

1. THE NATION'S ENERGY POLICY URGENTLY NEEDS YOUR INVOLVEMENT

Decisions to be made in Congress in the near future on the Nation's energy policy could have a profound effect on all past environmental laws, on wilderness, and on the future well-being of the whole planet. We hope every one of you will get involved actively in this decision-making process.

A. The President's energy plan

Jimmy Carter, who has been perhaps the most environmentally concerned President we've had, evidently received extremely poor advice in formulating his recent energy policy (environmental leaders, except one, were turned away from the Camp David deliberations). Virtually every national environmental group and many scientists (see, e.g. SCIENCE, vol. 205 on 9/7/79 and 7/27/79) have attacked 3 features of the Administration's energy policy.

- (i) The Energy Mobilization Board. This Board of unelected officials could waive all federal, state, and local laws including NEPA, Clean Air and Water Acts, Stripmine Law, Endangered Species Act, etc. National Parks and wildernesses could be opened to exploitation. Legal challenge of the Board's action would not be allowed.
- (ii) Huge investments (\$88 billion) in the subsidized development of synfuels, i.e., liquids and gases extracted from coal, oil shale, and tar sands. Consider some of the environmental risks: coal mining, to be greatly increased; huge areas of our beautiful mountain West covered with crushed shale (1 ton for every barrel of oil produced) which leaches toxic chemicals; exorbitant water demands for shale and coal processing in an already water-poor West; very "dirty" air pollutants from all extraction processes; and the very real danger of producing a "Greenhouse Effect" in the earth's atmosphere from CO₂ released during production and combustion of synfuels (1.4, 1.7, and 2.3 times greater than from coal, oil, and natural gas, respectively). Consider also the economic and social picture: no production for 5 years, then only minimal production of very expensive fuel until the 1990's; boom-town conditions in about 3 states, but no new jobs elsewhere; enormous investment in an untested technology (S. Africa produces a measly 5000 barrels/day, while the U.S. aim is 2.5 million b/d, or 500 times as much) which jeopardizes capital needed for other purposes (see especially iii, below).
- (iii) Inadequate funds for already proven, less costly energy alternatives, e.g. conservation, fuel-efficient transportation, renewable energy sources.

B. An environmental alternative

Environmentalists' proposals for an alternative energy policy have recently obtained a big boost from a 6-year study by the free-enterprise, pro-growth Haward Business School (see ¶ 14 for ref.) which concludes that U.S. needs can best be met by a strong commitment to conservation and renewable energy sources. Such strategies could save 5 million barrels by the time 1 million barrels of synfuel could be produced! They are, moreover environmentally sound, cheaper, and would create more jobs. Here are a few particulars of the environmental alternative:

- (i) increased funding for mass transit (\$40 billion over the next 10 years -- small when compared with \$120 billion for highways; our railroad system could perhaps be improved through a rail trust fund)
- (ii) improved auto mileage (a requirement for 35 mpg by 1990 could save 750,000 b/d of oil)
- (iii) retrofitting of residential and commercial buildings with insulation and efficient furnaces (could save 2,000,000 b/d)
- (iv) encouragement of industrial recycling of wasted heat and other means of energy conservation
- (v) increased funding for solar-energy development
- (vi) a phased R&D program for synthetic fuels under full environmental controls.

It has been calculated that, for the same level of expenditure, the conservation-oriented plan can save 4x as much imported oil than the Administration's proposal by 1990, and 2x as much after 1990.

C. The politics of energy

In midsummer, the mood of Congress was for a massive high-technology approach, highly visible to the voter frustrated in gas lines. Politicians seemed to think that support for environmental protection had fallen off. The virtually unanimous outcry by the national environmental groups against the Administration's energy proposals has already had some effect, as has the Harvard study (on which Congressional hearings have been held) and other studies by respected groups, such as RFF (See ¶ 14 for ref). But Congress must still hear from the grass roots -- that's us!

X WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- (a) Write your Senators and representatives (Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510 and House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515);
- (b) get others to write;
- (c) write "letters to the editor" [can be similar to (a)];
- (d) keep up with the news on energy legislation and follow your letters with phone calls or wires as the critical votes approach.

2. PRESIDENTIAL VETO IS THE LAST HOPE FOR THE LITTLE T

By the time you get this, there is hopefully still time to phone or wire the President and urge him to veto the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill which emerged from the Congress carrying the Duncan amendment that directs TVA to complete Tellico Dam in disregard of all existing laws (not just the Endangered Species Act). This amendment is a crime against decent government and a crime against good sense. It came about without debate and with misrepresentation in the House (such as, "a vote against it is a vote for a worthless minnow; a vote for it is a vote for energy"); and with reportedly much personal lobbying by TVA's newest Board member Frank Clement and by Senator Baker in the Senate (where the vote was 48:44 on 9/10/79). Interior Secretary Andrus stated in a thoughtful letter to Tip O'Neill (7/25/79) that he would urge the President to veto the bill, and he has recently reiterated his intention. Others, including TVA Director Bob Clement, are telling Pres. Carter he might lose Tennessee in the 1980 election if he vetoed. Your message can encourage him to disregard the latter point of view. If you live outside Tennessee, your message is equally important to show the nationwide disgust with the sleazy tactics of Duncan et al. Don't forget that several studies, including that by the cabinet-level Endangered Species Committee, have concluded that Tellico Dam is economically unjustified even if one compares just the cost of finishing it against total project benefits. Further, it needs many more million \$\$ to meet new dam safety provisions.

X TWCP has spent a great deal of its energy and resources on the Tellico issue, not only recently (we coordinated the postcard campaign, sent many wires, etc.) but over many, many years. And we are but one of many organizations and individuals who are very deeply concerned. Do urge the President to help us out of this ill-deserved, Congressionally-imposed defeat! The White House number to call and leave your message is (202) 456-1414. If you prefer, wire a cheap (and short) Public Opinion Message, or longer mailgram.

3. OBED: MORE ON MINING AND MINERALS EVALUATION

A. State needs encouragement to declare mining moratorium

Commissioner Ann Tuck, Tennessee Dept. of Conservation, has turned down requests by TCWP and SOCM to declare a moratorium on stripmining in the Obed watershed, stating that she prefers to wait for the federal process under Sect. 522 (Withdrawal of Lands Unsuitable for Surface Mining) of the federal Stripmine Law. Department of Conservation Staff is, in fact, studying the applicability of the Sec. 522 provisions. Unfortunately, this process could take a couple of years, especially now that

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amendments have been proposed for the Stripmine Act (See ¶ 5A). In the meantime, the Obed could become badly degraded.

* We hope you will write to Mrs. Tuck as well as to Commissioner Fowinkle (addresses at end of paragraph) to give them the courage to prevent mining that could affect the Obed. It should be noted that the Tennessee Surface Mining Law gives broad discretionary powers to the Commissioner of Conservation to deny permits for operations that pose a danger to natural areas and wildlife. The Tennessee Water Quality law, similarly would permit state action. Since Commissioner Tuck is concerned about the Obed, and serious about letting Sec. 522 eventually take care of the mining problem, it surely doesn't make sense to allow the watershed to be torn up prior to the initiation of federal protection -- when she has power to stop this from happening. YOU CAN WRITE to Commissioner Ann Tuck, Tenn. Dept. of Conservation, 2611 West End Ave., Nashville, TN 37203 and to Commissioner Eugene Fowinkle, Dept. of Public Health, 621 Cordell Hull Bldg., Nashville, TN 37219.

B. NPS minerals evaluation underway

In NL 96 (¶ 2A) we informed you that, in spite of the obvious coal-mining threats, the National Park Service was considering not buying the mineral rights when it carries out Obed land acquisition. No minerals appraisal had been done, and even the surface appraisal had turned out to be inadequate. While there has been no official change in NPS policy, our various efforts seem to have stirred things up; further, the new Chief of Lands in the regional office (Atlanta) is sympathetic to expeditious implementation of the authorization. NPS has contracted with Thompson & Litton, Inc. of Wise, Virginia to prepare an overall mineral evaluation, including an assessment of the effects of extracting coal, oil, and gas from outside and adjacent to the narrow strip of the acquisition area. Thompson & Litton come highly recommended by The Corps of Engineers for whom they did the mineral evaluation on the Big S. Fork. A preliminary report is due in the Atlanta office Sept. 17, and a final one Oct. 1.

C. NPS has issued a brochure entitled "So you'd like to visit The Obed Wild and Scenic River." One side has a good map, the other contains information on river access, what to see and do, difficulty ratings for various river segments, list of maps and reference materials. You can request a copy from Project Manager, Obed Wild & Scenic River, P. O. Drawer 630, Oneida, TN 37841.

4. BIG SOUTH FORK: PROGRESS AND THREATS

A. Acquisition, staffing, and plans

The Corps of Engineers is getting ready to acquire the Stearns Coal & Lumber Co. property within the acquisition boundary of the Big S. Fork National River & Recreation Area (BSFNRRRA). The Stearns property constitutes roughly 40% of the authorized 125,000 acres, and, according to a news report, the Corps will pay \$16 million for it (roughly proportional to the total estimated acquisition cost). The Fiscal-Year-1979 appropriation for the BSFNRRRA was \$20 million.

The National Park Service is proceeding with staffing to administer segments of the BSFNRRRA as they are acquired. Glenn H. Voss, 36, was recently appointed chief Park Ranger for the BSFNRRRA as well as for the Obed. Voss, a native of Milwaukee, has a degree from the U. of Wisconsin and has been a career employee with NPS for 13 years (Natchez Trace, Catoctin Mountain, Lake Mead, Gulf Islands Natl. Seashore). He'll be in charge of resource management and visitor protection. Additional staff positions being filled are chief of maintenance, another ranger, and more in the new year.

Don Todd represented TCWP at an Aug. 27 hearing on plans for the O & W railbed. Three plans were discussed: (a) restoring the railroad; (b) using the railbed as a road for rubber-tired trams, or (c) making it into a bicycle path. TCWP opposed (b) because the road could then be used by other motorized vehicles. It supported (c), provided motor-bikes are kept out.

B. Coal-preparation plant threatens BSFNRRRA

TCWP's executive director, Tom Johnson, has found out a great deal about the coal-processing plant we mentioned earlier (NL 96, ¶ 3B). This plant is being planned by Stearns Mining Co., a subsidiary of Blue Diamond Mining Co. which has an abysmal record of social and environmental disregard. Site preparation for the plant has already started in the drainage of Roaring Paunch Creek, a Big S. Fork tributary, the site being only 5-10 creek miles from the BSF near Devils Jumps in Kentucky. The operating rate would be 900,000 tons per year (equivalent to 10% of Tennessee's entire annual coal production). Water pollution from settling-pond discharges and leaching seems inevitable, although the company has not yet applied for an NPDES permit. In addition, there will be major air pollution. Thus, Stearns Mining Co. has acquired an air permit from the state of Kentucky that would license the release of several tons of pollutants per day. There is strong local opposition. TCWP has formally requested EPA's Region IV to require an Environmental Impact Statement, and has urged the Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service to support this request. You too may want to add your voice to this request for EIS. Write to Bob Howard, Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV, 1421 Peachtree Street, NE, Atlanta, GA 30309. Note that if EPA waits until an NPDES (water discharge) permit is applied for, it may be too late, because the plant could be built by then.

5. STRIPMINING: THE FEDERAL ACT IN DANGER; MUCH ELSE

A. Federal Stripmine Act in danger

What started out as a simple, noncontroversial 7-month extension of the deadline for the states to submit their reclamation plans for Office of Surface Mining (OSM) approval has ballooned into a serious attack on the law itself. The Senate Energy Committee in July approved S.1403, supported by 17 coal-state governors (led by Jay Rockefeller) and by the coal industry. This bill (a) extends the deadline 12 to 18 months; (b) postpones implementation of a reclamation program on federal coal lands until after the state plans have been approved; and (c), worst of all, stipulates that state programs need not comply with rules and regulations issued by OSM but only with the less specific and concrete language of the act itself. Coal-industry spokesmen have complained that OSM has written its regs to be more stringent than what is called for by the Act. However, this contention has not been upheld by the federal courts which have ruled that the regulations are within the intent of the Act. S.1403 could get to the Senate floor any moment,* so it would be well for you to call or wire your Senators (Senate Office Bldg, Wash. D.C. 20510, Phone (202, 224-3121).--In the House, Rep. Udall has promised to oppose substantive changes in the law and to work only for a simple 7-month extension in the state-plan deadline. Should, however, anything like S.1403 emerge from the Congress, the provision described under (c), above would lead to a raft of lawsuits and would thus tie up coal production just at a time when it is supposed to increase.

*Late news: The full Senate passed S.1403 on 9/11/79 by a vote of 68:26. It's now urgent you contact your U.S. Representative, and Congressmen Udall and Dingell. Wire, or phone 202, 224-3121.

B. OSM not tough enough?

Far from being too demanding, as the coal industry has charged, OSM is probably not tough enough in enforcing the law. Five groups (including NWF and NRDC) have sued OSM for failing to inspect many mines, for lax enforcement against inspected mines, and for releasing grants to states which were in noncompliance with the federal act. One case in point is Kentucky, which has exempted nearly 50 mines on the excuse that they are incidental to public construction projects.

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C. OSM starts SOAP early

SOAP = Small Operator Assistance Program. Small operator = one who produces between 250 and 100,000 tons per year. Small operators operate 84% of all U.S. coal mines and produce almost 20% of the Nation's coal. SOAP helps these operators to defray certain costs to meet permit requirements, e.g., the statement on results of test borings. SOAP is funded from a portion of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, and, though not required by law until the permanent program goes into effect, has already been launched by OSM.--TVA is helping financially in extension programs designed to give small operators a better understanding of compliance requirements. The programs are being conducted by Roane State Community College and by The University of Kentucky.

D. The RAMP = Rural Abandoned Mine Program

A portion (20%) of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund goes for the RAMP, which is administered by USDA's Soil Conservation Service through a State Reclamation Committee. Nine RAMP applications have been filed in Tennessee by landowners who want federal funds to reclaim orphan mines. The mine areas total 53.5 acres and the reclamation cost is about \$130,000. The Reclamation Committee has established a priority order for funding.

E. A coal-slurry pipeline for Appalachia?

The Appalachian Regional Commission has recently released a report (prepared by a Princeton Consulting Firm) on the feasibility of transporting Appalachian coal by slurry pipelines. This involves grinding, mixing with water, and de-watering. The report identifies 10 corridors in the region that may be candidates, although it concedes that the rugged terrain could be an obstacle(!)

F. The Tennessee Department of Conservation has given trophies (provided by the coal-lobby group FACT) to seven stripmine operators for "outstanding reclamation" in 1977.

G. The Tennessee Heritage Program is developing an Areas Unsuitable for Mining Program under the terms of Sec. 522 of the federal stripmine act (see also ¶ 3A). Consultants are being selected for this program.--The Heritage Program also helped in blocking a permit that would have allowed mining in the Savage Gulf drainage.

H. A draft of the state bill designed to achieve compliance with the federal law will be the subject of public hearings in Knoxville or Nashville, Oct. 18. We hope to be well represented. Please let TCWP exec. director Tom Johnson know if you could attend (Knoxville, 974-4251, working hours).

6. WILDERNESS IN THE CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST

Wilderness in the Cherokee will be determined by two distinct legislative routes that overlap in a couple of areas, and thus have many people confused. One of these routes is the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975, under which Citico Creek (16,500 acres in Monroe County) and Big Frog Mountain (4,600 acres in Polk County) were designated as "wilderness study areas." The other is legislation that will hopefully result from the recently completed RARE II process (NL 96, ¶ 5). The overlap is in the two areas named in the 1975 Eastern Wilderness Act, which were also among those recommended for "further planning" in the Administration's RARE-II proposal.

The USFS is presently engaged in following up on the 1975 legislation. Comments were due Aug. 24 to aid the USFS in preparing the two draft EIS's (one on each area), which will be distributed for comment. Hearings will be held and a final EIS prepared. The process is slated to be complete by Oct. 31, 1979. If you are willing to help on the second round of comments, or can attend the hearings, let us know. The objective is to have the USFS recommend wilderness designation.

The legislative pathway leading from the RARE II process will present an even greater challenge. Since it is unlikely that an omnibus bill will be forthcoming, the Cherokee National Forest Wilderness Coalition is studying the possibilities of getting sponsors for a bill either exclusively devoted to or including the Cherokee. To prepare a palatable package, Coalition representatives are negotiating with anti-wilderness groups to find consensus areas on which there is no strong opposition. Local Congresspersons, Quillen, Duncan, and Bouquard, will be advised of the consensus.

The Coalition is also embarking on a campaign to change the attitude of East Tennesseans toward wilderness, and to dispel misinformation about what wilderness designation means. (Example of how misinformation gets around: a respected local outdoor columnist recently wrote that Citico Wilderness designation would close the road along Double Camp Creek and result in loss of hunter access. Actually this road is outside the proposed area. The same columnist also stated that Citico would remain wild regardless of wilderness designation. To see this isn't so, all one has to do is to look at immediately surrounding areas in the Cherokee which are disfigured with clear cuts, road construction, and silted streams.) HERE IS HOW YOU CAN HELP: (a) If you belong to any group that is not a member of the Coalition (e.g., a church group, union, civic club), suggest that they might see an excellent slide show on the Cherokee and wilderness designation. On that occasion (but elsewhere also), you might distribute a fine brochure on the same subject. (Contact for slide show and brochures: John Thomas, 1412 Highland, Apt. #12, Knoxville, 37916, Ph. 523-7774). (b) Obtain petition signatures (Contact: Russ Manning, P. O. Box 1688, Knoxville 37919, Ph. 522-3707). (c) Get as many people as possible to write to Congresspersons John Duncan, Jimmy Quillen, and Marilyn Bouquard supporting the Citizens' Wilderness Proposal. If you need more info on anything, contact Tennessee coordinator, Will Skelton, 4522 Alta Vista Way, Knoxville 37919, Ph. 546-2800 (w) or 523-2272 (h).

[A disturbing rumor concerning wilderness nationwide: it is expected that the oil companies and timber industry will jointly push for a ceiling on the total possible amount of wilderness.]

7. SMOKIES MASTER PLAN COMMENTS

Hearings on the National Park Service's Draft General Management Plan and draft EIS for the Great Smokies were held July 25 and 26 at Waynesville, N.C. and Maryville, TN, respectively. Among those presenting testimony were Ray Payne, coordinator of the Great Smokies Park Wilderness Advocates, of which TCWP is a member; and Leroy Fox and Tom Johnson who spoke specifically on behalf of TCWP. There are no major differences between the Advocates' wilderness proposal (which provides for closing the Parsons Branch, Heintooga-Round Bottom, and Cades Cove-Rich Mountain Gap roads) and the "Type-I natural zone" (466,000 acres) proposed in the NPS Master Plan. The Type-I zone was therefore supported. The testimonies also supported designation of historic zones in Cades Cove and Cataloochee Valley, urged a speed-up in NPS acquisition of private in-holdings, urged stringent measures to control wild hogs, asked that a day-use area be developed east of the tunnel in Tunnel Ridge (Northshore road spur), opposed the construction of a major road between I-40 and Cataloochee Valley and suggested that this corridor instead be used as a horse- and foot-trail access, endorsed the testing of public transportation to reduce automobile congestion within the Park, and urged the NPS to begin planning for implementing restrictive measures at some level of visitation. While there was near unanimity about not building a road to Cataloochee Valley, there was much controversy about the various road closings, in the course of which "hiker" was used as a dirty word by several.

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8. THE STATE SCENE

- A. The Natural Resource Areas program is being re-staffed. Denis Lovell, formerly Chief Naturalist of the Georgia State Parks System is replacing Tom Florence as Scenic Rivers Administrator, Richard Weinberger is the new Cumberland Trail Administrator, and Mike Countess' position as head of all 3 programs (rivers, trails, natural areas) will soon be filled. We indicated, mistakenly, that both Mike and Tom were shifted out of the Division of Planning & Development (NL 96, ¶ 8A). In fact, they both requested to leave -- Mike to become a State Forester and Tom a lab technician. [While we're on the subject of corrections (for NL 96, ¶ 8): TWRA's non-game program got a supplementary appropriation of \$84,000; and the donation credits for the Bumpass Cove gift accrued to TWRA].
- B. Hopes to protect Carter Mountain (see NL 96, ¶ 8C; NL 94, ¶ 8C) were boosted by a recent supportive letter from Senator Baker. Baker offered help in getting funds for a feasibility study that would determine whether Carter Mtn. could form the core of a new national forest.
- C. Efforts are underway to protect the Laurel Run Gorge Area at the base of Bays Mtn in Hawkins County. The County Judge has submitted an application to the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service of the USDI to request acquisition funds for 400 acres, at the lower level; and the County Commission has appropriated \$100,000 as local matching funds. If the application is successful, steps will be taken to raise funds to acquire the upper gorge, and to get the gorge portion of the property designated a State Natural Area.
- D. An alternate site for an Oak Ridge airport has been suggested to the city by U.T. The site originally fixed upon by the city (Site "A") is opposed by U.T. because it involves valuable experimental tree plots started on the 2260-acre U.T. Forestry Station over 15 years ago. Thousands of trees are involved, and many of these are 50 ft tall now and obviously can't be transplanted. Furthermore, Site "A" would be immediately adjacent to the U.T. Arboretum, a favorite area for quiet walking; and it would destroy the headwaters of a lovely stream draining into Melton Hill Reservoir. The alternate site "B" offered by U.T. lies farther east on the same ridge as site "A". Both the city and U.T. are quantifying the values of each of the alternate sites, and the matter may come before the U.T. board of trustees which meets Sept. 28.
- E. Deposit legislation for Tennessee is something many of us are hopefully working for. If you want to know about the opponents of such legislation, what their arguments are, and how they can be rebutted, take a look at the July issue of "Tennessee Trash," newsletter of the Tenn. Alliance for Container Legislation (TACL). The August issue gives some good figures on energy savings and resource conservation that would result from container legislation. For example, for delivering 1000 gallons of beer, recycled aluminum cans would save the equivalent of 10.6 barrels of crude oil, and major resource savings would be accomplished for bauxite. Recycling of bottles would save on mining of silica sand, which is environmentally harmful even in Tennessee. You, or any group you know can join TACL by writing 1720 West End Ave, Suite 600, Nashville 37203. (See ¶ 12B for national container legislation.)
- F. A "208 Advisory Committee" was recently appointed to advise the State in Water Quality Management Planning in fulfillment of EPA regulations for the Continuing Planning Program (CPP). The committee consists of 16 persons who will serve under four categories (4 persons each): public officials, public/environmental interests, economic interests (agriculture, mining), and private citizens. TCWP Board member Louise Gorenflo serves in the environmental category, and is one of the few carryovers from the earlier "208" Citizens' Advisory Committee. Of the CPP budget for FY 1980, 34% is for point sources and 27% for nonpoint sources, with the bulk of the latter, for agriculture (only 1 of the 27% is for surface mining).

9. ALASKA: THE SENATE MUST HEAR FROM US

Markup of an Alaska bill by the Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee is being delayed by energy legislation. It is unlikely that an acceptable version will emerge from this committee; probably the product will be even worse than S.9, the bill reported a year ago. For this reason, what happens on the Senate floor will be all-important. Senators Baker and Sasser were quite non-committal on the subject in response to recent letters from TCWP ("I will keep your views in mind"). Our opponents are again using energy-crisis scare tactics, while, in fact, 95% of Alaska's "high potential" and "favorable" oil and gas lands would be left available for extraction under the terms of the Alaska bill passed so overwhelmingly (360:65) by the House last May. The bill expected to emerge from the Senate Committee would delete or downgrade huge portions of what is protected in the House version. Thus, about one-half of the wildlife-refuge and wilderness proposals would be downgraded, oil exploration would be mandated on the Arctic-Slope caribou calving grounds, key National Park and Wild River units would be cut.

URGENT: We need to counteract full-page ads paid for by the state of Alaska with \$100,000 in tax money

* WHAT YOU CAN DO: (a) Write, wire, or phone both Senators Jim Sasser and Howard Baker (U.S. Senate, Wash. DC 20510) and ask them to cosponsor the strong Durkin-Nelson-Roth bill (S.222) on Alaska and to support any and all strengthening amendments when a bill is offered on the Senate floor. Make this contact even if you have written before. Let them know what upsets you in the probable committee version, and why the energy scare tactics are without foundation in fact (see above). (b) If you are a member of any group other than TCWP (e.g., a union, civic group, etc.) get that group to pass a resolution in favor of strong Alaska legislation, and forward this to our Senators. For help along these lines, contact Andy Butler, 112 Malvern Rd. Oak Ridge (615) 482-5703.

10. RIVER PROTECTION AND WATER-RESOURCES POLICY

A. A continued Carter commitment to river preservation was apparent in the President's 2nd Environmental Message to Congress, August 2. In addition to recommending immediate inclusion of 8 river segments, totalling 930 miles, in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS), Carter announced new initiatives for preserving river areas on federal lands: (a) land management agencies are directed to develop legislative proposals to speed the development of the NWSRS and (b) all federal agencies are directed to avoid or mitigate adverse effects of their activities that would damage rivers identified on USDI's National Inventory of Rivers. The 8 rivers recommended for the NWSRS are the Upper Mississippi (353 miles) in Minn.; the Salmon, Bruneau, and Priest in Idaho; the Dolores, Encampment, and Gunnison in Colorado; and the Illinois in Oregon. If you want other streams added, write the appropriate Congressperson(s) and send copies to Rep. Philip Burton, Chmn, Natl Parks Subcommittee, U.S. House of Reps, Wash. D.C. 20515.

* B. A drive to add fishing streams to the Wild & Scenic Rivers System has been launched. Do you know any persons or organizations concerned about the decline in number and quality of fishing rivers due to dams, channelizations, pollution, etc.? Then get them to support inclusion of their favorite stream in the NWSRS by getting in touch with Howard Brown, Amer. Rivers Conserv. Council, or Eileen Barthelmy, Amer. League of Anglers (317 Penn. Ave. SE, Wash. D.C. 20003, and 810-18th St. NW, Wash. D.C. 20006, respectively). Designated rivers are protected from federal water projects and from incompatible corridor development, while the authority to manage the fish and wildlife resource remains with the state.

C. The National Rivers Inventory of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service continues. The "natural rivers" phase for the east was virtually completed last year, and, as you may recall, the Tennessee list was considerably expanded as a result of TCWP

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* input. HCRS is now in the "recreation" river phase. If you have any suggestions, please get in touch with us or with the Regional Director, HCRS (148 International Blvd, Atlanta, GA 30303).

D. President Carter's proposed water-policy reforms are being aired before the public in a nationwide series of workshops on various task-force reports. One set of workshops was held in Knoxville on Sept. 6, and a TCWP representative was asked to participate on the panel on Instream Flows (through some goof, this ended up in written comments only). Other panels were on Environmental Statutes and on Groundwater. TVA hosted the presentations. Copies of the task-force reports can be obtained by calling TVA's toll free lines (1-800-362-9250 in Tenn., 1-800-251-9242 in other Valley states). Comments should be addressed to USDI, Room 4356, 18th and C Streets, NW, Wash. DC 20240.

* E. Channelization needs a nail in the coffin. Follow up is needed on a step in the right direction. Last year, guidelines adopted by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) required a replanning of all uncompleted SCS small watershed projects so as to reduce channelization where it would have a serious impact on fish and wildlife resources. It is now necessary that these guidelines be converted into formal regulations. If you are concerned about the evils of channelization and the fact that such practices actually fuel floods rather than reducing them, write Rupert Cutler, Asst. Sec. of Agric. (U.S.D.A., Wash. D.C. 20250) and Lynn Greenwalt, Director, USFWS (Attn. Karl Stutzman, USDI, Wash. D.C. 20240).

* F. Small-scale hydro from the retrofitting of existing low-head dams with generators could be a "clean" and relatively harmless source of power, if there is no associated regulation of flow. This was the intention of The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA), which provides for low-interest loans for the above purpose. However, Senator Jackson recently attached an amendment to the Dept. of Energy Authorization bill which would allow these loans to be used for building new dams. You may wish to write to Rep. John Dingell, whose Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power is considering the bill in the House (House Office Bldg., Wash. D.C. 20515).

* G. Last chance for the Stanislaus. Though this beautiful river is in far-away California, you probably heard of its plight when Friends of the River (FOR) founder, Mark Dubois, chained himself to a rock in an undisclosed location to put his life in the way of filling the reservoir. FOR helped us on the Little T; let's help them with the Stanislaus! Write a brief note to your Congressperson and Senators, as well as to Sen. Cranston, to support designation of the Stanislaus as a Natl. Wild & Scenic River.

11. TVA: THE CONSENT DECREE; BOB CLEMENT; ENVIRONMENTAL STAFF

A. TVA and clean air: problems with the consent decree. As you may recall, a coalition of power distributors (with very high-priced attorneys) were, last May, allowed to intervene in the air settlement between TVA, EPA, 2 states and 10 citizens groups. Sen. Sasser had earlier attacked the settlement, and it is interesting that the intervention was permitted by Tom Wiseman, whose appointment as a federal judge had been recommended by Sen. Sasser. Judge Wiseman has indicated that he intends to conduct a full-blown trial, involving the entire economic and inflationary impact of the agreement, and, to this end, is allowing the power distributors to extend the period for conducting "discovery" until Oct. 1. His hostility to the agreement was shown by the fact that he ordered EPA to turn over to him files (confidential attorney-client memoranda) that the intervenors demanded.--In the midst of all this pressure, TVA discovered that they had made an error in computer modelling (concerning atmospheric dispersion of stack gases), which would affect the cost by about 15%. This involves two plants: Cumberland (N. of Nashville) and Paradise (W. Ky). TVA proposes to go ahead with pollution devices at the latter, because Paradise is in a "non-attainment" region for air quality, so that additional

industry can move in only if the overall air pollution level is lowered. At Cumberland, TVA still wants to install scrubbers, but with specially appropriated funds (as a research project), rather than with electric revenues as part of the settlement.

- B. Bob Clement was sworn in for the TVA Board at the beginning of August. Within minutes after the ceremony, he re-stated his support for the completion of Tellico Dam, repeating the old non-fact about its being 95% complete, and \$110 million having been spent. See ¶ 2 re Clement's reputed lobbying of Senators on the subject. His term on the TVA Board ends May 18, 1981, and the news media are generally interpreting his stint with TVA as a way to make himself known to the Tennessee public in preparation for another try at the governorship.
- C. TVA has reorganized its environmental staff in order, they say, to give more emphasis to environmental matters. The Environmental Compliance staff will remain at Chattanooga and report to the new Office of Health & Safety. A new Environmental Quality staff to be TVA's "environmental conscience," will be stationed at Norris under the Office of Natural Resources. The latter staff will be headed by Dr. Mohamed El-Ashry, formerly co-chairman of the Water Resources Program for EDF (Environmental Defense Fund).

12. NATIONAL CAPSULES

- A. The President's 1979 Message on the Environment was presented to the Congress on August 2. Two Fact Sheets (one 44-pages and one 7 pages) are available from CEQ (722 Jackson Place, NW, Wash. DC 20006. In ¶ 10A of this NL, we summarize parts dealing with rivers. Among new initiatives, the President also: endorsed a national coastal protection policy; will submit a comprehensive program to identify and protect natural areas and historic places (Nat'l. Heritage Policy Act); announced new national recreation trails, 145 to be established by the USFS and 75 by other agencies; declared a transportation policy to meet environmental, energy, and urban revitalization goals; announced an attack on the serious problem of topsoil losses through erosion; and established a 10-year Federal Acid Rain Assessment Program with \$10 million for research. Among many continuing issues, the Administration gives highest priority to adequate Alaska legislation. Also very high on the list are water resources policy, hazardous wastes, new parkland acquisition, pollution control, whales, and many other items.
- B. The Resource Conservation Committee (RCC) has expressed itself on national beverage container deposit legislation. The 9-member cabinet-level committee, established under a 1976 Act, studied 10 policies related to materials conservation and has just published a report "Choices for Conservation" (Publication SW-779 from U.S. EPA, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268). With regard to deposit legislation, four member agencies (DOE, USDI, EPA, CEQ) were in favor, two were opposed (Dept. of Commerce, Council of Econ. Advisors), and the rest either gave conditional support or reserved judgement. The Committee report points out the many major merits of national deposit legislation but is not sure of the impact of such legislation on prices and labor. At the same time, the RCC strongly rejects a "litter tax" as an effective substitute for deposit legislation. For two years, the Congress has postponed deposit legislation, saying it was waiting for the RCC report. The report is now out.
- C. Pres. Carter has designated Gustave Speth to replace Charles Warren as chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality. Speth, 37, who has been a CEQ member since March, 1977, was earlier with the Natural Resources Defense Council, which he helped found in 1970. He is a native of South Carolina, was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, has a law degree from Yale, and was law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black.
- D. R. Max Peterson has replaced retiring John R. McGuire as Chief of the U.S. Forest Service. Peterson has been with the USFS for 30 years, and, since 1974, was deputy chief for programs and legislation.

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- E. Denis Hayes was appointed as director of DOE's Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI) at Golden, Colorado. Hayes, 34, a Stanford Univ. graduate, was one of the organizers of Earth Day and, later, Sun Day, has served as the director of Environmental Action, and on the boards of Environmentalists for Full Employment, Feder. of Amer. Scientists and numerous other bodies. The appointment of Hayes, an activist, is interpreted as indicating that the President is serious in his efforts to have solar energy meet 20% of the Nation's energy needs by the year 2000.
- F. The 1978 Voting Chart for the House of Representatives has recently been issued by the League of Conservation Voters, which analyzed 30 votes on such issues as energy policy, pollution, parks, rivers, wildlife, and transportation. For the first time, the chart appears in convenient booklet form and can be ordered for \$3 from LCV (317 Penn. Ave, SE, Wash. DC 20003). The Tennessee record is poor indeed: 5 of our 8 representatives scored less than 40%. From the bottom up: Beard, 19; Jones, 23; Duncan, 27; Lloyd-Bouquard, 33; Quillen, 35; Gore, 58; Ford, 61; Allen (now dead), 74. We urge you to become acquainted and involved with the LCV, which is working valiantly to counteract well-funded campaigns to oust our most environmentally concerned legislators. One prime target, e.g., is Sen. John Culver, who is fighting so hard to keep the Endangered Species Act alive.
- G. Some protection for the great whales was won when the International Whaling Commission banned most whaling from factory ships, (though it refused to ban commercial whaling altogether). The new measure effectively ends whaling in the North Pacific. Further, the Indian Ocean was declared a sanctuary for all whale species for the next 10 years. The only factory-ship whaling permitted will be for the relatively small and populous minke whales. It should be noted that, until recently, the rate of whale killing was incredible: one whale every 15 minutes, 100 per day. In 1976-77, almost 35,000 whales were killed!
- H. Trail news: (a) A new executive director of the American Hiking Society, Craig Evans, now resides in Washington (317 Penn Ave, SE, Wash. DC 20003) and will work on trail preservation. (b) The NPS's SE Region is studying the possibility of designating as a scenic and/or historic trail the "Overmountain Victory Trail" from Sycamore Shoals, TN to Kings Mountain, S.C.
- I. A national policy of planning for population stabilization is the objective of H.R.5062 introduced July 31 by Congr. Ottinger. Zero Population Growth asks that you write to Rep. Jack Brooks, chmn, House Government Operations Subcommittee on Legislation & National Security, and urge him to hold hearings on the bill.
- K. CEQ regs to standardize the environmental review process went into effect July 30. Environmental Impact Statements are now subject to only one set of rules, instead of 70, and paperwork will be reduced.

13. TCWP AND ITS MEMBERS

Letter-writing Socials. In our last issue (NL 96, ¶ 13) we noted that a new book mentions TCWP's invention, the letter-writing social. This led to a newspaper story (The Oak Ridger of 8/3/79). The reporter had contacted several congressional offices about their perception of TCWP mail. Sen. Baker's office said that we generated "a substantial number of letters. They (TCWP members) ususally have well-taken points. They sit down and do their homework." Rep. Bouquard's office said that about 50% of the total Alaska mail was from Oak Ridge (where TCWP has about 1/3 of its members). The new book is "How You Can Influence Congress: The complete handbook for the citizen lobbyist," by George Alderson and E. Sentman (E. P. Dutton, \$9.95; or 40% discount if you order more than 5). Incidentally, do note the announcement for the next Letter-writing Social in this Newsletter.

We congratulate TCWP member Leroy Fox on his recent appointment to the Tennessee Great Smoky Mountains Park Commission for which we had recommended him.

TCWP Board member Louise Gorenflo was appointed to the new "208 Advisory Committee" (see ¶ 8F). She had earlier served effectively on the Citizens' Advisory Committee for the 208 Program.

TCWP has written to Gov. Alexander and Conservation Commissioner Ann Tuck to support the appointment of Alice Milton to head the restoration of Fort Loudon and the McClung-McGhee House. If you know Alice or are familiar with her former great contributions to Ft. Loudon restoration, you may wish to support this recommendation (Gov. Lamar Alexander, State Capital Bldg., Nashville 37219).

Be sure to fill out the form for the TCWP Annual Meeting enclosed with this NL. We promise you good fellowship, a fun time, an interesting program, and important participation in TCWP business (e.g. elections -- see slate, this NL).

14. PUBLICATIONS AND TREKS

- "Energy Future," Report of the Energy Project at the Harvard Business School, edited by R. Stobaugh and D. Yergin, Random House, \$12.95. See ¶ 1B.
- "Environmental Analysis of Synthetic Liquid Fuels," is available from the DOE Press Room, Forrestal Bldg, Wash. D.C. 20585. See ¶ 1A for discussion of this problem.
- "Energy in America's Future," a study directed by S. H. Schurr and published by Resources for the Future by Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore, \$10.95. This study concludes that synfuel technologies should be tested on a modest scale only, to determine real costs and environmental impacts (see ¶ 1A).
- "The Energy Consumer" of June/July 1979 contains public comment on a study on increasing coal use; The Aug/Sept. issue is devoted to a National solar strategy. (Both free from Off. of Consumer Affairs, Rm 8E018, Dept. of Energy, Wash. D.C. 20585).
- Bill Chandler and Jack Gibbons et al. have articles in the Summer issue of U.T.'s slick publication, Survey of Business. The articles are entitled, respectively, "Energy and Tennessee" and "The Energy Future: Diversified Sources and Production Uses." You can obtain a copy from the Center for Business and Economic Research, U.T., Knoxville 37916.
- "A Citizen's Guide to the Carter Water Policy," has been prepared by the Environmental Policy Center (\$1 from EPC, 317 Penn. Ave. SE, Wash. DC 20003). A condensed version appeared in the ARCC newsletter of July, 1979.
- "A Handbook on The Wild & Scenic Rivers Act," by J. G. Utter and J. D. Schultz contains an interpretive analysis of the Act, legislative history through 10/76, and a summary of regs of the various agencies involved in administration (\$1.50 from School of Forestry, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812).
- "Our Nation's Wetlands," an interagency task force report coordinated by CEQ finds that 40% of the valuable wetlands of the 48 contiguous states have already been destroyed, and that further destruction proceeds at the rate of 300,000 acres per year. Wetlands protection is an Executive branch priority (send self-addressed label to EPA, Off. of Printing and Management [PM-215], 401 M Street, SW, Wash. DC 20460).
- "Strengthening State Wetland Regulations," is a booklet recently published by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. (\$3.50 from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Off., Wash. DC 20402).

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- "Cleaning the Air" (16 pp.) and "Air Pollution and your Health" (12 pp.) are booklets published this year by EPA and available from the EPA Off. of Public Awareness (Rm A-107, EPA, Wash. DC 20460).
- "Full Circle" 16 pp., published by OSM, briefly describes the citizen concern that led to the Federal Stripmine law, and the programs designed to implement the law. (Free from the OSM Regional Office, 530 Gay St., SW, Suite 500, Knoxville 37902.)
- "Global 2000" is a report soon to be published by CEQ. According to the newsletter Ecology USA, the CEQ analysis concludes that if we continue with present-day practices, the Earth will be in a terrible state by the year 2000: all tropical forests irretrievably destroyed; no animals breeding in the wild, except in the ocean; the soil and oceans dying and unable to feed the Earth's inhabitants. (Write CEQ 722 Jackson Place, NW, Wash. DC 20006)
- EPA Library services are available, free, to environmental groups and others. Write Library Services Office, MD 35, EPA, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.
- "Canoe Trails Directory," by J. C. Makens (Doubleday & Co., New York, \$5.95, 360 pp.) is both for the novice and expert. Includes river description, put-ins and take-outs, difficulty rating, refs to more info.
- "Whitewater Rafting Guide" describes 22 eastern whitewater rivers and lists 34 outfitters (\$2, incl. postage, from "Whitewater Guide," P.O. Box 631, Herndon, VA 22070).
- The Wilderness Soc. offers a number of excellent books at a substantial discount. Among the titles: "Of Wolves and Men" by Barry Lopez, "Canoes & Kayaks, a buyer's guide," "Mountain Camping," "Footprints on the Planet" by Robert Cahn, etc. (For list, write 1901 Penn. Ave, N.W., Wash. DC 20006).
- The AMERICAN WILDERNESS ALLIANCE, as part of its efforts to preserve wilderness, offers trips to help the public learn about and understand some of the special wild places. A long listing we recently received includes raft, canoe, kayak, and sailing trips, backpacks, hiking with packstock, etc. (Write 4260 East Evans Ave, Denver, Colorado 80222)
- The "Himalayan Trekking Service" is offering a variety of treks for the early spring of 1980. These offer combinations of hiking and rafting in Nepal. For any member we can recruit for such trips, TCWP could receive an agent's fee.

15. CALENDAR

- TODAY - Urge Pres. Carter to veto the Tellico dam (See ¶ 2)
- Sept. 27 - TVA hearing on Barge Terminal, Jeff. Jr. High, 7 p.m.
- Oct. 12-14 - TCWP Annual Meeting at Big Ridge. Please see colored insert and return form.
- Oct. 17 - TCWP Letter-writing Social in Murfreesboro (See box on p. 1)
- Oct. 18 - Hearings on the State's stripmine compliance bill (Contact Tom Johnson, Knoxville 974-4251)
- Oct. 25-27 - Fourth Tennessee Trails Symposium, Standing Stone State Park. Talks, workshops, outings. (Contact Joe Gaines, TTA, 5635 Kendall Dr., Nashville 37209)

Please note new crises in items 5 A and 9
(since NL was typed -- added by hand)

¶ No.	Issue	Contact	"Message" or Action*
1	Energy Policy	US Rep. & Senators	"Support conservation measures; oppose massive synfuels and EMB!"
2	Little T	President Carter	"Veto Water Development Appropriation"
3A	Obed	Commissioners Tuck and Fowinkle	"Prevent mining in Obed watershed!"
4B	Big S. Fork	EPA, Region IV	"Request EIS for coal-processing!"
5A	Stripmining	US Representative	"Do not weaken Stripmine Act!"
6	Cherokee Wilderness	Other groups	Show what wilderness designation means; get their support.
9	Alaska	U.S. Senators Other groups	"Support a strong Alaska bill!" Get their support
10B	Rivers	Other groups	"Support fishing streams in NWSRS!"
10C	"	HCRS	Suggest rivers for inventory
10F	"	Rep. Dingell	"PURPA is not for <u>new</u> dams!"
10G	"	US Rep. & Senators	"Include Stanislaus in NWSRS!"
12F	Elections	LCV	Support good candidates
13	Annual mtg.	Lynn Dye	Return the form; and COME!

*Please consult appropriate ¶ for particulars

TCWP CANDIDATES FOR 1980

PRESIDENT: Lynn Dye, Oak Ridge, aquatic ecologist with the ORNL Environmental Sciences Div. Service for TCWP has included serving on the Annual Meeting Committee in 1976, organizing TCWP's phone committee, statewide and local, in 1977 and 1978, serving as secretary in 1978 and President in 1979. She has a general concern for the environment and would like to expand the membership of TCWP to increase its effectiveness.

VICE PRESIDENT: Grimes Slaughter, Oak Ridge, Physicist at ORNL working in the INC Div. half time and in Neutron Physics. He has been active in TCWP, TTA, and TSRA for several years and is the immediate past President of TTA. He is very active in outdoor sports such as Tennis, waterskiing, whitewater boating and hiking.

SECRETARY: Joyce Wallace, Knoxville, She is an assistant to the Director of the Energy, Environment and Resource Center at U.T. She is interested in surface mining and reclamation problems and the general protection of the environment.

TREASURER: Charles Klabunde, Oak Ridge, Physicist, Solid State Div., ORNL. TCWP treasurer 1972- ; Outings Chairman 1970, 1971; Harvey Broome Film Comm., 1973- . An active hiker, backpacker, folk dancer. Helped in developing TCWP's computerized membership records and mailing tables.

DIRECTORS (vote for 5)

Peter Alliman, Knoxville, is an Attorney in Knoxville. He actively worked on the Tellico dam issue and expresses a general concern about environmental needs. He would like to see humans have a healthy environment to live in both physically and psychologically.

Louise Gorenflo, Tansi, TN She is presently on the TCWP board of Directors and is also a member of the State Water Quality Advisory Committee. She has submitted testimony for TCWP on a number of Stripmining issues and has commented to the Dept of Interior on the Federal Surface Mining regulations. One of her recent organizational activities has been to initiate the publication of newsletter on Solar and Appropriate technology.

TCWP CANDIDATES cont.

Liane B. (Lee) Russell, Oak Ridge, Geneticist, Biol. Div., ORNL. TCWP founder; V.P. 1966; Pres. 1967-70; Dir. 1971- . Has written TCWP's NEWSLETTER 1966-present, and carried out executive business of TCWP. Coordinator of the Big S. Fork Preservation Coalition. Active on stripmine, Obed, Big S. Fork, Duck River committees, intergroup liaison, political contacts, evaluation of environmental positions of political candidates.

William L. (Bill) Russell, Oak Ridge, Geneticist, ORNL; amateur photographer. TCWP founder; Pres. 1971-73; director 1969-70, 1974- . Active in formulation and passage of Tennessee Scenic Rivers Act ,preservation of Obed, and trying to save the Duck River and Little T.

Paul Somers, Nashville, Tennessee Heritage Program (in the Dept. of Conservation). While still a grad. student at U.T., Paul became strongly involved in the TCWP effort on behalf of the Eastern Wilderness bill. His present job involves endangered species research. Currently, his particular interests are RARE II and the Tellico Plains-Robinsville road.

Janet Thigpen , Knoxville, Works at the Technology for Energy Corporation in Concord Her educational background is in geology and she is interested in water quality, especially the problems of coal mining and acid drainage.

Don Todd, Wartburg, teacher. TCWP board 1971-73; Pres. 1974-76; stripmine committee, Obed committee. Pres. TTA 1971-72. Chmn., Morgan County Court Comm. on Recreation and Tourism 1975- Instrumental in securing passage of Tennessee Trails System Act, National Wild River status for Obed, control of stripmining. Currently strongly concerned about prison threat to Frozen Head State Park and about implementation of Obed Wild Rivers Act.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE (vote for 3)

Dave Reister, Oak Ridge, works for the Institute for Energy Analysis, ORAU, Has been a TCWP member since 1975. He is on the Energy Policy Committee of the Sierra Club. He is especially interested in the Obed and Big. S. Fork areas.

Ruth Slusher, Oak Ridge, Works in the Computer Sciences Division,ORNL. She is active in TCWP, TTC and a white water club. She has served previously on the TCWP nominating committee and is interested in conservation in general.

Phyllis Sweeton, Oak Ridge, member of TCWP several years, also active in the league of Women Voters and in the Smokey Mountain Hiking Club. She is most interested in the Smokies and feels that population pressures may be the biggest problem of our time.

2 others yet to be nominated.

TCWP ANNUAL MEETING

October 12-14, Big Ridge State Park

Big Ridge is situated on the shores of TVA's Norris Lake in Union County, Tennessee, 10 miles west of Maynardville. It lies 25 miles north of Knoxville and can be reached by driving north on State Highway 61 from U.S. Highways 441 and 25-W. From Interstate 75 turn east at the Norris exit. The park is about 12 miles down State 61. Come join us and participate in a weekend of fun, learning and companionship that the meeting will offer. The meeting will take place at the Group Camp. The Group Camp features 17 bunk houses, sleeping eight each, as well as a central dining hall and two bathrooms. Bathrooms include hot showers, lavatories and commodes. Total capacity is 120 persons. The Group Camp is served by a private swimming and recreation area.

COST: \$15 is the total cost per person per weekend (7.50 for children under 10). This covers 2 nights' lodging; Saturday breakfast, lunch and dinner; Sunday breakfast and lunch; all entertainment, speakers, etc. If you only wish to participate Saturday, including lunch and dinner, the cost will be pro-rated to \$7.50 apiece.

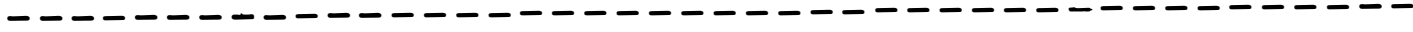
SLEEPING ARRANGEMENTS: The bunkhouses are protected from the weather only by screens on the upper portion so it could get rather cool. You must bring your own bed linens, blankets (or sleeping bag), towels and toilet articles (including soap). Please check the registration desk for bunk-room assignments. Be prepared for cool weather

EATING ARRANGEMENTS: The dining hall and kitchen are centrally located and include a large fireplace. Help with meal preparation and clean-up will be requested. You will not need to bring any utensils or food, other than your favorite midnight snack. (However if you plan to come early Friday evening, make your own dinner arrangements.) Lunch Sunday will be the final meal.

REGISTRATION: The registration desk will open 6 p.m. Friday in the dining hall. As you arrive, you will be assigned to sleeping space and kitchen duty. We must have your reservation so that we can complete the menu planning and food purchases. If you have any questions, call Lynn Dye 483-8729.

PROGRAM: Turn the page.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU AND YOUR FAMILY AT BIG RIDGE



SEND YOUR RESERVATION TO: Charles Kalbunde
219 E. Vanderbilt Ave.
Oak Ridge, TN 37830

Name

Address

..... **Zip**

Phone: Home **Work**

Number in party: adult males adult females
Children (age and sex)
.....

Total amount enclosed: \$

PROGRAM, TCWP 1979 ANNUAL MEETING

October 12 (Friday)

- 6:00-9:00 p.m. Registration in the group-camp dining hall
8:00 p.m. Introduction of new Executive Director and family
Some ice-breaker games
8:30 p.m. Slide presentation "Wilderness for Tomorrow" a]5-20 minute presentation
produced by Ken and Susay McDonald showing the abundant beauty
in the Cherokee National Forest proposed RARE II areas.
9:00 p.m. Short movies - just for fun!

October 13 (Saturday)

- 7:00 a.m. Breakfast in the dining hall
8:30 a.m. Bill Baird, a TCWP member active in trying to get container legislation
for TN will discuss the outlook for a container bill next year.
9:30 a.m. Tea and coffee break
9:45 a.m. Ralph Jorden, Project leader of TVA's Regional Heritage Programs, will
describe the goals and accomplishments of that program.
10:45 a.m. TCWP buisness meeting. Election of 1979 officers, board directors and
nominating committee. Financial Report.
12:00 Lunch
1:00-4:30 p.m. Hiking or canoeing
5:30-6:30 p.m. Board Meeting, old and new members
7:00-8:00 p.m. Dinner
8:00 p.m. Keynote speaker: yet to be determined (we're looking for a good one)
9:00 p.m. Folk dancing for novices as well as experts.

October 14 (Sunday)

- 7:00 a.m. Breakfast in the dining room
8:30 a.m. General discussion of "Directions for TCWP"
10:30 a.m. Camp clean-up
11:30 a.m. Cold-cut buffet lunch