Northeast

I say all this not to frighten, or foster second thoughts about the wisdom of restoring wilderness and wildlife to the Northeast! I am joyful and humbled, that I am witness to a renaissance of nature in what many—including, once, myself—had understood as tamed, if still pleasant, terrain. Now, thanks to the vision and persistence of some hard-working activists, the Northeast is on the cutting edge of some very important trends in environmentalism—toward restoration, instead of reaction, toward creating positive visions rather than merely saying no, no, no, and toward thinking boldly and on a very big scale, while retaining strong grassroots connections.

But beware your successes, too. As you accumulate allies there will be those that concede, even appear to actively support a campaign for wildlands and wildlife restoration. But their vision will be limited. They will see wolves put back in a few restricted areas, and kept from expanding into any other territory, as adequate. They will see Atlantic salmon retained in a few rivers as a success, and even a small park they will go along with as a token of their interest and concern for nature protection. But there is so much more possible!

Please do not be content with token wildlife, or postage stamp wilderness, and not just because this won't represent functional, ecological restoration. I hope what all of you will be engaged in is a process of calling back, calling up, re-calling the wilderness soul of these mountains, lakes, and woods. You are uncovering a memory. You are recalling the sacred. This is both for the sake of the animals, plants, and places that humans have damaged and diminished, as well as for our own sakes.

In this age of disconnection, biological and cultural homogenization, commodification of and technological assault on Nature at all levels—from the genetic to the global—wilderness is too precious and too necessary to have it be far away. Children growing up in the Northeast should not have to wait for a pilgrimage out to Yosemite or Yellowstone to experience the vastness, the silence, the complexity of wild places. Let them have it here. And someday this will be the place of pilgrimage, where people come to see and give thanks for the first great "Re-wilding" in North America.

*Editor's Note: This piece is excerpted from a speech by Mollie at the Forest Reform Rally in NH on Sept. 13. Mollie is a wildlife biologist and lives in Montana.*

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# Maine Woods National Park Campaign

## MAINE WOODS NATIONAL PARK COALITION LAUNCHED!

As part of our Maine Woods National Park campaign, RESTORE is working with several other conservation organizations to form a Maine Woods National Park Coalition, modeled on the Utah Wilderness Coalition. The Coalition will be comprised of organizations from around the nation that support a full study of the proposed Maine Woods National Park & Preserve. This new initiative will give the national park proposal visibility and voice in every region of the country.

The Maine Woods National Park proposal has already become a national issue. In recent months, there has been coverage in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *USA Today*, *The Boston Globe*, *Backpacker*, other newspapers and magazines, as well as television and radio stations across the country, including National Public Radio. Even some of the international news media, such as the *Financial Times of London*, have picked up the story of the large land sales in Maine and the extraordinary potential for protecting millions of acres of forest.

The MWNP Coalition will enable us to elevate the issue further by giving other like-minded groups an opportunity to lend their names to the cause. It will help with grassroots organizing as the steps needed to make the Maine Woods National Park a reality are greater than the capability of any one organization. The MWNP Coalition will also function as a clearinghouse to inform supporting groups of progress and challenges, while allowing those groups to learn from each other's strategies. More than two dozen national, state, and regional groups have already joined the new MWNP Coalition, and more are adding their names to the list each day.

When the time comes, the Maine Woods National Park Coalition will carry a powerful, united message to the decision-makers in Maine and in the U.S. Congress. We expect the Coalition to take on all of these roles while always providing a positive vision to the public of how we can restore and protect the heart of the Maine Woods. For more information contact Beth Wheatley, Maine Woods Project Coordinator, at (207)626-5635.

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## ANNOUNCING MAINE WOODS NATIONAL PARK BUSINESS PARTNERS

OVER 100 BUSINESSES IN MAINE AND THE NATION  
ARE SUPPORTING THE CREATION OF A MAINE WOODS NATIONAL PARK

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### PROFILE OF A BUSINESS PARTNER

**Swift Arrow** is a silver jewelry wholesaler based in Maine with customers in twenty-five states. Since polls have proven that consumers prefer to buy from an environmentally friendly company, and that they would pay a little more for the same type of product, we think supporting the creation of a Maine Woods National Park is good for business and gives us an increased sense of purpose. Ten percent of our pre-tax profits go directly to grassroots activist organizations such as RESTORE: The North Woods. As a Maine Woods National Park Business Partner, our goal has been to inform consumers about the national park campaign. **This is what we've done:**



CAMPAIGNS

- 1 We have designed an earring card that incorporates forest graphics and a description about the national park. This message goes to about 20,000 people each year!
- 2 On all of our invoices, we have imprinted "We Support the Maine Woods National Park."
- 3 Every order that is shipped contains a MWNP brochure with a brief statement of why we are supporters next to a photo of Swift Arrow's owner presenting a check for \$1,000 to Jym St. Pierre of RESTORE.

*by Steve Swift, President of Swift Arrow*

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# Maine Woods Sales

continued from page 5

in New Brunswick, but the Sierra Club of Canada says that is a sham. At least there is little worry that Irving will market land for development. They have a reputation for buying, but not selling land.

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## How Y'all Doin'?

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The buyer in the latest of the big land sales in Maine is the most mysterious. McDonald Investment Company Inc. of Birmingham, Alabama, a wealthy family group, is picking up 656,000 acres from Bowater for \$155 million. The lands are in Bowater's West Branch District, from Chesuncook Lake to the Quebec border, including a lot of prime frontage on Moosehead and other lakes.

Very little information has surfaced about McDonald since the sale was announced at the beginning of November. This much is known. Its money comes in part from cable television. It has been acquiring small tracts in Maine and New Hampshire for a couple of years. It owns land in Florida, the Carolinas, New York and Ontario. It has sold conservation lands and easements in a number of states.

McDonald has retained Wagner Forest Management Ltd. of New Hampshire to manage the lands it is buying in Maine. Calls to McDonald are referred to Wagner, a company known for better forest management than a lot of the industrials. Hank Swan of Wagner claims there are no plans to sell any land, but McDonald will maintain all of its options as it formulates its plans.

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## Working Forest Easements

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The King Administration does not want to acquire any large tracts of forestland in Maine for full protection. The State had hoped to acquire no-development easements on a few thousand acres of "working forest" beauty strips from Sappi before it closed on the sale of its more than 900,000 acres here. However, the handshake deal, which covered some but not all of the Sappi shorelands on and near Moosehead Lake, fell through in November. Now the State is trying to negotiate with the new owner. Plum Creek is interested in selling development rights, but at a premium. Governor King had offered Sappi no more than \$250 per acre.

Right now, Maine has almost no conservation money and a growing list of landowners who are threatening to sell their lands unless they are paid off. Robbins Lumber is promising to subdivide and develop the 22,000 acres it recently bought in eastern Maine if it is not paid millions. Hancock Timber and Plum Creek are interested in getting paid to not develop their timberlands, too. The smart money says McDonald will waste little time getting in line with those

who want to sell "working forest" easements to the public.

Development rights may be acquired on a few beauty strips before prime lands are sold for exclusive, private vacation houses. However, a flood of serious questions persists. Such as, why should we acquire only development rights when full ownership usually costs little more? Where will the money come from since the Land for Maine's Future Program is nearly broke? Even if a state bond issue is passed, will it be enough to fund "protection" of more than a few working forest beauty strips? If federal funding is to be used, as proposed, is it a prudent expenditure of American taxpayers money to subsidize degradation of wild forests in Maine?

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## Desperately Seeking Alternatives

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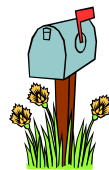
A century ago the Industrial Revolution arrived big time in the Maine Woods. That was when Great Northern Paper Company was chartered to build the largest industrial paper mill in the world, right in the heart of the Maine Woods and International Paper Company formed here as the first true modern multinational pulp and paper corporation.

In 1999, the last of the Great Northern empire is being dismantled. But that does not symbolize the end of the industrialization of our forests, which continues at a breathtaking pace. Rather it underscores the urgent need for alternatives. Two-thirds of the world's original forests are gone. Ninety-five percent of the original forests in this country are gone. Only one percent of the land in Maine is permanently protected.

We need to restore many of our wildlands. But it is obvious that, in Maine, neither private landowners nor the State can adequately protect the public interests at risk in our forests. "Working forests" easements are being pushed by the State and the landowners as a win-win solution. They are not. Scattered working forest easements will not preserve the wild character that defines the Maine Woods. More and more people are realizing that a new Maine Woods National Park is the best way to restore to the people the heart of our cherished wilderness.

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## What You Can Do...



- Write to Maine Governor Angus King and urge him to support a public feasibility study of the Maine Woods National Park proposal.

Governor Angus King  
1 State House Station  
Augusta, ME 04333



## Endangered Wildlife Campaign

### Get ready! Get set!! Go!!!



#### Wolf recovery is on the

**move** in the Northeast. No longer just the wild dream of a few wolf enthusiasts, the wolf recovery movement has captured the attention

of bureaucrats, supporters, opponents, governors, state and federal agencies, conservationists, and the general public. For six years, grassroots support for wolves has been building across the region. However, this fall one key event put wolf recovery on the official map of conservation issues in the Northeast.

On September 29, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) announced that it will develop a recovery plan for the eastern timber wolf for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. This news came on a brisk autumn day in the White Mountains of New Hampshire at a meeting of interested parties, including conservation groups, landowners, and state and federal wildlife agencies. As explained in the minutes of the meeting, a wolf recovery plan “includes the tasks necessary and agencies responsible for implementing recovery, identifies funding sources, provides a timetable for recovery, and identifies biologically sound recovery goals.” A USFWS recovery plan would be done in cooperation with state wildlife agencies and provide for public hearings and lengthy public comment periods. The entire recovery planning process should take about two years to complete.

Make no mistake, this is a victory for wolf advocates. All of our letters, phone calls, editorials, conferences, and gatherings of support have finally shown the USFWS that the public supports wolf recovery. While the commitment from USFWS to do a recovery plan does not guarantee that wolves will return to the region, it does mean that 1999 will be a pressing and important year for the eastern timber wolf. It will be a time for public hearings on the issue. The news media will be watching to see who supports and opposes the issue. Those opposed to wolf recovery will be ready to take action. And, so must we. This is it. This is the real thing. This is the time for all those concerned about the ecological health of the Northern Forest to take up the call for the wolf's return home. If you have been waiting for a reason to join the growing chorus of wolf advocates in the Northeast,

now is the time to get involved. Wolf recovery will only happen if supporters speak out.

Indeed, those who oppose the wolf are already getting organized. In New Hampshire, three state representatives are pushing for anti-wolf legislation prohibiting the reintroduction of wolves into that state. The Sportsman's Alliance of Maine is claiming that the wolf will take away their traditional hunting rights. And, in the White Mountains some members of the Pulp and Paperworkers Resources Council (an industry front group) organized a protest and petition drive claiming that “wolves would keep us prisoners in our own homes.”

Those opposed to wolf recovery are vocal, but they are outnumbered by wolf enthusiasts, conservationists, and concerned citizens. Remember that the numbers are on the wolf's side. Opinion polls show that public support for wolf recovery is high, around 80%. Two scientific studies show that there are over 26 million acres of forest across northern New England and New York which would make good wolf habitat, due to the low human population and road density. The wolf's prey, moose, deer, and beaver are also returning by the tens of thousands across the region. Altogether, the Northeast could probably support a population of about 1,300 wolves. Extensive scientific studies in Yellowstone National Park show that wolf recovery has greatly benefited the full range of biodiversity there. Wolves have been shown to bring home “the bacon,” too. In Ely, Minnesota, the International Wolf Center generates \$3 million each year for the local economy.

The development of a Northeast wolf recovery plan is an historic opportunity. In response wolf advocates are stepping up our outreach in the region to get supporters prepared to speak out. The following page lists some recent and upcoming events in which RESTORE is involved.

**In October**, a conference entitled “Wolves and Human Communities” was held at the Museum of Natural History in New York City. RESTORE participated in discussions on the ethical implications of wolf reintroduction into the Adirondacks.

**In November**, Defenders of Wildlife sponsored their bi-annual “Wolves of America” conference in Seattle. RESTORE presented a talk on eastern timber wolf recovery.

by K.DeBoer

## What's Up With Wolf Recovery?

by Struhsacker



**In December**, RESTORE held a “Wolf Enthusiasts Workshop” in Keene, New Hampshire to train individuals how to become more effective advocates and educators for wolf recovery. RESTORE is planning additional grassroots workshops around the region this year.

**In January**, the Eastern Timber Wolf Recovery Network, comprised of 30 regional, national, and international groups, is organizing a series of informational meetings for conservation groups in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine to let them know where wolf recovery is headed in the Northeast.

**This winter**, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is expected to publish its proposal to do a recovery plan for the wolf in the Federal Register. RESTORE is encouraging concerned citizens to participate in the extensive public comment period and hearings which will be held across the region.

### What You Can Do...

Please write to the USFWS and thank them for initiating a wolf recovery plan. And, write the Governor of your state to urge them to participate positively in this recovery planning process.



Paul Nickerson  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
300 Westgate Center Drive  
Hadley, MA 01035

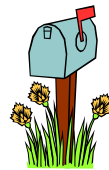
## Wolf Trapping in Quebec Continues

With the October 19 opening of wolf trapping season in the Laurentide Reserve of Quebec, the Quebec Government is still not responding to requests for a 3-year trapping moratorium on wolves. Trappers, biologists, and conservation groups are pleading with the government to stop the open hunting, but to no avail. Despite Quebec's claim that the Laurentide wolf population is not “at a precariously low level”, a three year population study by biologist Sophie Czetwertynski tells a different story. The wolf population is still at risk due to overexploitation and the government's refusal to devise a management plan. Subsequent to the release of Ms. Czetwertynski's report the Quebec government canceled her research project.

The Laurentide wolves represent one of the few remaining eastern timber wolf populations that has not hybridized with coyotes. This population of wolves could be important in establishing wolf populations in parts of the northeastern United States. The Laurentide wolves are featured in a new IMAX movie entitled “Wolves.” An aerial count sponsored by the IMAX company in March 1998 found only 30

wolves in the area despite the Ministry of Environment and Fauna of Quebec (MEF) emphatic claims of a stable population. Because it is misleading the public and refusing to do a management plan despite the pleas of many groups, the Quebec government may be sentencing the Laurentides unique population of wolves to death.

*by Michele Simoneaux  
Wolf Intern, Fall 1998*



### What You Can Do...

Urge the Quebec government to protect the wolves of the Laurentide Reserve by instituting a 3-year trapping moratorium, and to begin working with the United States on a bi-national wolf recovery program.

Paul Begin  
Minister of Environment and  
Fauna of Quebec  
Edifice Marie-Guyart, 30e Etage  
675 Boulevard Rene-Levesque Est.  
Quebec, Quebec CANADA G1R 5V7

CAMPAIGNS



# Public Lands Campaign



## The Forest Reform Rally: A Great Success!

In September, RESTORE: The North Woods co-sponsored with Sierra Club and the Forest Reform Network, the 12th Annual Forest Reform Rally in Freedom, New Hampshire. This was the first time a national grassroots conference on public lands was held in the Northeast. Over 200 people attended from New England and across the country. Throughout the weekend a broad array of speakers shared their experiences and visions for our national forests, wilderness areas, national parks, and other public lands. By all accounts, the participants said they were inspired, challenged, and activated to participate in the movement to protect and restore America's forests. All of the staff at RESTORE came away full of ideas and energy.

Saturday was a time to review current forest initiatives and emerging ideas in the forest movement. Participants got a sampling of all the campaigns through a panel discussion, and then choose specific workshops to learn about the issue in more depth.

Activists were invited to explain their current initiatives to protect our existing public lands. David Ellenberger of Sierra Club-NH moderated a panel that covered issues such as:

Zero Cut Campaign—Jake Krellick, Native Forest Network  
 Biodiversity and Sustainability Act—Janice Bezanson, TCONR  
 Roadless Areas Moratorium—Bethanie Walder, Wildlands CPR  
 Wilderness Legislation—Tim Mahoney, Wilderness Advocate  
 Forest Planning Revision—Mary Munson, Defenders of Wildlife  
 Appropriations and Riders—Steve Holmer, American Lands  
 Forest Legislation on Private lands—Jonathan Carter, FEN  
 Chip Mill Campaign—John Johnson, Dogwood Alliance

Several other activists were invited to share their vision for America's forests and explain some of the new ideas which may get us there. Jym St. Pierre from RESTORE moderated a panel including:

The Wildlands Project — Steve Gatewood  
 American Lands Alliance — Randi Spivak  
 Big Wild — Jim Jontz

John Muir Project — Rene Voss  
 Wildlands Philanthropy — Emily Bateson  
 Reviving the National Park Movement — Michael Kellett

All participants were invited to give a free-form workshop on Sunday. Here are some of the topics which were covered:

The Maine Woods National Park —M. Kellett  
 Alaska Rainforest Campaign —Diana Rhodes  
 ESA as a Way to Protect Forests —Bart Semcer  
 Low Impact Forestry —Mitch Lansky  
 Women's Forest Activist Network  
 The Art of Anonymous Activism— Rob Perks  
 Revolutionary Ecology— Anne Petermann  
 Climate Convention and Forests —Steve Porter



*Ned Fritz, Founder of the Forest Reform Network with Mitch Lansky, "low-impact forestry" advocate*

In addition, there were riveting talks and workshops given on reviving forest activism. Matt Jacobson, forest activist for Greenpeace gave a hilarious talk about how to engage the public by making forests fun and wild. Tom Price, communications coordinator for the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, gave a punchy presentation about jump-starting a national political campaign. Susan Holmes of the Sierra Club, gave a motivating lecture on the power of grassroots work. The American Lands Alliance gave an activist training session on tools for beginner and veteran grassroots activists.

Finally, there were several talks on the power of restoration and wilderness throughout the weekend. Carl Pope, Executive Director of the Sierra Club, delivered the keynote address on rewilding North America. Jamie Sayen, a forest and wilderness activist from northern New Hampshire spoke about the great possibilities for ecological and cultural restoration in the North Woods. Kristin DeBoer, RESTORE's Program Coordinator gave a slideshow on making the shift from damage control to restoration. Mollie Matteson, wildlife biologist and activist, shared some personal stories about "re-calling" wilderness to the Northeast (reprinted in this newsletter).

*A Special Thanks to Rachel Goen, Melissa Belanger, and Kim Foster for organizing this event, and to Sweet Water Trust for a generous donation that helped make the Rally possible.*

## National Forest Protection and Restoration Act



To further the protection of our public lands, including the White Mountain and Green Mountain National Forests, RESTORE: The North Woods is supporting the National Forest Protection and Restoration Act (H.R. 2789). We have urged congressional representatives in New England to become co-sponsors of this Act. We are urging our members to do the same.

The National Forest Protection and Restoration Act will help protect and restore the ecological values of federal public forests by ending the federal timber sale program on National Forests, National Wildlife Refuges, and BLM lands. It will save taxpayers over \$300 million annually. It will redirect logging subsidies to provide funds for worker retraining, to replace 25% revenue sharing payments to States for counties and local governments, and to promote environmentally sound non-wood alternative paper and construction materials. It will also create a scientifically-based program to restore the ecological health of our federal forests.

receder timber sales and road building cost taxpayers at least \$791 million in fiscal year 1996. Logging on our national forests degrades and destroys vital habitat for endangered fish and wildlife, such as the Atlantic salmon and Canada lynx. Yet, the timber cut annually from national forests nationwide now comprises only 3.9% of this nation's total annual wood consumption, and less than 5% of the sawtimber used for construction. There is no need to log our

public lands. Indeed, most Americans are shocked to find out that our public forests are being logged.

The National Forest Protection and Restoration Act is the right thing to do— for future generations, ecological health, wildlife habitat, wilderness values, water quality, recreational opportunities, and prudent fiscal policy.

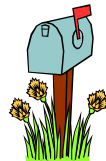
### Settlement with Loon Mountain Ski Area

RESTORE: The North Woods worked for six years to halt the proposed expansion of the Loon Mountain Ski Area, because of threats to pristine Loon Pond, the East Branch of the Pemigewasset River, and the threat of overdevelopment on our public lands.

In 1997, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the ski area had not obtained necessary permits for expansion and that the U.S. Forest Service had not properly included the public in its environmental review. Throughout the last year, RESTORE has been working to remedy the flaws in the proposed expansion project.

In 1998, RESTORE reached a settlement with the new owners of Loon Mountain, Booth Creek Holdings, that addresses our most serious environmental concerns with the long-standing expansion proposal. As a result, Loon Pond will be protected from snowmaking water withdrawals and a forested buffer will be preserved along the East Branch of the Pemigewasset River.

RESTORE will continue work with the owners to monitor the environmental impacts of the ski area, and ensure adequate protection of the mountain.



### What You Can Do...

Write to your congressional representatives and urge them to become a co-sponsor of the National Forest Protection and Restoration Act (H.R. 2789). For addresses see page 19.

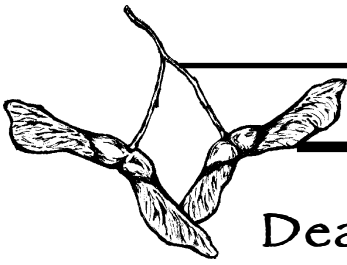
Bumper

Stickers for America's Forests

When activists at the Forest Reform Rally were asked how their campaign would read on a bumper sticker, this is what they said:

America the Beautiful, Let's Save Some of It!  
Endless Pressure, Endlessly Applied  
Do Good, Fight Evil  
National Parks: The Best Idea America Ever Had  
Forests First  
Campaign Finance Reform  
Protect Wilderness-Save the Places You Love  
Get the Government Out of Logging  
Protect American Land

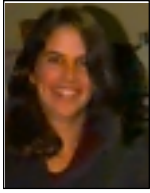
CAMPAIGNS



# Spotlight on RESTORE Members

## Dear Members,

Happy New Year Restorationists! Not only am I celebrating the year 1999, I am celebrating my one year anniversary with RESTORE. In 1998, I was in touch with myraid dedicated RESTORE members who hold a great interest and commitment in restoring the North Woods. I have received phone calls and letters from members concerned with the recent land sales in Maine, wildlife issues, and from members who are avid wilderness enthusiasts. I love hearing from you all, and look forward to meeting more of you.



To get to know our members better, we have started a series of membership meetings and special events around the region. Some of you may have attended or received invitations to our first round of membership meetings held in October at the New York City Patagonia store and in December at the Patagonia Outlet in Freeport, Maine. Be on the lookout for a membership meeting in your area. I hope you will be able to join us. We will give campaign updates, introduce our staff, answer questions and get to know one another.

Our members are critical in helping us accomplish our goals through moral support, financial support, activism and volunteerism. Volunteers, are especially crucial in helping us reach a broader audience through tabling and special events, doing special projects, through filing and doing mailings, and through muscle power!!!

That's right! Muscle power! Over the holidays the RESTORE office in Concord, MA moved locations and was fortunate enough to enlist a few strong and helpful volunteers. We would like to thank Richard Forman, Michael Macchi, Tom Faber, Brett Pacheco, Tom Brennan, Dawn McCall, Mike Labbe, George Lewis, and Anna Shapiro for all their help in the big move. We are now located at 101 Commonwealth Avenue in Concord, MA. Our office is no longer one big room in a warehouse, but 4 separate rooms on the second floor of a cozy house. We welcome visitors to this new location. So stop by, and check out our new place!

For the North Woods,

Rachel Gooen  
Membership Coordinator

## Holiday Party — 1998

This year RESTORE hosted a holiday party at the Nashoba Brook Bakery in West Concord, MA. It was a huge success serving up an assortment of cheeses, tasty salads and scrumptious desserts. We also held a silent auction and many restorationists were able to do their holiday shopping while donating to RESTORE. Many local vendors as well as business partners donated goods ranging from books, jewelry, massages, clothing, and paintings. In total we raised \$1,300!

The highlight of the evening, though, was a witty and informative slide show put together by Jym St. Pierre, our Maine Director. The slide show uncovered the true nature of each of the staff members and gave a humorous description of our job duties. The evening was so much fun, RESTORE staff can't wait until our next party.

*Jym St. Pierre, Kristin DeBoer, Rachel Gooen, Mimi McConnell,  
Beth Wheatley, Melissa Belanger, Michael Kellett*

We would like to thank the following businesses and individuals for their help and donations.

MEMBERS

Amy Collins	Eugene St. Pierre	Full Moon Felt	Osprey, Inc.
Kim Foster	Ava's	The Gatehouse	Palm Press Inc.
Sori Goldstein	Accents	Gulf of Maine Bookstore	Swing, Inc.
Rita Gooen	Paul Bryan Inc.	Mongoose Junction	Teva Sport
Tom Hartman	Bruce Coldham Architects	Hedgerow Studios	Vintages of Concord
Mike Labbe	Concord Junction Brewing Co.	Nashoba Brook Bakery	West Concord 5 and 10
Brett Pacheco	Endangered Species Chocolate	Necking by Paulette	Wood Wizard

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# Gifts Come In Many Forms

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As Development Coordinator, it is my job to do the dirty deed of soliciting our members and prospective supporters for donations. But, gifts do not have to be just money. There are many types of gifts that can help out RESTORE. Here are a few suggestions.

## Matching Gifts

Every dollar you send to RESTORE is greatly appreciated and utilized, but one dollar more would always be helpful. You may ask, "How can I give a dollar more when I am already giving all that I can?" Well, many companies will match employee's gifts to RESTORE. Just ask your company's personnel office for a matching gift form and mail it in. If your company does not have a matching gift policy, you could double your money by talking to co-workers about RESTORE and recruit them as members.

## Gifts of Stocks or Securities

By donating stocks or securities that have appreciated in value since they were purchased, you can usually take a charitable tax deduction for the full appreciated value and avoid paying capital gains tax. RESTORE will credit you with the value at the time they were donated minus the transaction fee. Since donating appreciated stocks and securities costs you less than the value RESTORE receives, you may wish to consider increasing your gift or pledge. Please contact your tax consultant for further information about the tax benefits.

## Gifts In-Kind

Gifts in-kind are donations of products such as office supplies, computers, desks, product donations, food or beverages.



Many of you may be able to offer assistance by providing a space to host an event, art work if you are an artist, consulting for media or marketing campaigns, whatever your expertise may be.

## New Thank You Policy —

In a recent membership survey, the overwhelming majority of our members said they would like us to save paper and not send out thank yous for donations. So unless you give \$250 or more, for which the IRS requires us to send out acknowledgement, please consider yourself thanked in advance. Your contributions enable us to work full-time towards the restoration of the North Woods.  
THANK YOU!

## Gifts of a Lifetime

There are many avenues of planned giving one can consider when thinking of long term planning. A gift through your will, retirement plan, or living trust will help restore the North Woods for future generations of all species.

## Gifts of Time

RESTORE like many other non-profits opens its doors to willing volunteers to help in the office, at special events, doing research, leading hikes, giving talks etc.



We host an intern every semester, and have numerous projects people could partake in. Volunteering is a wonderful way to learn about the issues, hone skills, share skills, and make friends within the environmental community.

If you have any questions or ideas about all the different ways you can help make a donation please call Rachel Goosen, Development Coordinator, at (978) 287-0320. Thank you for your support of RESTORE: The North Woods.

## a wish list

of items RESTORE could use:

1. Photographs or artwork of wildlife or the North Woods
2. Marketing consultations
3. Apple Macintosh compatible duplex laser printer and a xerox machine
4. Desks and chairs
5. Small conference table and a futon couch
6. Apple Macintosh compatible lap-top computers, slide scanner, ether net, and modems
7. Frequent flyer miles or free airline tickets



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# Reinhabiting the North Woods

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"**Reinhabitation** is a voluntary simplicity that asks as little of the Earth as possible...It means the articulation of a culture of place...that will enrich the life of that place [and] restore its life-supporting systems."

- Stephanie Mills, *In Service of the Wild*

## Interview with an Activist: Jamie Sayen

*Where is your favorite place in the North Woods? Why is this place special to you?*

My backyard in northern New Hampshire. It has been pretty badly cutover and the little amount of old trees were cleared out a year or so ago. But there is a sweet little brook running down from the mountain, and it is the most familiar to me. It is where we take our walks whenever we go out into the woods. Even though there is wilderness nearby in the Whites, it is really special to be able to walk out of your house into the woods. It is the place where I can begin to respect and restore degraded abused land. It is the place where I take my 4 year old to learn about the dance of life.

*What do you value most about the North Woods?*

I value its beauty, not just aesthetic, but historical, ecological, and cultural; beauty that is found in its potential for restoration. This land has been disrespected for far too long. It is in a sad ecological condition, compared to its pre-settlement state. We have a long way to go before ecological recovery uncovers its rich potential for beauty. But, even though wolves, salmon, wolverine are no longer physically present, their spirits are, and they will return in the future.

*What does wilderness mean to you?*

Wilderness means life, home, the dance of 4 billion years of evolution, naturalness, possibility, freedom. It means the world to me. Wilderness is not something other, out there, on other side of the boundary of civilization. Wilderness is a place for humans as much as it is for animals, although we have limits on what we can expect from wilderness. It is off limits to ORVs, roads, logging, and development. But it is a place we can expect life, hunting, fishing, evolution. Wilderness is home. For 99% of our species' history we lived in places that we now designate as wilderness, it is where we evolved, even if we didn't then think of it in those terms. Wilderness also means recovery. The North Woods is future wilderness. It isn't now because it is degraded and missing some key ecological processes. But, someday it will rewild, whether or not we choose it to be. For that reason wilderness is a source of hope.

*In the next 100 years, what is your vision of a restored North Woods?*

I have two visions. The first is the vision of wilderness, when the degraded forest is 100 years older and it resumes the ecological dance of natural disturbance, succession, all-agedness of the trees, and the return of the natives, the salmon, wolverine, wolf, cougar, lichens, the whole gamut. My second vision is that we humans are no longer estranged from or apart from wilderness, but in fact have rediscovered ourselves, and have restored ourselves to natural succession. And, I hope by then that the Maine Woods National Park will be celebrating its 75th anniversary or more!

*How can concerned citizens make a difference?*

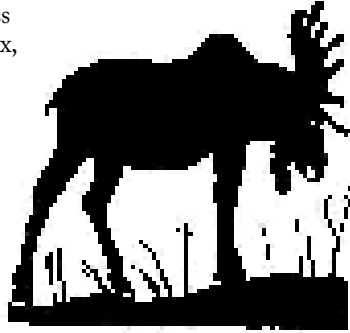
Find someplace that is special to you. Get to know it. Understand that it is merely a small representation of a much greater world, all of which deserves protection and restoration. Then act on your love for that place. Bad things happen because we let them happen. Now it is time for good things to happen because we insist that they do. We have to do it ourselves because no one else will do it for us. When I first became an activist, I looked for someone else to do the things I wanted done. But to my chagrin no one else was doing them. I realized that if I wanted things to happen, I would have to roll up my sleeves and get to work.

*Editor's Note: Thousands of people are participating each in their own way, whether as a homemaker or activist, in restoring wild nature to the North Woods. This new section is to show how one person can really make a difference.*

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# Return of the Natives: Living with Wildlife

**Imagine** that we are actually able to restore and preserve millions of acres of wilderness in the Northeast. Assume that wolves, lynx, and cougar have repopulated their old haunts. Pretend that moose and deer now share the forest with herds of migrating caribou. Envision tens of thousands of wild Atlantic salmon once again navigating the watersheds of the Gulf of Maine. Dream of a day when the forest sings to the tune of hundreds of thousands of songbirds.



In this vision of a restored North Woods, you may wonder where all the humans are going to go. Thriving native ecosystems may have a lot more wildlife in it, but it certainly does not exclude *Homo Sapiens*. The Northeast is one of the most densely populated corners of the U.S., and we are not going anywhere, anytime soon.

Many Northeasterners are already beginning to like the idea of living side by side with wildlife. Bear has been spotted in the town forest of Concord, Massachusetts. Moose treads through a wetland near Keene, New Hampshire. Coyote wanders through a backyard in Burlington, Vermont. Deer chomps on lettuce near Hartford, Connecticut. Loon cries out from a pond near Portland, Maine. Beaver slaps its tail in a stream outside Albany, New York. And, in nearly every county in the Northeast, some white pine, beech, spruce, ash, and maple are looming taller and wider, providing shelter, clean air, water, beauty, shade.

We are witness to the restoration of wild Nature in this corner of the world. Yet, we still stand by as forests are felled for paper, subdivisions, and shopping malls. We wonder why coyote is trapped 365 days a year. We turn the other way when bear is killed for trespassing at a town dump. We stand dumbfounded when loon are poisoned by in the very waters in which they live. We drive on as we spot road-kill, mile after mile. We chalk it up to progress when beaver dams are plowed over for roads.

Some of the natives are coming back on their own. However, their survival and recovery is not guaranteed. If we want to restore the full range of native wildlife, completing the web of life in the North Woods, then we must take positive action to encourage their return.

## What You Can Do

The bottom line for wildlife is habitat. All animals need a place to live, to roam, to raise young, and to hunt or gather food. The direct purchase of land by the public or private groups or individuals to provide wildlife habitat may be the most permanent and obvious solution. However, there is more that each of us can do in our daily lives to encourage the restoration and preservation of wildlife habitat in the North Woods.

## Here are a few examples:

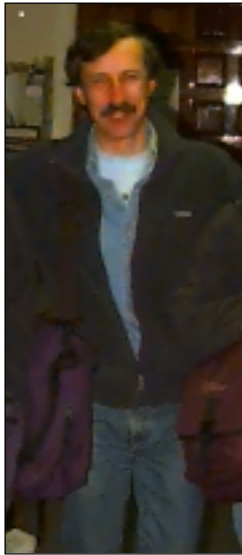
1. There are still tens of millions of acres of uninhabited forest across northern New England. However, much of this habitat is not entirely healthy. Widespread industrial logging degrades the forests by clearcutting, herbicide spraying, and replanting monocultures. This results in the degradation of habitat for a wide variety of species. You can help by supporting the creation of large permanently protected preserves, such as the proposed Maine Woods National Park, which are off limits to logging.
2. Lessen consumer demand for woods products. Reduce, reuse, and recycle paper. Use tree-free paper made of hemp, kenaf, or other fibers. If you have a wood burning stove, insulate your house so that you use less wood to heat it.
3. In the more southern parts of New England development of new and second homes is the biggest threat to habitat. If you dream of building a second home, think twice. There are other options. Use that second home nest-egg to purchase land for protection rather than development. Or, consider buying an existing home, rather than build a new one.
4. If you choose to build a home, you can site it close to other houses leaving more open space for wildlife. Or build a smaller home, to reduce the use of forest resources, such as timber and cedar shingles. For more examples, check out *The Natural House Catalog* by David Pearson.
5. If you own a few acres or more, consider putting a conservation easement on your land to ensure that it is not further subdivided or developed. Contact your local land trust for information.
6. Allow wildlife to use your land as their home. While all wild animals should be treated with caution, there is no need to treat them as trespassers to be fenced out, destroyed, or driven away. Contact your state Audubon organization to find out how to coexist with wildlife.
7. Manicured green lawns often require polluting pesticides and fertilizers. Try letting your yard go natural by planting indigenous grasses, flowers, and shrubs. This can provide better forage for animals and improve water quality of nearby wetlands for aquatic species. Contact National Wildlife Federation's Backyard Habitat Program at [www.nwf.org](http://www.nwf.org) for more ideas.

These are just a few ways each us can learn to share the North Woods with flourishing wildlife populations close to home. Contact RESTORE for more ways that you can help restore native wildlife to the region.

by Kristin DeBoer



# Meet the Restorationists



## Profile of a Restorationist: Jym St. Pierre Recipient of Sierra Club's Percival Baxter Award

The Maine Chapter of Sierra Club presented for the first time its Governor Percival Baxter Award, to be given to an individual who has made outstanding efforts to preserve and create public lands in Maine. Jym St. Pierre, RESTORE's Maine Director received this award in September at Sierra Club's annual meeting and lobster bake in Freeport, Maine. Carl Pope, Sierra's Executive Director, presented the award, saying, "This award is given in recognition of your tireless efforts to expand Maine's public lands in the North Woods through your advocacy of the proposed Maine Woods National Park. As a passionate and effective voice for wilderness protection, you have done more than anyone else in Maine to preserve our forests, not only for our future prosperity, but for their own sake." RESTORE thinks so too! Jym is a critical player in the Maine Woods National Park Campaign! Much of our success is due to his great work.

Jym, a native Mainer, has spent over two decades working for the protection of the Maine Woods. Before coming to RESTORE four years ago, Jym worked in Maine with The Wilderness Society, Maine Land Use Regulation Commission, and Sierra Club. Jym has a BA in Philosophy and an MPS in Natural Resources from University of Maine. He lives with his wife and two sons outside Augusta, Maine.

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## Welcome Beth, RESTORE's New Maine Woods Coordinator

When I first saw mountains rising from the shores of Moosehead Lake, I thought to myself, "This is a place worth protecting." But I never would have guessed that nine years later I would be working to do just that. I see my position with RESTORE, as Maine Woods Coordinator as a once in a lifetime opportunity to be focusing on a proactive campaign to create a Maine Woods National Park.

Here's a short history on me: I grew up in the Southern Appalachian Mountains of West Virginia, an area that very much reminds me of the Northern Appalachians of Maine. The red spruce trees covering many mountains in Maine extend south along the higher ridges through eastern West Virginia. Just like Maine, West Virginia is made up of vast expanses of forest. But in addition to clearcuts, there are stripmines and mountain top mining sites. I left West Virginia to work for environmental groups in several other regions of the country — from The Conservancy (near Everglades National Park) to Montana Wildlife Federation (near Glacier National Park). I also worked as an environmental educator in New Hampshire (near the proposed Maine Woods National Park and Preserve). My move to Maine brings me away from the region of Isle Royale National Park where I earned a M.S. in Natural Resource Policy from the University of Michigan.



*Beth with Rudy Engholm,  
RESTORE's Board Chair*

I now look forward to years in New England, helping RESTORE staff and all of you to restore the Maine Woods. After a few more years of hard work, I have no doubt the forests will once again provide habitat for the woodland caribou and the timber wolf, as well as a true experience in the wild for visitors from all over the world.

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## RESTORE's Board of Directors: Welcome Jamie Sayen

We are happy to announce that Jamie Sayen has become the newest member of RESTORE's Board of Directors. Jamie has been an innovative leader, activist, writer, and philosopher in the restoration movement of the Northeast for more than 20 years. Jamie graduated from Princeton with a degree in History. In the 1980's he moved to northern New Hampshire, and has been working on wilderness, forestry, and cultural restoration issues since then. He is the founder and editor of Northern Forest Forum, a bioregional newsletter. Jamie lives in a log cabin with his wife and 4 year old. He believes a true environmentalist is someone who wants to put themselves out of business. Welcome, Jamie! (see interview on p.16).

RESTORATIONISTS

# Taking Action

**“Never doubt that a small group of committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.”**

—Margaret Mead

## WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- **Circulate RESTORE's petitions** for a Maine Woods National Park Feasibility Study and North Woods Wolf Recovery Plan. (Print them out from our web page at [www.restore.org](http://www.restore.org)). In the world of politics, for each individual who signs a petition, there are probably 10 more folks who are supportive too!
- **Write letters to members of Congress and agency officials.** Look for RESTORE's "What You Can Do" sections to see what the hot issue is. If officials receive 50-100 letters on a topic, they will take notice!
- **Write letters to the editor of your local newspaper.** This is an easy way to voice your opinion on North Woods issues. The opinion-page is where decision-makers turn when they want to get a quick read on public sentiment. Remember, write from the heart and to the point (250 words max).
- **Spread the word to your family and friends.** Change happens one person at a time. And, wolves and national parks make great dinner conversation!



## TO WRITE TO WASHINGTON, DC:

President William J. Clinton  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave  
Washington, DC 20500

The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_  
U.S. Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

U.S. Capital Switchboard: (202)224-3121

## Join RESTORE!

If you are not a member of RESTORE: The North Woods, we hope you will join. You will receive our newsletter, action alerts, and other information on how you can help restore the North Woods. Thanks!

Please fill out the following form:

- |                          |                |       |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Restoring      | \$500 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Preserving     | \$100 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Defending      | \$50  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Sustaining     | \$30  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Protecting     | \$20  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Student/Senior | \$10  |

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State/Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (home) \_\_\_\_\_

e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Please make checks payable to:

**RESTORE: The North Woods**  
P.O. Box 1099  
Concord, MA 01742

RESTORE: The North Woods is a non-profit, tax-exempt (501(c)(3)) organization. Donations are tax-deductible within the limits of the law. v6n2

## The RE-"STORE":

Maine Woods National Park  
T-Shirt (Patagonia-organic  
cotton): \$18

RESTORE T-Shirt: \$12

*The Wildest Country: A  
Guide to Thoreau's Maine*  
by J. Parker Huber: \$10

Wolf Posters: \$5



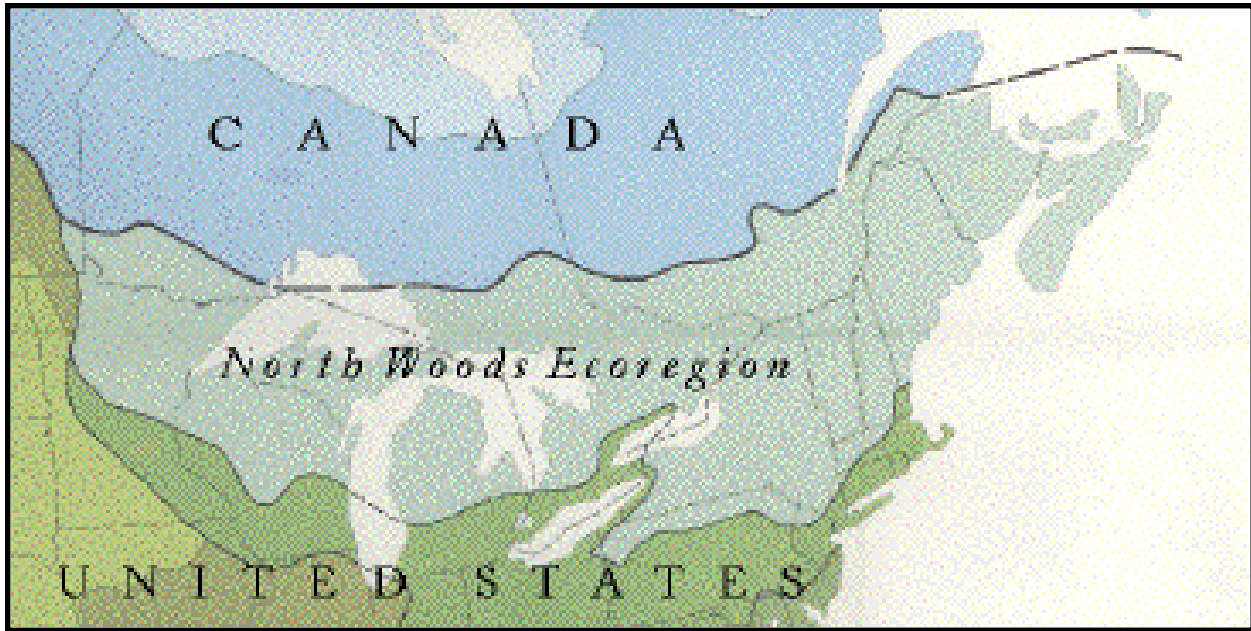
Park T-shirt!



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*"In Wildness is the preservation of the World."*  
- H.D. Thoreau

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Concord, MA 01742

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