



# The Chattooga Quarterly

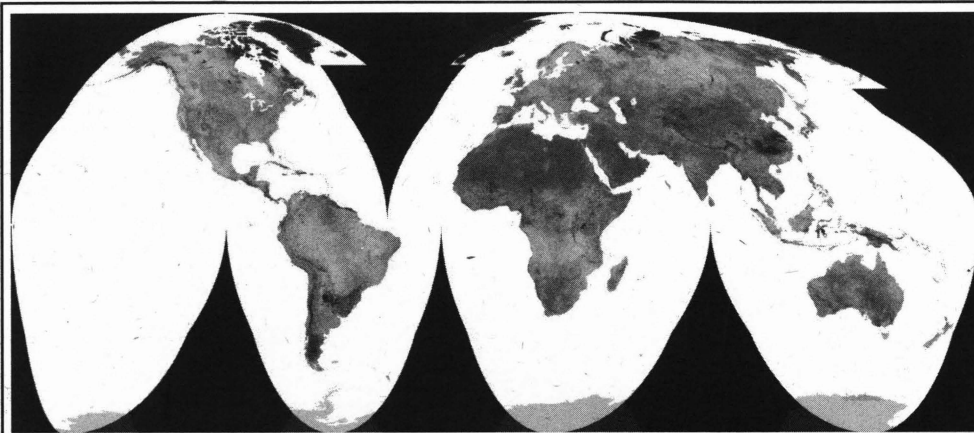
Fall



2001

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## *Conservation Now More Than Ever*



**We travel together, passengers on a fragile space ship, dependent on its vulnerable reserve of air and soil; all committed for our safety to its security and peace; preserved from annihilation only by the care, the work, and the love we give our fragile craft.**

*Adlai Stevenson*

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# Director's Page

**Buzz Williams**

We had to shift gears as we were producing this fall *Chattooga Quarterly* to take into account that the whole world has taken a new course as a result of the events on September 11<sup>th</sup>. The reality is that this tragedy has caused us in the conservation business to adjust along with everyone else in terms of charting a new course. The *Chattooga Quarterly* this fall will reflect this evaluation. What were the motives of the perpetrators? How is that motive related to conservation? What new action steps should we take to address conservation in the context of this post-terrorist attack on our country?

To answer some of these questions we have chosen to reprint a couple essays by two progressive thinkers on the subject of conservation. "Thoughts in the Presence of Fear" by Wendell Berry was selected because Berry is one of the most respected voices in the conservation community, and because he offers an insightful analysis into the tragedy and also solutions. A piece entitled "Needed: Economic Security" by Merrill Goozner, professor at New York State University, was included because he looks at solutions which shift to alternative energy, something we have been promoting for a long time because alternative energy is not only more environmentally friendly but it also takes into account our role as a member of the global economic community. Yet it is not the economy alone that caused the terrorists to target the World Trade Towers as symbols of the economic suppression in many Islamic countries. It is the fact that World Trade Organizations in developed countries make money without taking into account the environmental cost of doing business at the expense of locally based economies in undeveloped countries. Both Berry and Goozner look at these issues.

It is not coincidental that the articles by Dave Martin and Rene Voss, which explore the corporate take over of our schools and land management agencies and our political system, respectively, and that were already scheduled for the *Quarterly* were left in because they fit the new theme herein: Conservation and Terrorism: A Connection? The link is obvious. As Berry explains so eloquently, we have given the free market system the status of God. Big corporations "buy" congressmen and senators by taking advantage of a corrupt interpretation of our founding fathers' idea of freedom to mean that a corporation's right to give huge amounts of money to finance a campaign is

tantamount to our right of free speech. Corporate control of America and its domination of not only our land management agencies and schools here at home, but also the World Trade Organization has promoted out of control growth by the few at the expense of oppressed people and the environment, and has written it off as the cost of doing business. I believe firmly that our unchecked capitalist system is at the root of the violence and resentment we have seen leveled at our country by misguided terrorists.

Still, this is a great country based on freedom and I will rally with others to defend it. But it is also essential that we look squarely at what will make our country better. In light of

this patriotic fervor it is easy to analyze extreme views as those prone to violence.

Environmental extremists, such as the "Unibomber" who take innocent lives are as wrong as Osama Bin Ladin. We sometimes forget that Jesus and Martin Luther King were extremists, and that even patriots who love their country deeply must go to some extreme to put things right. Now is not the time to disavow self-criticism in the rush to rally around the flag. The answer may not be as simple as revenge, and "shop 'till you drop," or drilling for more oil in the Artic National Wildlife Refuge.

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To attach reason to the workings of a madman's mind, to find the root of terrorism in the world, we must look into the whole of a burgeoning human existence on a shrinking planet. The attack on America was undoubtedly linked to a myriad of issues including our support of Israel, and our dependence on oil-rich Islamic nations. But one overarching, volatile ingredient served as a catalyst. We, especially in developed nations, are disproportionately consuming the Earth's resources to feed the unquenchable fires of the greedy at the expense of the poor and the environment.

We sincerely hope that the articles compiled for this *Chattooga Quarterly* are those which will aid us all in self examination, and in finding solutions to problems that unfortunately were brought to our attention by the taking of so many innocent lives. If there is a silver lining to this dark cloud that hangs over us now, it is that we as Americans have a government which was paid for by the blood of our ancestors who gave us the opportunity to make things right in a nation of freedom of self expression.



# Thoughts in the Presence of Fear

*Wendell Berry*

I. The time will soon come when we will not be able to remember the horrors of September 11 without remembering also the unquestioning technological and economic optimism that ended on that day.

II. This optimism rested on the proposition that we were living in a "new world order" and a "new economy" that would "grow" on and on, bringing a prosperity of which every new increment would be "unprecedented."

III. The dominant politicians, corporate officers, and investors who believed this proposition did not acknowledge that the prosperity was limited to a tiny percent of the world's people, and to an ever smaller number of people even in the United States; that it was founded upon the oppressive labor of poor people all over the world; and that its ecological costs increasingly threatened all life, including the lives of the supposedly prosperous.

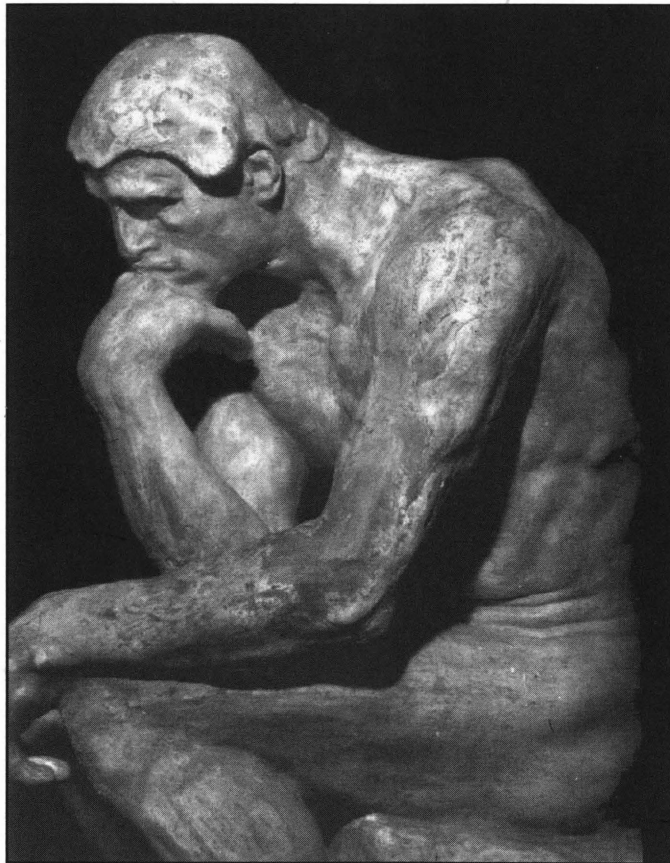
IV. The "developed" nations had given to the "free market" the status of a god, and were sacrificing to it their farmers, farmlands, and communities, their forests, wetlands, and prairies, their ecosystems and watersheds. They had accepted universal pollution and global warming as normal costs of doing business.

V. There was, as a consequence, a growing worldwide effort on behalf of economic decentralization, economic justice, and ecological responsibility. We must recognize that the events of September 11 make this effort more necessary than ever. We citizens of the industrial countries must continue the labor of self-criticism and self-correction. We must recognize our mistakes.

VI. The paramount doctrine of the economic and technological euphoria of recent decades has been that everything depends on innovation. It was understood as desirable, and even necessary, that we should go on and on from one technological innovation to the next, which would cause the economy to "grow" and make everything better and better. This of course implied at every point a hatred of the past, of all things inherited and free. All things superceded in our progress of innovations, whatever their

value might have been, were discounted as of no value at all.

VII. We did not anticipate anything like what has now happened. We did not foresee that all our sequence of innovations might be at once overridden by a greater one: the invention of a new kind of war that would turn our previous innovations against us, discovering and exploiting the debits and the dangers that we had ignored. We never considered the possibility that we might be trapped in the webwork of communication and transport that was supposed to make us free.



VIII. Nor did we foresee that the weaponry and the war science that we marketed and taught to the world would become available, not just to recognized national governments, which possess so uncannily the power to legitimate large-scale violence, but also to "rogue nations," dissident or fanatical groups and individuals whose violence, though never worse than that of nations, is judged by the nations to be illegitimate.

IX. We had accepted uncritically the belief that technology is only good; that it cannot serve evil as well as good; that it cannot serve our enemies as well as ourselves; that it cannot be used to destroy what is good, including our homelands and our lives.

X. We had accepted too the corollary belief that an economy (either as a money economy or as a life-support system) that is global in extent, technologically complex, and centralized is invulnerable to terrorism, sabotage, or war, and that it is protectable by "national defense."

XI. We now have a clear, inescapable choice that we must make. We can continue to promote a global economic system of unlimited "free trade" among corporations, held together by long and highly vulnerable lines of communication and supply, but now recognizing that such a system will have to be protected by a hugely expensive police force that will be worldwide, whether maintained by one nation or several or all, and that such a police force will be effective precisely to the extent that it oversways the

# Thoughts in the Presence of Fear

freedom and privacy of the citizens of every nation.

XII. Or we can promote a decentralized world economy which would have the aim of assuring to every nation and region a local self-sufficiency in life-supporting goods. This would not eliminate international trade, but it would tend toward a trade in surpluses after local needs had been met.

XIII. One of the gravest dangers to us now, second only to further terrorist attacks against our people, is that we will attempt to go on as before with the corporate program of global "free trade," whatever the cost in freedom and civil rights, without self-questioning or self-criticism or public debate.

XIV. This is why the substitution of rhetoric for thought, always a temptation in a national crisis, must be resisted by officials and citizens alike. It is hard for ordinary citizens to know what is actually happening in Washington in a time of such great trouble; for we all know, serious and difficult thought may be taking place there. But the talk that we are hearing from politicians, bureaucrats, and commentators has so far tended to reduce the complex problems now facing us to issues of unity, security, normality, and retaliation.

XV. National self-righteousness, like personal self-righteousness, is a mistake. It is misleading. It is a sign of weakness. Any war that we may make now against terrorism will come as a new installment in a history of war in which we have fully participated. We are not innocent of making war against civilian populations. The modern doctrine of such warfare was set forth and enacted by General William Tecumseh Sherman, who held that a civilian population could be declared guilty and rightly subjected to military punishment. We have never repudiated that doctrine.

XVI. It is a mistake also—as events since September 11 have shown—to suppose that a government can promote and participate in a global economy and at the same time act exclusively in its own interest by abrogating its international treaties and standing apart from international cooperation on moral issues.

XVII. And surely, in our country, under our Constitution, it is a fundamental error to suppose that any crisis or emergency can justify any form of political oppression. Since September 11, far too many public voices have presumed to "speak for us" in saying that Americans will gladly accept a reduction of freedom in exchange for greater "security." Some would, maybe. But some others would accept a reduction in security (and in global trade) far more willingly than they would accept any abridgement of our Constitutional rights.

XVIII. In a time such as this, when we have been seriously and most cruelly hurt by those who hate us, and when we must consider ourselves to be gravely threatened by those same people, it is hard to speak of the ways of peace and to remember that Christ enjoined us to love our enemies, but this is no less necessary for being difficult.

XIX. Even now we dare not forget that since the attack of Pearl Harbor—to which the present attack has been often and not usefully compared—we humans have suffered an almost uninterrupted sequence of wars, none of which has brought peace or made us more peaceable.

XX. The aim and result of war necessarily is not peace but victory, and any victory

won by violence necessarily justifies the violence that won it and leads to further violence. If we are serious about innovation, must we not conclude that we need something new to replace our perpetual "war to end war"?

XXI. What leads to peace is not violence but peaceableness, which is not passivity, but an alert, informed, practiced, and active state of being. We should recognize that while we have extravagantly subsidized the means of war, we have almost totally neglected the ways of peaceableness. We have, for example, several national military academies, but not one peace academy. We have ignored the teachings and the examples of Christ, Gandhi, Martin Luther King, and other peaceable leaders. And here we have an inescapable duty to notice also that war is profitable, whereas the means of peaceableness, being cheap or free, make no money.

XXII. The key to peaceableness is continuous practice. It is



## Thoughts in the Presence of Fear

wrong to suppose that we can exploit and impoverish the poorer countries, while arming them and instructing them in the newest means of war, and then reasonably expect them to be peaceable.

XXIII. We must not again allow public emotion or the public media to caricature our enemies. If our enemies are now to be some nations of Islam, then we should undertake to know those enemies. Our schools should begin to teach the histories, cultures, arts, and language of the Islamic nations. And our leaders should have the humility and the wisdom to ask the reasons some of those people have for hating us.

XXIV. Starting with the economies of food and farming, we should promote at home, and encourage abroad, the ideal of local self-sufficiency. We should recognize that this is the surest, the safest, and the cheapest way for the world to live. We should not countenance the loss or destruction of any local capacity to produce necessary goods.

XXV. We should reconsider and renew and extend our efforts to protect the natural foundations of the human economy: soil, water, and air. We should protect every intact ecosystem and watershed that we have left, and begin restoration of those that have been damaged.

XXVI. The complexity of our present trouble suggests as never before that we need to change our present concept of education. Education is not properly an industry, and its proper use is not to serve industries, neither by job training nor by industry-subsidized research. It's proper use is to enable citizens to live lives that are economically, politically, socially, and culturally responsible. This cannot be done by gathering or "accessing" what we now call "information"—which is to say facts without context and therefore without priority. A proper education enables young people to put their lives in order, which means knowing what things are more important than other things; it means putting first things first.

XXVII. The first thing we must begin to teach our children (and learn ourselves) is that we cannot spend and consume endlessly. We have got to learn to save and conserve. We do need a "new economy," but one that is founded on thrift and care, on saving and conserving, not on excess and waste. An economy based on waste is inherently and hopelessly violent, and war is its inevitable by product. We need a peaceable economy.

*This article was reprinted with permission, and originally appeared on OrionOnline.org, the website of Orion and Orion Afield magazines, under the feature headline "Thoughts on America." The list of contributing writers continues to grow.*

## Needed: Economic Security

*Merrill Goozner*

Over the next few weeks, America will be consumed by debate about how life in this beacon of freedom may have to change to confront the terrorist threat. Liberals will have to think creatively about how to protect civil liberties in an era when it has become apparent that there are cells of people within the U. S. who are willing to engage in indiscriminate mass murder to further their insane politics.

But we have to do more. We must use this moment of national grief and unified purpose to advance a positive agenda that speaks to all Americans, who are desperate for a way to contribute to the war effort. Issues of economic security and policy have not gone away—they have only

**The most fitting memorial to the dead of September 11, 2001 will come if, decades from now, the assault is recalled as the event that triggered the end of the era of oil.**

been upstaged for now by the terrorist threat. Here are a few questions that should not be overlooked:

First, the nation must immediately embark on a crash program to wean itself from dependence on foreign oil. That means substantially weaning itself from oil itself.

The most fitting memorial to the dead of September 11, 2001 will come if, decades from now, the assault is recalled as the event that triggered the end of the era of oil. Oil, as Daniel Yergin wrote in his Pulitzer Prize winning book "The Prize," fueled both economic growth and the great geopolitical conflicts of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

But in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, it has become an albatross around the advanced industrial world's neck. It is the primary source of not only air pollution and global warming, but of



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geopolitical instability. The nations that, through the fluke of geography, are the source of much of the world's oil, have largely squandered the patrimony that flowed into their wallets. Their spiritually and economically impoverished peoples have become the seedbeds of the fanaticism that has needlessly taken so many lives.

The technologies already exist to accomplish the goal of eliminating half of our oil usage over the next decade. The automobile industry must be given generous tax incentives and subsidies to ensure that every new car that rolls off assembly lines within five years uses clean technologies like fuel cells that are either oil-free or are hybrids. Car fleet fuel efficiency standards should be doubled with generous financial awards for date-certain completion. And then they should be doubled again.

The government should also jump start massive new investments in non-polluting and non-oil using technologies for producing electricity. Solar, wind, geo-thermal and biomass—these are the energy sources of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, not oil and natural gas from politically unstable regions.

The debate over changing our travel habits in the U. S. in response to the horrific hijackings cannot be limited to adapting new security precautions at the nation's overburdened airports. There were undoubtedly many ways the terrorists could have eluded our slapdash airport security precautions. Long lines of harried travelers brushing past the underpaid rent-a-guards at x-ray checkpoints pose almost no deterrence to the determined mass murderer.

Yet the outlook for the nation's airports in the coming decades promises even bigger crowds and longer lines. Moreover, as long as the current economics of the airline industry are in place—with their thin operating margins in good times and massive losses in bad times—improving the quality of airport security could prove very difficult to finance.

But there's a way around this dilemma. The nation should resolve now to end gridlock at its airports by eliminating all

flights of up to 300 miles. How? By building a high-speed rail system in this country that will get people to their business and pleasure destinations just as fast, if not faster, and at less cost and with more comfort than current air travel.

A crash program now could have a modern, high-speed rail system in place in ten years that would largely eliminate the Washington-New York and New York-Boston shuttles; link the cities within Florida and Texas; hub-and-spoke the checkerboard-patterned cities of the Upper Midwest; run up and down the West Coast. It's a crash program that would create tens of thousands of new jobs in every section of the country.

Then, the airlines could adopt continental schedules that fill up their planes. Do competing airlines really need to send planes from Boston to Los Angeles every hour that are only one-third filled?



*A high-speed rail system could get people to their business and pleasure destinations just as fast, if not faster, and at less cost and with more comfort than current air travel.*

Businesses can adapt by altering their business schedules, and airlines can drop their ruinous competition for the limited trans-continental market. High-speed rail and full planes will mean less frequent aircraft departures and less crowded airports. That will give the airlines and airport authorities time

to carry out the sophisticated and appropriate security measures that must be adopted in the wake of this week's terrorist assault. Those flights may cost more, but it's a small price to pay.

These are just some of the home front programs that the American people can unite behind now to combat terrorism within our borders. They're practical. They're high-tech. And they will give the economy a boost.

And most important, they will unite the home front in the war against terrorism in a way that doesn't sacrifice our basic freedoms.

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Merrill Goozner, "Needed: Economic Security," The American Prospect Online, September 17, 2001.*

# Environmental Education, Inc.

**Dave Martin**

I have a friend who tells a frightening story of growing up in Cuba during Castro's acquisition of power. Two well-dressed and friendly soldiers once came to speak to her elementary class about the new community that was emerging in their country. The woman soldier addressed the class in a gentle, nurturing tone. "Now children," she began, "I want you all to put your heads down on your desks. No peeking!" she scolded playfully. "I want you all to pray to God and ask him for a piece of candy." My friend said that she heard her classmates' eager whispers all around her, and an awkward silence as more and more children opened their eyes to an empty desk. After orchestrating a few moments of confused silence, the other soldier addressed the students and asked them to once again hide their faces. In a loaded tone he said, "This time, I want you to ask Uncle Castro for a piece of candy." As pious whispers rose once again around the classroom, the candy was disseminated, and forty eight-year-olds raised their heads, avid supporters of Uncle Castro.

Spread across my desk before me are a dozen pamphlets and program descriptions from industries all across the country. As I scan over their content, I can't help but think that they have followed suit in a long line of propagandists who use a façade of conscientiousness to mask a self-serving intent. Many of them bear noble titles like the Greening Earth Society, Project Learning Tree, Teaching KATE (Kids About The Environment), the Temperate Forest Foundation, and the North American Association of Environmental Education. Like well-dressed ambassadors of a new regime, they sweet-talk their way into our lives with blithe promises of forest management that has something for everybody, and into young peoples' classrooms with attractive slogans and pictures of baby animals grazing clearcut slopes. They preach about planting ten trees for every one cut, "sustainability," and the importance of planning for future generations. Though they may seem benign and even somewhat concerned, a quick scratch will reveal Corporate America as the driving force under the veneer of many of these organizations.

Each of the organizations mentioned above has their own tactic for winning their audience over to their point of view.

The Greening Earth Society, for example, aims at proving global warming theories wrong through scientific analysis that shows the beneficial effects of rising levels of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere. At first glance, such a large organization with so many scientists on its payroll may seem to offer a valuable alternate scientific theory to a growing environmental concern. Unfortunately, closer examination reveals that the Greening Earth Society is funded primarily by coal and natural gas industries, major air pollution sources who gain substantial job security by arguing that global warming is a farce.

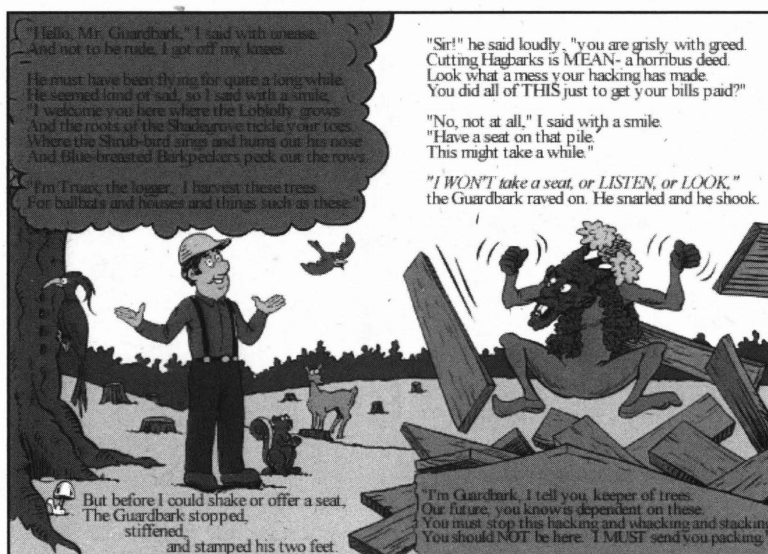
There is only one of many similar stories. The Temperate Forest Foundation boasts of aiming at balancing social, economical, and ecological needs of the American public into a single model of sustainability, yet they claim that our forests are a type of capital to be guarded as an investment

in natural resources for future generations. They too fail to address the importance of valuing ecosystems as living, breathing entities. Instead, through the guidance of their sponsorship, which consists mainly of lumber companies and wood product industries, a forest becomes merely a commodity.

A local educational program at Clemson University, Teaching KATE, is the progeny of a group called the Coalition for Natural Resource Education. In the program, students go out into the field to

learn about the forest experientially. While some aspects of the program seem more objective than others, the curriculum is heavily biased towards teaching young people the importance of managing a forest for its natural resource production. This comes as no surprise when you take into consideration that the Coalition is funded by groups such as Georgia Pacific Corporation, International Paper Company Foundation, the South Carolina Forestry Commission and South Carolina Future Farmers of America.

Quite a bit of the literature before me focuses on children. In one of the pamphlets a raccoon perches on the stump of a tulip poplar that would rival trees in the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, and in another, a herd of deer grazes tender coppice growth on a clearcut slope. I think to myself, this is their idea of responsibility? Who are they fooling here? Unfortunately the answer is relatively straight



*The Oak Flooring Association of America's book for children is named Truax and features "Guardbark," the fictitious dreadlock-clad monster who irrationally out-shouts a reasonable and even-tempered logger.*

## Environmental Education, Inc.

"greenwashing" campaigns that mimic good environmental stewardship. Volumes of this propaganda are disseminated freely to schools from various industrial front groups throughout the country. The literature is itself a front for big business, and thus encourages students to believe that natural resource management should lean towards increasing commercial profit margins, and away from ecosystem conservation. If job security is not their only goal, then why not include discussion of alternative building supplies and paper resources in their information? Most people would be outraged if they discovered their young ones were learning about health issues from the tobacco industry, so where is the outrage over learning ecology from organizations funded by chip mill industries?

Conservation and ecology are relatively new studies, and industries such as fossil fuel extraction and paper production are just as interested as true land stewards in how the public will perceive our responsibility to the environment in the future. If they succeed in persuading the public that responsible ecosystem management means making sure there is enough raw material for tomorrow's industry, then conservation becomes a word synonymous with investment; a notion of economy, not ecology. My understanding of conservation is a little different. In the Chattooga watershed, we emphasize a return to a native ecosystem in forest management models, and seek to preserve a vestige of what this place once was before the influence of timber harvesting. How much interest does the International Paper Company Foundation have in preserving native ecosystems? It seems to me that these companies would be most interested in sponsoring such educational programs if they were influencing young minds to look favorably on forest management that seeks to maximize commercial gain. Regardless of how benign these education organizations seem at first glance, it is clear that each was conceived strategically to preserve the well-being of their respective constituencies. "Environmental education" is being used as a front to teach the public that natural resource management should lean towards increasing commercial profit margins and away from ecosystem conservation.

The environment is not the only battle front in the war with Corporate America over education. A program called Channel One subjects students in schools all across the country to television programming at the beginning of each day that includes a disproportional amount of advertisement to actual news coverage. According to the University of Wisconsin Milwaukee Center for the Analysis of Commercialism in Education, Primedia's Channel One costs taxpayers \$1.8 billion dollars in classroom broadcasting time, \$300 million of which is spent on time devoted entirely to advertising. (Primedia is also the company that parented Joe Camel for Camel Cigarettes.) When a school signs a contract to lease Channel One technology (televisions, VCRs and satellites) they must show the broadcasting on 90% of school days in 80% of classrooms.

The teachers are not allowed to change the channel or turn down the volume. Such a captive audience has advertisers bidding \$195,000 for a thirty second advertising slot. According to University of Wisconsin's study, Channel One is shown in 40% of middle and high schools in the United states.

However powerfully subtle these seductive educational programs may be, they rely on the idea that their audience treats their opinion as the gospel, and that their products are the answer to our problems. Our responsibility as land stewards is to ask ourselves where the information is coming from, and what the source of the information has to gain from convincing us of their point of view. Organizations that are oriented around conservation and stewardship instead of natural resource management usually strive to offer a more objective perspective on the importance of ecosystem preservation. Unfortunately money often speaks louder than ethics, and their messages pale in comparison to the flashy industry campaigns. The industries that sponsor education programs are well prepared to defend their point of view with a quiver of think tanks and slogans, but it is important to remember that they depend on us to believe what they are saying is true. While this dependence may be straight forward to many, younger ones that look to us for guidance may not be as clear about the subjectivity of these campaigns. The greatest defense we can provide for the remainder of our natural ecosystems is to teach those that will inherit our role as stewards to think for themselves. Young minds bring forth new questions, and new questions yield solutions to old problems, thus leading us to a lifestyle that will eventually allow the regeneration of native ecosystems and increase our knowledge of the world around us. Alternatively, following the example of the environmental front groups and telling young people what to think under certain circumstances will only lead them to dependence on our ideas, and makes us equally as dependent on them to trust our judgment.

Generations to come may be forced by our neglect into living as good land stewards. Whether or not they will have a sanctuary—a vestige of wild America—is entirely up to us. By encouraging young minds to think for themselves and teaching them to look to Nature as a teacher and not a commodity, we usher in a symbiosis between humanity and the natural world that thrives independently of our influence. Business ventures that seek to secure their own well-being through greenwashed education campaigns can only be considered the antithesis of a desire for this symbiosis, and verily lead to a depletion of exhaustible resources and further disruption of the phenomenal balance that engenders true wilderness. Fortunately, awareness of this subjectivity easily undermines their intent, and allows their message to be revealed as truly self-serving, pocket-lining pseudo-ethics that inevitably lead to the demise of the very system they claim to protect.



# Litigation Against Logging: *Then & Now*

René Voss

*In 1994, after over-logging the national forests of the Pacific Northwest and endangering animals such as the spotted owls and salmon, the timber industry set its sights on a new target: the national forests of the South. After nearly 100 years of re-growth, these forests looked ripe for the picking. Little did the timber industry know that forest defenders were ready for them, proving that—at least for a short time—our environmental laws and regulations could be enforced against government abuse and industry greed. Unfortunately, that greed and abuse will not rest, and lasting protection for our public forests is still an ongoing struggle.*

That year, a small forest issues committee of the Georgia Chapter of the Sierra Club (René Voss and Ed Nicholson, with the advice of an attorney) decided to challenge some of the assumptions made by logging planners of the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests. After all, how could the Forest Service allow logging during the nesting season for declining populations of migratory songbirds when Forest Service biologists knew this would result in the direct killing of baby birds as well as the destruction of eggs and nests? The Migratory Bird Treaty Act stated that killing birds and destroying eggs and nests “by any manner or any means” was strictly prohibited, and imposed stiff financial and criminal penalties.

Also, how could logging planners claim in dozens and dozens of timber sale documents that individuals of rare animal species could be impacted or killed, but the loss of these individuals or their habitat would not impact the viability of the species’ population as a whole—all without any quantitative data to back up this claim? Wildlife persists not only in its habitat, but also through well-distributed populations that can interact, breed and raise young in suitable habitat. Scientists recognized this fact when they wrote the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) regulations, stating that “a viable population shall be regarded as one which has the estimated NUMBER and distribution of reproductive individuals to insure its continued existence is well distributed in the planning area. In order to insure that viable populations will be maintained, habitat must be provided to support, at least, a MINIMUM NUMBER of reproductive individuals and that habitat must be well distributed so that those individuals can interact with others in the planning area” (emphasis

added). The regulation also required that “Population trends of the management indicator species will be monitored and relationships to habitat changes determined.”

Later on we realized that the Forest Service’s regional planners and biologists recognized that data for wildlife populations was sparse. So we added to our arguments an even more rigorous requirement stating that quantitative data on wildlife populations “must be collected if there is a high potential for occupancy” of a PETS species for projects in national forests in the South. This requirement was essential for good analysis and species conservation when available data was not adequate. PETS stands for “proposed, endangered, threatened or sensitive” which describes plants and animals whose continued viability is in question. The Regional Forester keeps track of PETS species on a list that includes animals such as the Red-cockaded woodpecker (endangered), Northern

pine snake, Rafinesque’s big-eared bat, Bog turtle (threatened), and the Cerulean warbler. In all, hundreds of declining populations of plants and animals are on this list for national forests from Virginia to Texas, more than in any other region of the country.

We asked the Forest Service questions about migratory birds and species surveys in the form of “scoping” comments to the Forest Service, to be included as part of their environmental analysis process for proposed logging projects. The Forest Service



*The Cerulean warbler is included on the list of hundreds of species of plants and animals with declining populations in the Southern Region’s national forests.*

responded that they had no obligation to restrict logging during the nesting season, and that all they were required to do was to monitor species’ habitats. We began an administrative process called an “appeal,” which is designed to provide accountability and oversight of local managers by the Regional Forester. But the Regional Forester insisted that logging planners had considered all that was necessary, and allowed the logging to proceed.

After providing further documentation and our own analysis in over fifty sets of comments and appeals, we continued to be rebuffed by the Forest Service. So we decided the only recourse was to seek judicial review to find out if the law really meant what we claimed, or what the Regional Forester claimed. During our research we realized that other organizations had similar concerns, so we put together a coalition of environmental groups to begin our legal battle. In the spring of 1996, faced with imminent logging in some of our most treasured roadless areas in Georgia that included

## Litigation Against Logging: *Then and Now*

Kelley Ridge and Mountaintown Creek, areas adjacent to the Chattooga Wild and Scenic River, and various Georgia "Mountain Treasures" such as Emery Creek and High Shoals, we filed a lawsuit in Federal District Court in Atlanta. In the case known as *Sierra Club v. Martin*, we asked for a preliminary injunction on May 8<sup>th</sup> 1996. Judge Frank Hull issued her first injunction that stopped logging to prevent the destruction of over 2,000 birds, nests and eggs during the nesting season. At the end of the nesting season, Judge Hull issued a second injunction barring logging because the Forest Service had admitted it had no population inventory information for most of its PETS species, and little quantitative data or population trend data for its management indicator species (MIS).

Logging on the seven timber sales included in our lawsuit did not progress while both rulings were appealed in the 11<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals. The timber industry, now intervenors in the case, and the Forest Service prevailed on the migratory bird claim by miraculously persuading the 11<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals that the Migratory Bird "Treaty" Act did not apply to the federal government, even though it was based on five separate international treaties with Russia, Japan, Great Britain, Canada and Mexico. Please note that this is an opinion not shared with other courts, including the 7<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals, the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals, and the conservative D. C. Circuit Court of Appeals. However, a major victory was attained on our species survey claims, which set a legal precedent. Finally, after years of legal wrangling, a high court had validated our species survey claims.

The Forest Service could no longer assert that habitat monitoring was enough to ensure a species' survival. As a consequence, forest-wide as well as site-specific population surveys were now required. We immediately asked the Justice Department and the Forest Service to suspend all remaining logging, threatening further legal action. And on 12 May 1999, the Forest Service responded by halting all remaining logging on the Chattahoochee and Oconee National Forests. New logging plans in Florida and Alabama were also put on hold since they are both under the jurisdiction of the 11<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals.

In the meantime, forest protection groups prevailed in a lawsuit in the Pacific Northwest that enforced provisions requiring the Forest Service to do species surveys in old growth forests subject to the Northwest Forest Plan. Again, most new logging was stopped in Oregon and Washington. This ruling as well as *Sierra Club v. Martin* upset the timber industry greatly, so they lobbied the Republican-controlled House and Senate committees to insert an appropriations "rider" on to the Interior spending bill to eliminate these survey requirements. Called the "Survey and Manage" rider, it specifically mentioned the *Sierra Club v. Martin* ruling as an impediment to logging, and sought to suspend survey requirements in both parts of the country. With the

grateful assistance of the national environmental community and the Clinton administration, the "Survey and Manage" rider was stripped from the final spending bill, leaving our environmental laws in place.

We were now free to put together a Southern Region-wide challenge of logging, since none of the national forest logging planners had legally mandated survey data to meet the requirements of their forest plans or NFMA regulations. We demanded that the Forest Service stop issuing new timber sales that did not comply with the *Sierra Club v. Martin* decision, but the Regional Forester denied our request. So in the summer of 2000, we filed *Sierra Club v. Estill*, to stop all new timber sales we had challenged with appeals in the national forests' most sensitive areas in six states. We settled this case after the government agreed to withdraw the decisions on over ninety timber sales throughout the region. This was done in exchange for not challenging timber sales under contract, which we were legally barred from challenging anyway under a requirement to exhaust administrative remedies first.

In the meantime, instead of doing the required species surveys, the Forest Service proposed changing their forest plans to eliminate the burdensome requirements for site inventories. They also dropped species from their MIS list for which data collection was too difficult. Since we believed their process for doing this was also legally insufficient, in the summer of 2001 a larger coalition of environmental groups filed a third lawsuit, called *Chattooga Conservancy v. Estill*, to require a thorough region-wide environmental analysis of the effects of such drastic actions in national forests for Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Enter the Bush Administration with its crafty legal wizard and timber industry lobbyist, Mark Rey, now Agriculture Undersecretary of Natural Resources overseeing the Forest Service. While very few new timber sale decisions are now moving forward in the entire Southern Region, the Forest Service has realized that it does need to do a region-wide environmental analysis of foregoing species surveys. Therefore, the agency has proposed new rules to change survey requirements region-wide. These rules are currently under review by the public. The Forest Service in D. C. is also moving forward with new regulations to eliminate the species viability requirements of the NFMA regulations. These rule changes will take some time, but around this time in 2002, we could be facing massive new timber sales across the region despite all our hard work over the last six years. We urge you to get involved in this public process, and tell the Forest Service to retain its scientifically-based rules to determine a species' chances for survival on our public land.

*René Voss is Legislative Director of the John Muir Project of Earth Island Institute and a member of the Sierra Club's Board of Directors.*

# Watershed Update

## AMENDMENT 14

The Sumter National Forest in South Carolina is in charge of managing the "floating use" on the Chattooga River, in compliance with the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The latest threat to the Chattooga "wild and scenic river experience" comes as a result of a proposal by the Sumter National Forest Supervisor's office to increase "allocated use" of the river. This proposal appears to be based on demands by the commercial outfitters for more "flexibility," and would permit an expansion of their operations to market "ducky" (inflatable kayak) trips, and to increase the number of clients per trip. The proposal also lifts the cap on private boaters, although not to the level already allowed for commercial users. More commercial use is also proposed for shuttle services. ***These proposed increases directly contradict management direction contained in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, which emphasizes protecting the "experience" on the river to include providing elements of solitude in a primitive setting.*** This kowtowing to special interest and commercial enterprise is also likely tied to a new program authorized by Congress called the "Recreation Fee Demonstration Project" that allows local Forest Service managers to keep up to 95% of the fees charged for using the river. Please write the new Regional Forester, Bob Jacobs, (1720 Peachtree Road, NW, Atlanta, GA 30309) and oppose any increase in use allocations for the river, shuttle permits and ducky trips. Tell the Forest Service that the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act requires managing the river for the quality of the experience, not for demand and the expansion of their bureaucracy.

### PEREGRINE DEVELOPMENT, INC. A DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER

A new subdivision called "Peregrine" is being laid out and marketed at the base of Whiteside Mountain, at the head of the Chattooga River watershed. But the Division of Water Quality of the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) has issued a storm water permit for Peregrine Development, Inc. without complying with their own General Statutes and the Clean Water Act, which both require public notice and a provision for public comments. According to our investigation of DENR's files concerning the issuance of this permit, we also discovered inadequate compliance with legal requirements for special protection of Outstanding Resource Waters. We oppose intensive development at the base of what is arguably one of the oldest and most biologically sensitive mountain coves on the planet, at the head of a rare trout stream that the state has classified as Outstanding Resource Waters. The Chattooga Conservancy has informed the Division of Water quality that we expect the agency to follow the law and accept public comments regarding this permit. Please help by writing to Forrest Westall, Water Quality Regional Supervisor (NC DENR, 59 Woodfin Place, Asheville, N.C. 28801-2482) and demand that DENR follow the law in preserving Outstanding Resource Waters and allowing public comment on this project.

## CASHIERS WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT "TO EXPAND OR NOT TO EXPAND"

The N.C. DENR, Division of Water Quality has agreed, upon a request from the Chattooga Conservancy, to conduct biological monitoring of the unnamed tributary of the Chattooga River that is the receiving waters for the controversial Cashiers Wastewater Treatment Plant (CWTP). The CWTP has for years been the source of numerous complaints of excessive noise, foul odor, and occasional untreated effluent spills into the river. Now, under heavy pressure from developers to expand the aging and overloaded plant, officials are considering granting a request by the Tuckaseegee Water and Sewer Authority to double the size of the facility. As for the Peregrine development, the receiving waters for the CWTP is classified as Outstanding Resource Waters. We are opposed to any expansion of the sewage treatment plant until the Division of Water Quality determines the condition of the stream into which effluent from the wastewater treatment plant is discharged, and the stream's status of Outstanding Resource Waters is upheld. Please take the time to write and thank Callie L. Dobson, Basinwide Planner for the Division of Water Quality (N.C. DENR, Planning Branch, 1617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, N.C. 27699-1617) for agreeing to conduct water quality monitoring below the CWTP.

## ATVs ON THE LOOSE

The Forest Service is proposing to clarify its management of All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) on the Chattahoochee National Forest. ATVs often cause great damage to vegetation as well as soil erosion by creating new roads in sensitive areas and on steep terrain. The ATV industry has a huge lobby and is likely to prevail in achieving greater access to the national forests unless we act. Please write the Forest Supervisor in Gainesville (1755 Cleveland Hwy, Gainesville GA 30501) and voice your opposition to more destruction by ATVs.



*ATVs often cause great damage to vegetation as well as soil erosion by creating new roads in sensitive areas and on steep terrain.*

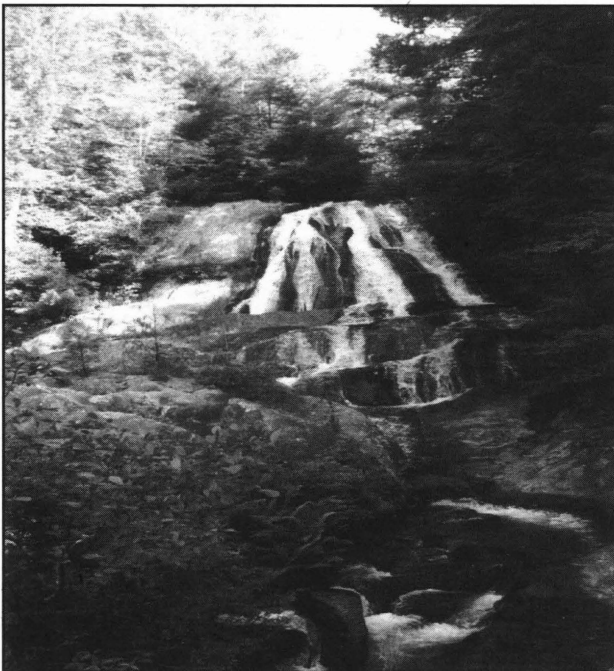


## Watershed Update

### CHALK UP VICTORIES ON DICK'S CREEK AND AT CHATTOOGA OLD TOWN

The Forest Service has withdrawn a proposal to build a new trail and bridge across the creek just above the top of Dick's Creek Falls on Section III of the Chattooga River. The bridge above the falls would have served as an "observation deck" for viewing boaters running Dick's Creek Rapid. The falls at Dick's Creek is one of the most picturesque places on the Chattooga and is located in a "wild" section of the river. The proposal to construct the trail and bridge were categorically excluded from citizen's appeals. The Chattooga Conservancy pointed out that the Dick's Creek area is within a "wild" section of the river corridor, which mandates adhering to Wild and Scenic Rivers Act guidelines that restrict development in a wild section of the river to preserve an experience of self reliance and solitude, and also prevents categorical exclusion exemptions. In response, the Forest Service withdrew the project. We acknowledge the Forest Service for hearing these concerns.

Similarly, the Andrew Pickens District Ranger (in South Carolina) has stated intentions to withdraw a decision to conduct prescribed burning inside the Wild and Scenic River Corridor near Russell Mountain and Chattooga Old Town (the Cherokee village site abandoned around 1750). This verbal commitment came after the Chattooga Conservancy pointed out that the Sumter National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan specifically prohibits prescribed burning inside the river corridor. Now, if the District Ranger will put this in writing he will be in compliance with the Forest Plan.



*The falls at Dick's Creek is one of the most picturesque places on the Chattooga and is located in a "wild" section of the river.*

### A BIG WIN BY DEFAULT

After a federal judge ruled that the Forest Service did not meet the legal requirements of the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) for species monitoring and inventory, they amended the Southern Region's Forest Plans to nullify this requirement. The Forest Service was able to do this "end run" because the NFMA allows the agency wide discretion to meet the "viability" requirements for threatened, endangered and sensitive species. In other words there is the "intent" of the law, and there is the agency's "interpretation" of that intent within their own management directives. But the Forest Service forgot the fact that their Vegetation Management Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), another in-house management document, stipulates that requirements for species monitoring cannot be nullified by weakening those requirements in another Environmental Impact Statement, such as a Forest Management Plan. So in July 2001, the Southern Environmental Law Center filed a huge lawsuit on behalf of ten conservation groups from Arkansas, Florida, Alabama and Georgia. The suit, *Chattooga Conservancy vs. Estill*, was no sooner filed when the Forest Service issued a proposal (you guessed it!) to amend the Vegetative Management EIS and their Forest Service Manual to weaken requirements for monitoring and inventory of threatened, endangered and sensitive species. In sum, we won yet another delay by filing a lawsuit based on a procedural violation (see "Litigation Against Logging," p.9, this issue), but opportunities to trip up the Forest Service's intensive timber harvesting program with procedural legal violations is coming to the end of the line. Challenging the Forest Service's Vegetation Management Plan amendment will only produce another delay, and while we are all committed to these procedural delays it is time for a more permanent solution. The real power is with the voters who elect our leaders, and the solution is to change the Forest Service itself by congressional action that would switch the incentives that drive the agency to manage the forest like a tree-farm. Please inform your Members of Congress that you want them to fundamentally "overhaul" the Forest Service's mission to protect biological diversity, clean air and clean water, and that if they don't take action, you will vote accordingly.

### POWERLINE FIGHT: RABUN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS REFUSE TO LIFT MORATORIUM

After several attempts by Georgia Transmission Corporation (GTC) and Habersham Electrical Membership Cooperative (HEMC) to convince the Rabun County Commissioners to repeal their moratorium on the construction of any electrical transmission line larger than 35 kilovolts, the commissioners are still holding firm. On September 21<sup>st</sup> the commissioners attended a town meeting between Dr. Robert Broadwater, electrical distribution expert representing Citizens for Rabun's Heritage and the Chattooga Conservancy, and

# Watershed Update

argued effectively that the power needs of Rabun County could be met at a lower cost by an upgrade of the present distribution system—a solution that also preserves the County's options for cleaner and less obtrusive alternative energy sources that are likely to be available in the future.

**Nonetheless, GTC has changed their plans to construct the powerline across private land in Rabun County, and is moving forward with an application for a permit to construct most of the proposed 115 kilovolt powerline across the Chattahoochee National Forest.** Since the Forest Service is not required to address the "need for the powerline" issue they may eventually grant the permit. This could take up to a full year and thus, given GTC's stated short timeframe for construction, the focus of the fight is likely to be with the Rabun County Commissioners. A lawsuit to defend the county ordinance against the powerline construction could hinge on the unrestricted power of eminent domain granted to GTC by the State of Georgia. Citizens for Rabun's Heritage and the Chattooga Conservancy will continue work to introduce legislation again in 2002 allowing citizen appeal of decisions by GTC that go beyond the energy needs of their county at the expense of the cultural and environmental costs, and that preclude reasonable alternatives.

## CONSERVANCY AND U. OF NORTH CAROLINA INTERN STUDY BLACK BEAR

The Chattooga Conservancy is hosting Beth Haley, an intern from the University of North Carolina's "Capstone Project." Beth is one of eight students from the environmental studies program at UNC assigned to study the effects on biological diversity by human development on the Highlands plateau. Each student is working with a mentor from a wide range of conservation organizations to study a different component of the Highlands plateau ecosystem. Beth is working with Chattooga Conservancy Executive Director Buzz Williams to study the effects of development on black bear populations. The students will present their findings to the public in December 2001.

## FOREST SERVICE IS PLAYING WITH FIRE

The Chattahoochee and Sumter National Forest are planning to conduct "prescribed burns" on thousands of acres of public land with stated intentions to reduce fuel, prevent destructive crown fires, and "mimic" nature to improve wildlife habitat. After the big fire season of 1999-2000 out West destroyed significant private property, a huge influx of money into the Forest Service's fire budget has caused the agency to overreact once again. **The Forest Service has a tendency to create "one size fits all" policies, and is applying fire-driven ecosystem prescribed burn policies to Southern Appalachian forests, which are seldom affected by fire.** The highlands of the Southern Appalachians receive some of the highest rainfall in the nation, and vegetation is

regenerated by fire only on dry ridges. Recent scientific reports reveal negative effects of prescribed burning on ground-nesting birds in Eastern forests, and refute the notion that aboriginal burning had a major influence on the evolution of the Southern Appalachian forest ecosystem. Nonetheless, the Forest Service in Eastern forests had so much fun playing with fire they overspent their huge fire budget this year at the expense of other important forest ecosystem restoration programs. The Forest Service categorically excluded these proposed burns from public appeal, contending they were insignificant actions. We strongly disagree, based on clear scientific evidence to the contrary. Please write the Forest Service today and demand your right to influence these decisions.

## THE BUSH LEAGUE

The following list of Bush administration appointees, condensed from *World Watch*, speaks volumes about this administration's stance on energy and the environment.

John Graham, *Director of OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (nominated)*

Director of Harvard Center for Risk Analysis (funded by Dow Chemical, the Chemical Manufacturer's Association, the Chlorine Chemical Council, among others). The Center argues that costs of most health, safety, and environmental regulations outweigh the benefits.

James Connaughton, *Chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality*

Provided legal counsel to General Electric and Atlantic Richfield in their suits against the EPA concerning Superfund site cleanups.

Linda Fischer, *Deputy Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency*

Former vice president of government affairs at Monsanto, an agricultural chemical company.

Tommy Thompson, *Secretary of Health and Human Services*

Owned stock in Philip Morris company, which helped finance his campaigns for governor in Wisconsin.

J. Steven Griles, *Deputy Interior Secretary (nominated)*

Former lobbyist for United Company, a coal, oil, and gas development firm. Former vice president of National Environmental Strategies, a lobbying firm that represents oil, coal, and utility interests.

# Watershed Update

Ann Veneman, *Secretary of Agriculture*

Former lobbyist for Dole Foods Company, world's largest producer of fruit and vegetables. Former board member of Calgene, an agricultural biotech firm acquired by Monsanto.

Francis Blake, *Deputy Energy Secretary (nominated)*

Senior vice president of General Electric Corporation, whose pollution has created more Superfund sites (47) than any other corporation in the United States.

Robert Card, *Under-Secretary of Energy (nominated)*

President and CEO of Kaiser Hill, a nuclear waste cleanup contractor that has been fined almost \$1 million for nuclear safety violations.

Donald Evans, *Secretary of Commerce*

Former executive officer of the oil company Tom Brown, Inc.

Thomas Sansonetti, *Assistant Attorney General for Environment and Natural Resources (announced)*

Served in Reagan and Bush Senior administrations. Returned to private law practice, and represented mining companies and the coal industry. Also argued for more mining of federal lands.

Gale Norton, *Secretary of the Interior*

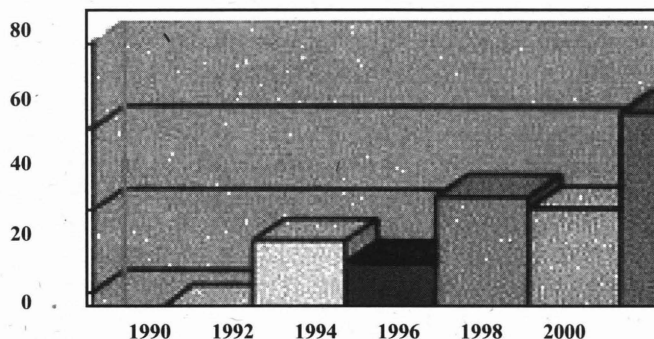
Former lobbyist for NL Industries, a chemical company that was sued for exposing children to lead in paints. Former national chairperson for Coalition of Environmental Advocates (funded by Coors Brewing Company, the American Forest Paper Association, and the Chemical Manufacturer's Association).

## THE BEST ENERGY POLICY SPECIAL INTERESTS' MONEY CAN BUY!

### The 2000 Elections

Energy/Fossil Fuel Industry Investments in the 2000 Elections	\$64.6 million
Key Sectors:	
Electric Utilities	\$18.9 million
Oil and Gas Interests	\$32.6 million

Energy/Fossil Fuel Industry  
Campaign Spending In Millions



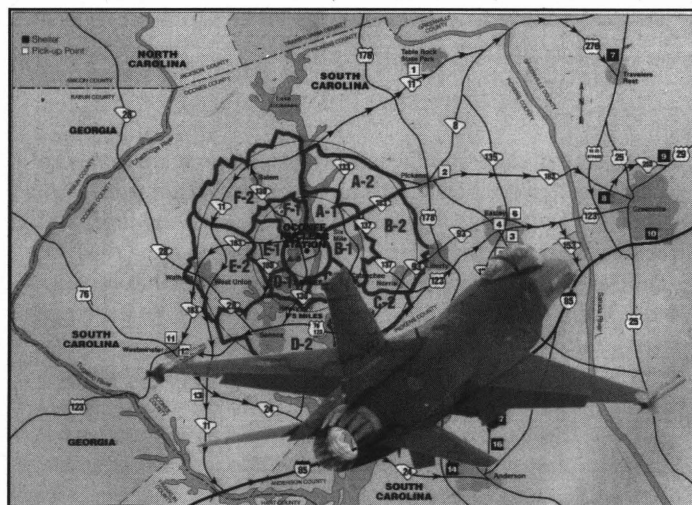
Reprinted with permission from the League of Conservation Voters

## THREATENED BY NUCLEAR POWER

October 25, 2001

WASHINGTON (AP) The government has known since at least 1982 that American nuclear power plants were susceptible to a jetliner crash. The 119-page report was available for public inspection at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission well after the Sept. 11<sup>th</sup> hijackings, despite warnings dating to 1994 that terrorists wanted to strike a U. S. nuclear power plant.

The study, conducted in 1982 by the Energy Department's Argonne National Laboratory, identified the speeds at which a jetliner could begin to pierce the thick concrete containment walls designed to protect a nuclear reactor. It estimated that if just 1 percent of a jetliner's fuel ignited after impact, it would create an explosion equivalent to 1,000 pounds of dynamite inside a reactor building already damaged by the impact. The report suggested U. S. regulators had underestimated the potential damage from such an explosion.



The entire Chattooga River watershed lies within the 50-mile evacuation zone for the Oconee Nuclear Station.



# Member's Page

**MANY THANKS to all who recently renewed their membership, or joined the Chattooga Conservancy. Your generous contributions will help us continue to work on all of the important conservation issues facing the watershed.**

## *The Mountain*

Nanette Alexander  
 Ethel & John Allen  
 William Anderson, Jr.  
 Rick Arflin  
 Edward Arnold  
 Harvard Ayers  
 Frank Bachelder  
 Kenneth Baer  
 Johnny Bailey  
 Alan Bailey  
 Donna Ball  
 Betsy & Scott Baste  
 Hewitt Beasley  
 Karen Bentley  
 Randy Bigbee  
 Cheryl Bird  
 Dr. Emerson Brooking  
 Dr. John Brower  
 Patsy Brown  
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 Arlo Brown  
 Richard & Elizabeth Bruce  
 Tom Buckridge  
 Richard Bunnell  
 Kathleen & Alvin Burrell - Maloney  
 Elmer Butler  
 Jean Calef  
 Duane & Norma Campbell  
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 Paul Carlson  
 Jane C. & Will Carney  
 Donald Carter  
 Jac Cashin  
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 W.H. & Maralyne Christoffersen  
 Ken Cleveland  
 Bill Coburn  
 Michael & Brenda Colbert  
 Dr. Clifford Cole

Mary Collins  
 The Belk Company  
 Walter Cook  
 R. Cooper  
 Deborah Cooper  
 J.B. Coram  
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 Rick & Vivian Hester  
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 Elizabeth (Bunny) Johns  
 Roger & Jean Johnson  
 Stephen Johnson  
 Russell & Kathleen Johnson  
 Rita Johnson  
 Robert Jones

## Member's Page

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<i>W. R. Keener</i>	<i>J. C. Patterson &amp; Mary Ebbitt</i>	<i>Scott M. and Donna Sylvester</i>
<i>Rev. Daniel King</i>	<i>Judy &amp; Bart Patton</i>	<i>Lindsay Taylor</i>
<i>Don &amp; Nanci Kinser</i>	<i>Mrs. Pauline Peay</i>	<i>Claudia Taylor</i>
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<i>Peter &amp; Lisa Mallory</i>	<i>Caroline (Betsy) Rivard</i>	<i>John and Anne Tuohy</i>
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<i>Laura Martin</i>	<i>Mary Robertson</i>	<i>John Turpin</i>
<i>Dave Martin Jr.</i>	<i>J. Speed Rogers</i>	<i>Russ Tyre</i>
<i>Jason Mashke</i>	<i>Susan Rogers &amp; Catherine Sale</i>	<i>Anne Ulinski</i>
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<i>Elizabeth Mauldin</i>	<i>Wyatt Saunders</i>	<i>Mike Walters</i>
<i>Lee McAbee</i>	<i>D. Morris &amp; Susan Schmidt</i>	<i>Janice Ward &amp; Tom Dunken</i>
<i>Richard McAdams</i>	<i>Ron Schuessier</i>	<i>M.E. Warlick</i>
<i>Edward McDowell</i>	<i>Serials Belk Library</i>	<i>Anne &amp; Dusty Warner</i>
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<i>Michael M. Myers</i>	<i>Malcolm Smith</i>	<i>Bruce Williams</i>
<i>Ned Mynatt</i>	<i>Eve Smith</i>	<i>Barbara &amp; Sam Williams</i>
<i>Jan &amp; Clay Nash</i>	<i>Albert Solga</i>	<i>Robert Williams &amp; Ann Roberts</i>
<i>Mark Neisler</i>	<i>Southern Environmental Law Center</i>	<i>Teresa &amp; Megan Wilson</i>
<i>Martha Jane Nelson</i>	<i>William Stack</i>	<i>Larry Winslett</i>
<i>Ed Nicholson</i>	<i>William Stack, Jr.</i>	<i>Robert &amp; Glenda Zahner</i>
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<i>Roger &amp; Elizabeth Nott</i>	<i>Janeth Stepancic</i>	
<i>Hamilton Osborne</i>	<i>Johnny Stowe</i>	
<i>Hamilton Osborne, Jr</i>	<i>Walter Stults</i>	
<i>Kirk Otey</i>	<i>Scott &amp; Missy Sullivan</i>	
<i>Charbon's Outfitters</i>	<i>Rebecca Sunshine</i>	

## Member's Page

*Support the  
Chattooga  
Conservancy  
and look great!*



*The Chattooga Conservancy's new T shirt is made by Patagonia Inc.'s "Beneficial T's" program, and is 100% natural (off-white) unbleached organic cotton; the swirl design and Chattooga Conservancy name is sky blue. The swirl panel also appears on the back of the shirt.*

**Sizes available:** small, medium, large, and extra large

**Price:** \$14.00 *this includes sales tax and shipping*

**Please send your order to:**

Chattooga Conservancy  
2368 Pinnacle Drive  
Clayton, GA 30525

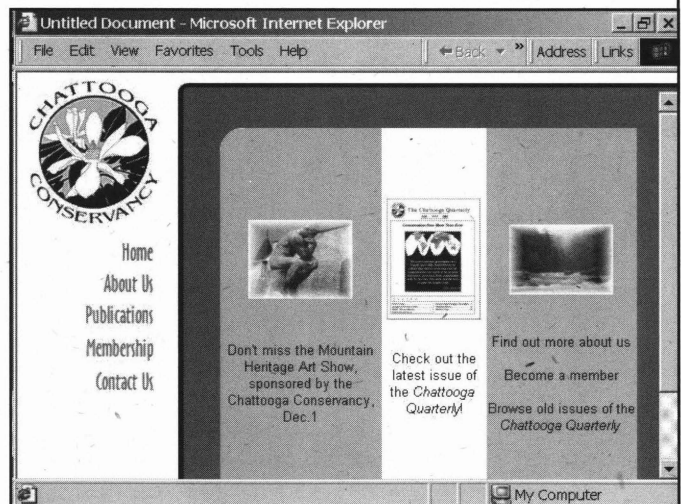
**THANK YOU!**

## CHECK OUT OUR NEW WEB SITE

Thanks to the hard work of Eric Orr, the Chattooga Conservancy has upgraded our web site. We welcome your feedback, and plan to continue modifying our site to make it more useful for our membership and other browsers.

*We'll also be including all of the graphics to this and upcoming Chattooga Quarterly publications, so please consider reading the Chattooga Quarterly online!*

You can help save some paper and fuel by reading our newsletter online, and you won't have to wait for snail mail. If you would like to quit receiving your paper copy, please email us at [crwc@rabun.net](mailto:crwc@rabun.net), or give us a call at 706-782-6097. We can send you an email every time a new issue of the *Chattooga Quarterly* is published, as well as a notice of updates to our website and occasional action alerts if you wish.



<http://www.chattoogariver.com>



# Mountain Heritage Art Show and Party

*The Chattooga Conservancy*

INVITES YOU TO  
A CELEBRATION OF NATURE  
AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE  
OF OUR MOUNTAINS



*Please join us for an Art Show  
Presented by the North Georgia Arts Guild*

WINE & CHEESE REFRESHMENTS  
LIVE MUSIC!



Saturday, December 1st  
4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.  
Chattooga Conservancy's  
Community  
Conservation Center  
2368 Pinnacle Drive  
on the corner of  
Warwoman Road  
Clayton, Georgia  
706-782-6097



# Chattooga Conservancy

## Staff

*Executive Director*  
*Buzz Williams*

*Development Director*  
*Nicole Hayler*

*Administrative Assistant*  
*Carol Greenberger*

*GIS Analyst/Technical Coordinator*  
*Eric Orr*

*UNC Capstone Project Intern*  
*Beth Hayley*

***We are a 501C3 non-profit organization, incorporated in Georgia.***

## Board of Directors

*Dave Barstow*  
*Claudia Taylor*  
*Chris Kempton*  
*Don Sanders*  
*Robert Zahner*  
*Betsy Rivard*  
*Lew Dorn*  
*Peter Kintz*

## Newsletter

*Editors, Buzz Williams & Nicole Hayler*

*Production and Layout, CC Staff*

*Printing, Gap Graphics*

## Endorsing Organizations

*Friends of the Mountains*  
*GA Forest Watch*  
*Western NC Alliance*  
*SC Forest Watch*  
*South Carolina Sierra Club*  
*The Wilderness Society*  
*Association of Forest Service*  
*Employees for Environmental Ethics*  
*Foothills Canoe Club*  
*Atlanta Whitewater Club*  
*Georgia Canoeing Association*

*Higgins Hardwood Gear*  
*A. F. Clewell, Inc*  
*Atlanta Audubon Society*  
*National Wildlife Federation*  
*Action for a Clean Environment*  
*Georgia Botanical Society*  
*Georgia Ornithological Society*  
*Columbia Audubon Society*  
*The Georgia Conservancy*  
*Southern Environmental Law Center*  
*Central Georgia River Runners*  
*Lunatic Apparel*

*Arkansas Canoe Club*  
*Mountain Rest Clipper*  
*Georgia Environmental Organization*  
*Timber Framers Guild of North America*  
*Government Accountability Project*  
*Dagger, Inc.*  
*Pothole Paddles*  
*Turpin's Custom Sawmill*  
*Two Dog Cafe*  
*Mill Creek Environmental Services*

Renewal ☐

## MEMBERSHIP

Fall 2001

***Join the CC and help protect the Chattooga River watershed***

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Email \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel. number \_\_\_\_\_

Your contribution is greatly appreciated!  
Donations will be used to support the Conservancy's work, and guarantee you delivery of the *Chattooga Quarterly*. We're a non-profit organization, and all contributions are tax-deductible.

***THANK YOU!***

Individual: \$15 ☐ Group: \$30 ☐

Donation: ☐ Sponsor: \$50 ☐

*Send to:*  
***Chattooga Conservancy, Inc.***  
***2368 Pinnacle Dr.***  
***Clayton, Georgia 30525***

# Chattooga Conservancy, Inc.

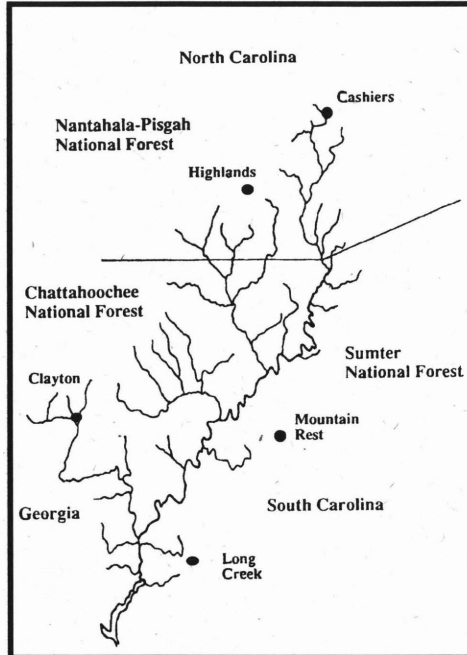
2368 Pinnacle Drive  
Clayton, Georgia 30525

(706) 782-6097 tel. (706)782-6098 fax crwc@rabun.net Email www.chattoogariver.com

**Purpose:** To protect, promote and restore the natural ecological integrity of the Chattooga River watershed ecosystem; to ensure the viability of native species in harmony with the need for a healthy human environment; and, to educate and empower communities to practice good stewardship on public and private lands.

**Made Possible By:**

CC Members and Volunteers  
Lyndhurst Foundation  
Merck Family Fund  
Turner Foundation  
Sapelo Foundation  
Norcross Wildlife Foundation  
Smithsonian Institution CTSP  
Katherine John Murphy Foundation  
Environmental Systems Research Institute  
Patagonia, Inc.



**Goals:**

- Monitor the U.S. Forest Service's management of public forest lands in the watershed
- Educate the public
- Promote public choice based on credible scientific information
- Promote public land acquisition by the Forest Service within the watershed
- Protect remaining old growth and roadless areas
- Work cooperatively with the Forest Service to develop a sound ecosystem initiative for the watershed

Chattooga Conservancy  
2368 Pinnacle Dr.  
Clayton, GA 30525

Non-Profit Organization  
Bulk Rate Permit #33  
Clayton, GA

*Address Service Requested*



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