

TENNESSEE CITIZENS FOR WILDERNESS PLANNING

*Newsletter No. 49, June 29, 1972

Since we concentrated on only two issues in Newsletter #48, news and action calls have been piling up. This makes for a thick Newsletter--but all items are important. We hope you will respond with an extra effort. Look for the stars in the margin which indicate that your action is required.

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1. SLICKROCK CREEK-JOYCE KILMER WILDERNESS BILL INTRODUCED

On June 15, Congressman John Duncan (Tenn., 2nd Distr.) introduced H.R. 15563 to designate a 15,000-acre Slickrock Creek-Joyce Kilmer wilderness in the Nantahala and Cherokee National Forests (N.C. and Tenn.) under the terms of the 1964 Wilderness Act. Mr. Duncan's Washington office indicates that he introduced the bill in response to heavy mail from pro-wilderness people "back home", TCWP members who acted in response to our last Newsletter as well as members of several other Tennessee conservation groups, may thus take justifiable pride in this achievement. TCWP has thanked Mr. Duncan, has asked other Tennessee Congressmen to co-sponsor his bill, and has urged Senators Baker and Brock to sponsor a companion bill in the Senate. Letters from individuals to these various gentlemen are also very much in order,

At the U.S. Forest Service hearing in Robbinsville on May 10, testimony in favor of wilderness designation outnumbered testimony in favor of other alternatives in a ratio of almost 2-to-1, even though we know of several wilderness proponents who had to leave before the hearing ended at about 2 a.m. (Bill and Lee Russell, and Ken and Helen Warren, who testified for TCWP, Wilderness Soc., TTA and herself,

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Big Star in margin = "Action Item"

respectively, got home at 5 a.m.!). Much of the testimony pointed out the USFS prejudice against wilderness designation in the east (see also item 2), which was clearly revealed in the report's treatment of the wilderness alternative (e.g. by making a full-page list plus a full-page map of man's "intrusions", which in actuality boiled down to remains of 3 small mountain homesteads plus adjoining tiny, now overgrown, fields, a couple of graves, and a few pieces of rail).

Not too long after the hearing, Mayor Charles Hall of Tellico Plains approached conservation leaders on the question of whether there would truly be no objection from conservation groups to placing the Robbinsville-Tellico Plains road in the Big Santeetlah watershed, or whether the groups would decide to fight this as they had fought the Haeo Lead road location. After the mayor received assurance of no opposition to the Big Santeetlah route, he indicated that he would tell the USFS that the people in Tellico Plains wanted the road built in that location and that Kilmer and Slickrock should be protected as they are. We do not yet know how the people of Robbinsville, N.C., are reacting, but it may have become apparent to them from the hearing testimony (a) that if the forest products industry (with timber cut in the national forest) could indeed alleviate their poverty, the area should not be as poor now as it is said to be; and (b) that the timber yield of the Slickrock watershed would constitute but a tiny fraction of timber available in the area. In view of the overwhelming popular demand for wilderness designation and of the recent political developments, forthcoming USFS reactions will be most revealing.

2. EASTERN WILD LANDS AND THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE: IMPORTANT ACTION REQUIRED OF US

For some time now the USFS has displayed considerable resistance against placement of de facto national forest wilderness into the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the 1964 Wilderness Act (hereafter abbreviated WA). In the eastern U.S., in particular, the Service contends that no areas qualify because they show the works of man. This puristic attitude is not shared by other agencies (e.g. NPS, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and has no basis in the actual wording of the WA, which defines wilderness as an area "without permanent improvements", which "generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable." (emphases ours) Lands already included in the system, or proposed for inclusion by the President include, e.g.; previously logged areas of Shenandoah NP, a former road in the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, two small reservoirs in the Desolation Wilderness, etc.

In recent months, the USFS has been attempting to build support for the identification of national forest "wild lands" in the east and for their inclusion in special new legislation distinct from the WA. Such legislation has now been introduced and hearings will shortly be held on it. Almost simultaneously, the USFS is conducting a "listening session" for Tennessee on the identification and management of "wildland areas." Both these items require our urgent attention.

A. Federal "in-lieu-of-wilderness" bills

H.R. 14392 (Kyl), introduced in April, and S. 3699 (Aiken, Talmadge) would apply to USFS lands east of the 100th meridian (which crosses the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas). Those who have worked hardest for passage and subsequent implementation of the Wilderness Act believe that passage of these bills would create a second, competing, system for wild lands, handled by a separate committee--the Agriculture Committee which has a history of acceding to USFS desires, while

Wilderness Act additions are handled by the Interior Committee--with resulting jurisdictional disputes likely to end in deadlocks. Furthermore, the protective provisions of the Kyle-Aiken bill are no better, and in some cases are actually weaker than those of the WA. Proponents of the bill have attempted to create the impression that protection lacking in the WA against mining and grazing would be provided in the pending legislation. In actual fact, the WA's mining and grazing problems occur as a result of public land laws that apply to western national forests. In the east, however (and the Kyl-Aiken bill applies only to the east), most USFS land was acquired by purchase from former private owners, and grazing rights present no problem. Generally, only surface rights are owned by the USFS in eastern forests. Consequently, the Kyl-Aiken bill could not protect against mining. Further, while the Kyl-Aiken bill prohibits commercial timber harvest, it does allow other types of cutting and is thus less stringent than the WA. The Kyl-Aiken bill also permits developments "of a rustic primitive nature" (perhaps interpretable as lodges?). The Senate Agriculture Committee is holding hearings on S. 3699 (Aiken) on July 20-21. You should communicate to your own Senators (Baker and Brock, if you live in Tennessee) your feelings on this bill. Ask them to transmit your views to the committee. (Also, if possible, send a copy of your letter to the committee.)

B. U.S. Forest Service hearing on national forest wild lands

The "listening session" for Tennessee will be held Monday, July 17, 7:30 p.m., Plant Science Building, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The announcement of this hearing is already based on the USFS premise that the WA does not apply in this part of the country: "We wanted to know how the National Forest System in the East and South could help meet the needs of the people which the National Wilderness Preservation System answers in the West." The six suggested alternatives (legislative and administrative) do not include designation under the WA. Senator Frank Church recently stated (Senate Public Lands Subcomm. hearing, 5/5/72) "This is one of the great promises of the Wilderness Act, that we can dedicate formerly abused areas where the primeval scene can be restored by natural forces." We urge you to present your views at this hearing, or to send written comments by 7/23/72 to Forest Supervisor, Cherokee National Forest, P.O. Box 400, Cleveland, TN 37311. For further information, contact the editor.

C. Senate report suggests __ USFS clearcutting guidelines

"Clearcutting on Federal Timberlands", issued at the end of March by the Senate Interior Public Lands Subcommittee (Sen. Church, chmn.), outlines guidelines for four areas of timber management activities. It may be recalled (see NL #46, item 6) that the Administration killed an Executive Order with similar provisions after intensive pressure was applied on the White House by the timber industry. The report is available from the Subcommittee, NSOB, Washington, D.C. 20515.

3. FEDERAL ACTION ON TENNESSEE RIVERS

A. Obed

The Southeast Regional office of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation two weeks ago completed its Wild River Study of the Obed system. The report is now being circulated among task-force members for comment, following which it will go to the Washington office of USDI.

B. Big South Fork

The Senate Public Works Committee held hearings in Washington on May 25 on S.3349, the Cooper-Baker bill, to establish the Big South Fork National River and Recreation

Area. The Big South Preservation Coalition of 20 groups was represented through oral testimony by Lee Russell (speaking for the coalition and for TCWP), Paul Harbour (Cumberland Chapt., Sierra Club), Ernie Dickerman (Wilderness Soc.), and Peter Borrelli (National Sierra Club). Virtually all of the other groups constituting the coalition presented written testimonies, The Coalition in general supported the bill, but urged that more acreage be included to preserve the unique values of the area; and stated that the Corps of Engineers can be accepted as administrator of the area only if considerably more stringent provisions be written into the legislation for protection of the wilderness of the gorges. We do not know whether our specific suggestions for changes in the bill will be heeded. The bill received strong support from Scott County, Tenn, but some opposition from McCreary Cy., Ky. Tenn. Dept. of Conservation officials cancelled their appearance at the last moment but are said to have sent in favorable testimony. Congressman Tim Lee Carter (who represents McCreary County) endorsed the bill, but Congressman Joe Evins (Scott, Fentress, and Morgan Counties) did not appear at the hearing. We had learned not long before that he had on May 3 introduced his own bill, H.R. 14765, which is virtually identical to the Cooper-Baker bill except that it omits the Section that bars dams and the phrase in another section that bars construction of "structures" in the gorges. At the time of the hearing, Sen. Baker's staff was unaware that this bill had been introduced, and Congr. Evins has to this date not informed us about the bill or sent us a copy.

High-level representatives of three government agencies – Corps of Engineers, USFS, and USDI (BOR and NPS) -- testified at the hearings)and it is possible that a jurisdictional dispute may develop, especially in view of the fact that both House companion bills (Tim Lee Carter's H.R. 13834 and Joe Evins' H.R. 14765) have been referred to Interior instead of Public Works Committee. The USDI testimony, in particular;disputed the Corps of Engineers' suitability to administer this type of area, and indicated that a detailed Park Service study was in progress for an NPS-administered area, and that this study would be complete in 4-5 months. Sen. Cooper asked for it to be completed in 4-5 weeks (the senator, who is retiring at the end of this year, is anxious to pass a bill in 1972). Less than a week later, a large NPS team arrived at Oneida and, by a supreme effort, transmitted the asked-for study to the Washington office of NPS by June 19. Members of TCWP's Big South Fork committee provided guide service and scientific reports. It has been learned that the boundaries proposed by the NPS team coincide very closely with those advocated Cooper at Whitley City, elimination of a 25,000-acre area north of Yamacraw was advocated by McCreary County residents: this area had never been advocated by us for inclusion, but was part of the Corps' tentative proposal.

* We need to remind Sen. Baker of our strong interest in establishing, as soon as possible, a federally preserved area in the Big S. Fork watershed along the lines proposed in detail in the position paper and testimony submitted by the BSF Preservation Coalition.

C. Duck River

* TVA submitted the final environmental impact statement to the Council on Environment Quality (CEQ) early in May (although it was not available to the general public for quite some time thereafter). Land acquisition has begun, and within the last week TVA has broken ground for the diversion channel around the Normandy Dam site. It is not too late to keep writing letters (vide Tellico). Your response to the appeal in the last Newsletter has evidently been excellent, and CEQ is quite impressed (though still politically timid). Letters addressed to Pres. Nixon are apparently being routed to TVA(!) instead of CEQ, so include CEQ in your list of addressees.*
* Don't forget to send letters or copies of letters to your senators and

*Hon.Russell E. Train, Chmn., CEQ, 722 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D.C. 20506

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X to Governor Dunn. Enclosed is a petition drawn up by the Duck River Preservation Association: try to get it filled out and returned to them. "Save the Duck River" bumper stickers are available from the editor on request.

TCWP sponsored a public meeting on the Duck R. project on June 6 at which people from the area gave reasons for their opposition. About 70 persons attended and showed great interest.

D. Little Tennessee

The Cincinnati Court has not yet acted on TVA's appeal of the temporary injunction granted to EDF by Judge Taylor last Januarys In the meantime \$7.5 million were cut from TVA's Tellico Dam request by the House Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee.--On March 13, Sen. Brock wrote to Wm. Ruckelshaus and asked that EPA conduct "a thorough and objective evaluation of the Impact Statement in concert with other interested state and federal agencies,"---The anti-Tellico dam petition circulated with TCWP Newsletter X46 has collected over 7200 signatures to date.--The Fort Loudon museum was burnt to the ground on June 22, presumably by an arsonist, Our deepest sympathy goes to Alice Milton who spent many years of her life in building up the irreplaceable collection (and, incidentally, in opposing Tellico Dam).

4. MUCH IS NEW ON THE STRIPMINE FRONT

Several of the following items are only for your information, but note the action call in item 4C.

A. Recently published analysis indicates steep-stripping ban would not cause energy crisis

The Environmental Policy Center (324 C Street, SE, Washington, D.C. 20003) last month issued an excellently conceived and carefully executed analysis of coal supplies and demands (for energy needs), broken down by state, The report entitled "Questions and answers on: surface-mined coal and the production of electricity", by Bruce C. Driver is based on data gleaned from several recent (1965-1972) U.S, Bureau of Mines, USGS and FPC publications) as well as on information supplied by the National Coal Association" Among the many interesting findings of the report are the following:

(a) In 1970, electric utilities relied on contour and auger mined (i.e., steep-slope stripped) coal for only ca, 11% of their fuel needs (in BTU's), on area-mined coal for ca. 17%, and on deep-mined coal for about 19%. About 53% of the nation's power came from sources other than coal,

(b) Close to 90% of all contour-augered coal burned to produce electricity is burned in 9 states (of which Tenn, is one). These 9 states and states adjacent to them contain low-sulphur deep-minable coal to the extent of 267 times (!) the amount of contour-augered coal burned in these states in 1970, (It should be pointed out that only deposits minable under present economic and technological conditions have been included in that figure for deep-minable coal.)

(c) Even on conservative assumptions, and assuming that all added costs were passed on to the consumer, it would cost less than 50¢ per American individual per year to switch from contour-augered coal to low sulphur deep-mined coal.

This analysis indicates that we are indeed justified in our advocacy of a ban on stripping on slopes steeper than 15° (see item 4C).

A. National Conference on Stripmining held

Senator Fred Harris (D., Okla.) organized a national conference on stripmining at Cumberland Gap National Historical Park on June 17. About 300 persons gathered to hear representatives from about a dozen states in which coal stripping occurs tell about their problems. Among other speakers were Rep. Ken Hechler, Harry Caudill, and a major stripmine operator (the latter cheered by a retinue of about 30 hard-hatted strippers who had booed the other speakers). Four workshop sessions were held in the afternoon and movies were shown in the evening. TCWP was represented by Bob Peelle, Don Todd, Lee Russell, Jack Gibbons, and Dan Hale; SOCM by J. W. Bradley, Jane Sampson, Bill Christopher, Ernie Phillips and others. Following the conference, several persons from these groups travelled to Washington to discuss stripmine problems with legislators (see item 4C, below).

B. Status of federal legislation; an action call

Although the Senate bill was lagging considerably behind the House bill, a surprise move earlier this week propelled it out of Subcommittee for full Committee consideration. Since Congress goes into recess at the end of this week until July 17, there will probably be time to alert the full Senate Interior Committee to the tragic failings of the Subcommittee's bill. This bill is weaker than most existing state laws and is worse than no bill at all (since it would prevent congressional consideration of a more adequate bill for several years to come). For example, the bill has no slope restrictions on mining, no requirement to prevent erosion, sadly insufficient requirements for surface restoration, and no mandate for successful revegetation. Potentially dangerous impoundments are allowed to be used as reclamation tools. It would be best for the committee to discard this bill in toto and start afresh. We urge you to communicate immediately with Sen. Henry Jackson, Chairman, Senate Interior Committee, Washington, D.C. 20510.

The House bill, which is about to be reported by the Mining Subcommittee for consideration by the full Interior Committee, is a vastly superior job to the Senate bill, being based in large part on the Hays bill. However, many important amendments are needed to make it truly acceptable, and several of these are hopefully being made during final Subcommittee markup. We shall keep you informed on future action that may be required.

TCWP members Don Todd and Lee Russell as well as several SOCM members were in Washington last week to discuss stripmining with legislators. A TCWP resolution (based largely on our federal testimony of last fall) was widely distributed. The resolution, in part, asks for federal legislation that would

- (A). Prohibit all new stripmining in the following locations:
 1. on slopes steeper than 15° or anywhere where it would result in deposition of spoil on a slope steeper than 15° from the horizontal;
 2. under any other conditions where it would result in clearly irreparable harm to ecological or human values;
 3. on federal lands and on state lands acquired with the aid of federal funds.
- (B). Require the termination, within 6 months, of on-going stripmining in the areas enumerated under A., above,
- (C). Require the termination within 2 years of all remaining stripmining, unless technology and procedures are applied that permit very rapid and complete restoration of the land and elimination of off-site damage.
- (D). Provide for strict regulation of all stripmining during the periods enumerated in B. and C., above, by giving the regulatory body (preferably the Environmental Protection Agency) a number of specifically enumerated authorities.

D. West Virginia primary demonstrates political strength of the stripmining issue

The political strength of the stripmining issue was dramatically illustrated by the result of West Virginia's May 9 primary. A number of candidates who ran entirely

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or largely on this issue won stunning victories against opponents heavily financed by coal interests. The most dramatic victory was that of Congressman Hechler (author of the stripmine abolition bill) who got 52% of the vote in a field of four and beat Congressman Kee, principal W. Va. spokesman for the coal industry better than 2-to-1. This victory was particularly striking in view of the fact that (a) gerrymandering (when W. Va. had to re-district) had been designed to force Hechler out of his seat; (b) he spent only \$20,000, as against Kee's unlimited coal money; (c) he campaigned only weekends to preserve his 100% voting record. Jay Rockefeller emerged with 75% of the vote in the gubernatorial primary on a platform that included the pledge to abolish stripmining by executive decree, The state's second largest stripmine operator, Tracy Hylton, who admits he is worth \$20 million, was easily defeated for the state senate by abolitionist Warren McGraw who ran on a shoestring. The League of Conservation Voters states: "The elections in W. Va. represent the first major test of the jobs-versus-environment conflict that industries have used to pit workers against environmentalists."

E. State holds hearings on proposed rules and regulations; Board of Reclamation Review appointed

Hearings were held in Nashville June 20 on the Dept. of Conservation's draft of the Rules and Regulations to be issued under the new Surface Mine Act of 1972. TCWP sent lengthy and detailed written comments on items where the proposed Rules lacked strength, clarity, or consistency. Other items were commended, Represented at the hearings, in addition to TCWP, were SOCM, the League of Women Voters, the Sierra Club, and several dozen strip mine operators (some of whom apparently also spent the preceding and following days with Conservation Dept, officials). Bob Peelle, who went to Nashville for TCWP, reports that he was greatly impressed with the format of the hearings: instead of having everyone present a set testimony, the Rules and Regulations were taken up item by item, and anyone who had any comments could utter them at the appropriate point, He also detected much receptivity by the state officials to well-documented suggestions, and is hopeful that the final Rules and Regulations that emerge will incorporate several of our proposed changes (as well as some changes proposed by mining interests which we were unable to counter, due to unavailability of ready facts).

The Board of Reclamation Review, called for by the Surface Mine Act of 1972, has been appointed. The two citizen members are W. A. Thomas, Oak Ridge, who has degrees in forestry and ecology, and is about to obtain one in law; and Dean Roe, Nashville, of the Vanderbilt School of Engineering. The two industry members are Buddy Dipple, who has a relatively small coal operation in the Clairfield area, and a claymine operator from West Tennessee. The Commissioner of Public Health (Mr. Folwinkle) is by law a member of the Board, which will elect its own chairman.

5. YOUR EFFORTS NEEDED ON MAJOR NATIONAL ISSUES

A. "Land-use" legislation (Aspinall bill) is major conservation fight of session

The House and Senate have taken divergent paths on land-use policy legislation which, as such, is advocated by conservationists: while the Senate is working to come up with specific bills on the subject (see below) the House is including it as a sweetener in an otherwise totally unacceptable bill, Wayne Aspinall's H.R. 7211,

H.R. 7211, authored by Aspinall to implement his Public Land Law Review Commission's report, poses the greatest possible threat to our public lands. It would expose our national parks, refuges, and forests to pressure to have land sold off. It would push commercial use on as much public land as possible, It would rob the government of the power to make mineral withdrawals (the one tool we have to stop unrestricted mining) without reforming the obsolete Mining Act of 1972. It would

repeal the Antiquities Act of 1906 under which more than 60 National Monuments (e.g. Grand Canyon N.M., Dinosaur N.M., Arches N.M.,) have been created. It would negate the public interest withdrawals authorized by the Alaska Native Claims Act of 1971. It would cause confusing and impossible administrative situations; etc, etc. In spite of strong opposition by the Administration (Interior Secretary Morton) and by a coalition of all major national conservation groups, the House Interior Committee favorably reported H.R. 7211 on June 15. Floor action could come any time after Congress reconvenes July 17. If passed, this bill would constitute the major conservation disaster of the century. Congressmen, including yours, must be deluged with mail against it, and you should waste no time in writing!

In the meantime the Public Lands Coalition of major conservation groups has decided to seek passage of S. 632, the bill reported June 5 by the Senate Interior Committee to establish a national land use policy, and of S. 2401, the National Resource Lands Management Act. S. 632 authorizes the Secretary of Interior to make grants to assist the states to develop (within 5 years) and implement state land-use programs, and establishes in the Dept. of the Interior an office of land use policy administration

B. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is under Congressional attack and needs our support

NEPA, signed 1/1/70, one of our nation's most important pieces of environmental legislation, is responsible for many court victories (including, in our state, the temporary injunction against Tellico Dam) and federal agency reforms. Now NEPA is under severe attack because industry, certain government agencies, and pork-barrel politicians find citizen participation an irritant and a threat to their schemes. At least 10 bills are before the Congress and others may be forthcoming that would specifically exempt certain activities from the scope of NEPA (e.g. the Corps from filing impact statements relating to issuance of discharge permits). Furthermore, innumerable public works projects are given the congressional go-ahead (by the Public Works Appropriations subcommittee of which Congr. Joe Evins is chairman), despite lack of compliance with NEPA's provisions. NEPA is the most effective law through which the public can influence federal decisions that could irrevocably affect the environment. Make your concern known by telling your Congressman and Senators that you are deeply disturbed by recent attempts to weaken NEPA and urge that it be kept inviolate.

C. Environmental Protection Act needs support

The Environmental Protection Act, S. 1032 (Hart, McGovern), is designed to clarify the important question of "standing" in court by establishing "the right of all citizens to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of the environment." The bill would permit any person to sue to enforce the right to an environment free of unreasonable impairment. Two technical witnesses would be required to support such a suit. The defendant would have to prove that he has no reasonable alternative and that his actions are consistent with the public's well-being. The bill would also make it possible for citizens to challenge the merits of "discretionary" acts on the part of government agencies managing our natural resources --something that cannot be done under present law. By removing present barriers to environmental litigation, the courts could become a forum for citizen participation in democratic processes and a catalyst for legislative action, S. 1032 has been reported favorably by the Senate Subcommittee on the Environment and now goes to the full Senate Commerce Committee of which Senator Baker is a member. Let him know your views on this important legislation. Since the House may soon consider similar bills, you are urged to communicate with your Congressman also.

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D. Bill to permit tax-exempt lobbying needs support

Two somewhat similar bills, H.R. 13720 (Ullman) and S. 3063 (Scott, Muskie) would permit limited lobbying without loss of tax-exempt status. (Present law forbids devoting a "substantial part" of an organization's activities to "attempting to influence legislation.") H.R. 13720 allows public interest groups to spend up to 20% of their annual charitable disbursements to influence legislation. "Lobbying" would not include making available, the results of nonpartisan analysis or research, or expert testimony given in response to a legislative request. The bill has been supported by CEQ chairman Russell Train, but amendments have been urged by the Asst. Sec. of the Treasury. Business and industry can lobby without tax restriction: in fact, the costs of their "public relations campaigns" are deductible as regular business expense and are thus indirectly subsidized by the citizen taxpayer. Write your congressman and senators in support of the above bills.

E. Thank Ruckelshaus for DDT ban

EPA administrator William Ruckelshaus' June 13 order to ban DDT is considered a landmark victory in the long struggle to eliminate pollution by clearly damaging persistent pesticides. The ban takes effect on Dec. 31, 1972 and is virtually complete (one of the exceptions is the use of DDT by public health officials for disease-control programs). Conservationists may wish to express their thanks to Wm. D. Ruckelshaus, EPA Administrator, Waterside Mall Bldg., 4th and M Sts. SW, Washington, D.C. 20460.

F. USDI wants your views on wilderness recreation needs

The USDI is conducting a series of 10 public forum sessions throughout the nation to find out how people feel about their needs and opportunities for outdoor recreation. Information from the forums will be considered in preparing the Nation-wide Outdoor Recreation Plan scheduled for 1973 publication. The session for the Southeast was held in Atlanta June 27, but the hearing record will remain open until August 11. It is important that the wilderness view be expressed, and so we urge you to send testimony on (a) what should be government objectives in providing wilderness recreation opportunities; (b) what are the principal land and water needs for wilderness recreation; (c) what priority should be given to wilderness recreation needs in allocating total outdoor recreation funds, etc. Statements (4 copies) should be sent to Mr. Roy K. Wood, Regional Director, Southeast Region, BOR, 810 New Walton Bldg., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

6. STATE CONSERVATION REPORTSA. Implementation of Tennessee Trails System

According to Joe Gaines, State Trails Administrator in the Dept. of Conservation, the following have volunteered to be trails chairmen: (1) Cumberland Trail: Don Todd, Wartburg; (2) Trail of the Lonesome Pine: Gordon Newland, Kingsport; (3) John Muir Trail: Nashville Sierra Club; (4) Trail of Tears: Edward Oliver, McMinnville; (5) Natchez Trace (?): Fred Atkinson, Dickson; (6) Chickasaw Bluff Trail: Thurman Simmons, Memphis. These chairmen need assistance for various trail sections and would welcome volunteers. Don Todd has specifically asked for help in routing the Cumberland Trail between the head of Sequatchie Valley and Chattanooga.

B. State Scenic Rivers news

The Dept. of Conservation has completed acquisition of all necessary easements for the Class-III Hiwassee River: Eminent domain had to be used in only one case --and that was at the request of the landowner.

A few landowners on the portion of the Harpeth that was deleted from the scenic rivers system are still displaying ill feelings against river users and have caused arrests for trespassing. The Corps of Engineers is reactivating plans for the Three Islands Dam on the Harpeth, causing conservationists to wonder whether the

anti-scenic river sentiments might not have been stirred up behind the scenes by the dam promoters.

C. Tennessee again eligible for land-and-water funds

The Department of Conservation has now completed its revision of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, making Tennessee again eligible to receive federal land-and-grater-conservation fund moneys (see NL #47, p. 11). Eligibility extends until October 1973.

7. CAN YOU SPARE FUNDS FOR THESE IMPORTANT NEEDS?

A. Alaska

After Interior Secretary Morton announced on May 11 his intention to issue a right-of-way for the trans-Alaska pipeline, the struggle has moved back into the Courts. Three national groups -- EDF, The Wilderness Society, and Friends of the Earth -- must meet the heavy expenses of the lawsuit, now in its third year, and they hope to be able to carry the case to the Supreme Court, if need be. A special fund to which contributions may be made is the Legal Fund, The Wilderness Society, 729 Fifteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Environmental Policy Center; League of Conservation Voters

A dedicated and brilliant group of young environmentalists are carrying on a tremendously effective program of research and legislative action -- see e.g., item 4A on Bruce Driver's analysis and item 8A on legislative scores. Louise Dunlap has done an outstanding job on federal stripmine legislation. Brent Blackwelder keeps well abreast of water resource projects and has presented testimony for TCWP. Joe Browder, Marion Edey, Barbara Reid are some of the other tremendous people that do a mammoth job on a tiny salary. The Environmental Policy Center is not a membership organization and is supported only by contributions. Address: Joe Browder, 324 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

C. Wolves

TCWP member Dan Hale has asked us to run this appeal. What is needed to save United States wolves from complete extinction is a massive education program. The North American Association for the Preservation of Predatory Animals seeks to accomplish this goal and offers yearly membership @ \$6 (NAAPPA, c/o San Francisco Ecology Center, 13 Columbus Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94111). Dan also urges TCWP members to write Pres. Nixon asking him to issue an Executive Order against aerial hunting.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL VOTING RECORD OF TENNESSEE'S FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATORS

In view of the approach of the August 3 primary, we present the following information on environmental voting records.

A. U.S. Congressmen

The League of Conservation Voters has computed scores based on what it considers the 15 most important environmental votes of 1971. These are given below for Tennessee congressmen, together with the same men's scores from the League's previous chart (shown in parentheses). The highest possible score is 100, the lowest is zero. In addition, we give each Congressman's number of correct votes on the important Clean-Water amendments which came before the House on 3/28/72.

Congressman	LCV Scores		No. of correct "Clean-Water" votes	Additional Remarks
	Current	Previous		
Anderson	61	(65)	3	Co-sponsor of Hechler stripmine abolition bill
Fulton	63	(28)	2	
Duncan	40	(38)	0	Sponsor of Slickrock-Kilmer wilderness bill
Jones	4	(45)	0	Chief supporter of Duck R. and Tellico dams
Evins	15	(30)	0	
Kuykendall	15	(0)	0	
Blanton	8	(0)	0	
Quillen	0	(7)	0	
Baker	0	(-)	0	

B. State legislators

We have picked voting records for two key issues in which TCWP was particularly active in 1972.

(1) Stripmine legislation. The Dunn administration and Comm. Jenkins worked hard for the administration bill, which conservationists considered considerably too weak (see Newsletter #47 for details.) The main sponsor of the TCWP bill was Sen. Ray Baird who did an outstanding job against constant adversity. Sen. Bruce sponsored SOCM's ban bill. All of the important votes in both Houses were on amendments, rather than on the bill itself.

In the HOUSE, the following offered to handle conservation amendments: Davis, Bragg, Ashe, Edgar, Murphy (Davidson), Bissell, Elkins. The first five of these actually worked for amendments on the floor.

Voting to lower the slope limitation from the administration's proposed 28° and to set a distance limitation (a vote for conservation): Ashe, Bissell, Bradley, Briley, Comer, Copeland, Darnell, Davis, De Friese, Edgar, Elkins, Jensen, Love, Martin, Murphy (Davidson), Neese.

Voting to strengthening reclamation requirements: Ashe, Bible, Bissell, Bradley, Bragg, Briley, Burks, Campbell, Comer, Copeland, Crowell, Cummings, Darnell, Davis, Doyle, Edgar, Elkins, Hicks, Jensen, Krieg, Langley, Murphy (Davidson), Neese, Pickering, Powell, Roberts, West.

Voting for concurrence on both of two strengthening Senate amendments: Ashe, Bissell, Booker, Bradley, Byrd, Darnell, Doyle, Edgar, Elkins, Jensen, Krieg, Murphy (Davidson). Most weakening amendments were added by Rep. McWilliams.

In the SENATE, Senators Ray Baird, Bruce, Albright, and Garland passed the various strengthening amendments, with Senators Bruce and Baird doing an especially masterful job of handling the difficult ones. The effort to add weakening amendments was led by Sen. Blank. In 1971, efforts to strengthen our stripmine law had also been led by Sen. Ray Baird and were thwarted by Rep. Bowman.

(2) Removal of the Harpeth from the Scenic Rivers System. (Note: we are citing below Bob Brandt's tabulation which differs very slightly from that given in our Newsletter #47. Since we have not had time to double-check ours, we are assuming his is the correct one). Voting against removal of the Harpeth from the Scenic Rivers System. HOUSE: Ashe, Bissell, Bradley, Davis, Doyle, Edgar, Elkins, Hicks, Jensen, Krieg, Love, Murphy (Davidson), Pruitt, Robinson (Davidson), Sterling, Ed Williams. SENATE: Albright, Ray Baird, Baker, Bruce, Gillock, Henry, Stanton. Efforts to save the Harpeth were led by Sen. Doug Henry and Sen. Bill Bruce, while anti-conservation efforts were led by Sen. Peeler, with assistance from Sens.

Harvill and Blank, and Reps. McWilliams and Bomar. Conservationists were shocked when Sen. Brown Ayres, an erstwhile supporter of the Scenic Rivers System, spoke for removal of the Harpeth. The Dunn administration and Commissioner Jenkins gave no assistance in efforts to defeat the Harpeth-exclusion bill.

(3) Miscellaneous reminders from 1971.

Rep. Ashe authored and passed the Natural Areas Act; Rep. Bible passed the Trails System Act; Reps. Ashe and Ed Williams were active in various anti-pollution measures.

9. TCWP NEWS

A. New activities and leaders

- The Land Use Planning Committee is in full swing (concentrating on planning for wild and natural areas) and has subcommittees working on taxation, inventory of natural areas, pending federal bills etc. Contact chairman Bob Farmer, Norris, if you want to help.
- Organization of TCWP Chapters: Will Skelton has taken on this job and is basing his efforts on returns from a questionnaire sent out about a year ago.
- Organizational liaison: Helen Mason is taking over this job from Lee Russell. We are compiling an up-to-date list of contacts in various Tennessee groups for the purpose of sending out communications. We also plan to organize a meeting of organization representatives to discuss common aims.
- TWAC: Nancy Renney has joined Ken Warren as co-chairman and is rebuilding the network of district representatives.
- Paid part-time secretary: we have had 3 good applications and will fill the job as soon as we secure office space (the prospects look fairly bright now).

B. Meeting announced for volunteers

Volunteers are needed for some of the above-listed activities, for certain issue groups, and for just plain chores which are now handled by too few of us. The load must be distributed if we are to continue to function effectively. Generalized newsletter appeals seem to yield very limited response, though people are generally only too willing to help when contacted directly. To try a different approach, we should like to ask all those willing to help in any capacity at all to come to a meeting on Tuesday, July 25, 8 p.m., 130 Tabor Road, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

C. Mailing problems

When we changed over to bulk mailing, we found to our consternation that it took 3 weeks for certain out-of-state members to receive their Newsletters. Beginning with this mailing, out-of-state Newsletters are therefore being sent first class. However, we should be interested to learn if any of you Tennesseans are also experiencing undue delays. The present Newsletter goes to the post office July 1: let us know if you receive it later than July 5 (in view of the holiday).

D. Obituary

TCWP is sad to report that our long-time printer, Q. V. Larson, died of a heart attack on June 22. Mr. Larson was always willing to do fine work at short notice, and took justifiable pride in turning out special jobs, such as our Harvey Broome brochure. He was a fine person and we'll miss him very much.

10. RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO TCWP

- (1) "National Parks for the Future -- Five Task Force Reports," (1972). The Conservation Foundation, 1717 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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- (2) "Coal and Public Policies" (1972). Papers presented at a 1971 symposium co-sponsored by Univ. of Tenn. and Oak Ridge Natl. Lab. \$5 from Center for Business and Economic Research, Univ, of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37916.
- (3) "Summary Report of the Cornell Workshop on Energy and the Environment," Senate Interior Committee background document No. 92-23. This workshop was sponsored by the NSF's RANN program in February 1972. Single copies free from Senate Interior Committee, 3106 N50B, Washington, D.C. 20510.
- (4) "Energy Environmental Action Papers No.. 1"(1972). Environmental Action Committee, Univ. of Colorado, 1100-14th St. M106, Denver, Colorado 80202.
- (5) "The Limits to Growth" by Donella H. Meadows et al., {1972}, \$2.75 (paper back) from Universe Books, 381 Park Ave. South, New York, New York 10016. An MIT study of the depletion of nonrenewable resources, based on mathematical models of varying alternatives. Concludes that an urgent effort, beginning by 1975, must be made to move us away from growth--before natural forces do it tragically.
- (6) "Dams and Other Disasters--A Century of the Army Corps of Engineers in Civil Works", by Arthur E. Morgan (1971), \$3.95 (paperback) from Porter Sargent Publisher, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108. Reviews the Corps' record and finds it "replete with failures, measured both in technical competence and in meeting human needs,"
- (7) "Guide to the AT in the Great Smokies, Nantahalas, and Georgia," third edition, \$4.75. Publication No. 23, Appalachian Trail Conference, 1718 N Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
- (8) "Environmental Index", 42,000-entry key to the environmental literature of 1971. Environment Information Center, Inc., 124 E. 39 St., New York, N.Y. 10016, \$75.
- (9) See also publications mentioned in items 2C, 4A.

11. CALENDAR

July 8 - TTA hike in Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park and meeting on mapping 3 pilot trails (call Don Todd, Wartburg, 346-3113)

July 15-16 - TSRA School of River Canoeing, Hiwassee River (call Bill Mitchum, Nashville, 269-9759)

July 15, 23, August 5, 19-20 Hikes by Smoky Mtns. Hiking Club (Call Ray Payne., Knoxville, 588-0866)

August 12-13 - TSRA Hiwassee River trip (call Bill Mitchum, Nashville, 269-9759).