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Enclosures: Political guide; list of state legislators; dues statement

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Star in margin means "Action Needed." Don't be overwhelmed -- check the ACTION SUMMARY!
1. CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESSES ARE THREATENED BY OIL LEASES

On January 11, TCWP was notified of a January 23(!) deadline for commenting on proposed oil-and gas-exploration leases within wilderness in the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee. Areas affected are 3 designated wildernesses (Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock, Cohutta, and Gee Creek), 2 Wilderness Study Areas (Citico Creek and Big Frog), and a Rare-II Proposed Wilderness (Bald River Gorge). These six areas, 32,000 acres altogether, constitute only 5% of the acreage of the Cherokee.

The larger problem of the Reagan Administration's push for mineral leasing in the Nation's wildernesses is discussed in ¶11 of this NL. The U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the agency which manages most of the country's wildernesses, has even rewritten pertinent regulations. A past statement to the effect that the USFS "will not normally recommend approval" of leases in wilderness was changed to read: "Designation of an area as wilderness may not be the basis for denying a mineral lease." Our communication from the Cherokee NF goes even further by stating: "The Wilderness Act of 1964 ... provides for mineral development in these areas."

The news release invites the public to submit information about special resources in the six areas and/or suggestions about appropriate mitigating measures. It states that the USFS will either recommend leasing, with stipulations to mitigate adverse impacts, or will recommend no leasing where wilderness values would be irretrievably damaged and impacts cannot be adequately mitigated. Wilderness status by itself is not a reason for rejection. In other words, despite the Wilderness Act which should put the burden of proof on the government (to show, case-by-case some very good reasons why wilderness should be invaded, the government is putting the burden of proof on us to make the argument on a case-by-case basis.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Even though the USFS' January 23 "deadline" has probably passed by the time you read this, you should write; start your statement by saying you had insufficient notice, and insist on your comments being considered. The six areas contain great scenic, scientific, and recreational resources, rich fauna and flora, good fishery in clear streams, fine wildlife habitat, wilderness value. Oil and gas drilling, which would bring road construction and heavy equipment, would have greatly adverse and irreversible impacts on these resources, especially in view of the very steep terrain involved. If the six areas are not leased, 95% of the Cherokee would remain for oil and gas exploration. Furthermore, oil companies already have leases on about 3 million acres East of the Cumberlands in Tennessee. We're talking about 1/100 of that area! Send your letter to Forest Supervisor, Cherokee National Forest, P.O. Box 2010, Cleveland TN 37311. Send a copy to your local paper (letters-to-the-editor column) and another one to your Congressperson (see enclosed Political Guide).

2. CHEROKEE WILDERNESS PROPOSAL NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT

As we informed you in our last NEWSLETTER, the Cherokee National Forest Wilderness Coalition (CNFWC), of which TCWP is a member, and the Tenn. Conservation League (TCL) jointly drafted a bill that would designate as wilderness four areas of the Cherokee National Forest South of the Smokies. [Since then, three of these have become threatened by oil leases -- see ¶1]. These four areas, which the USFS in its RARE-II review recommended either for wilderness or further planning status, total 35,547 acres, or 5.8% of the Cherokee National Forest. Presently, only 1.3% of the Forest is protected as wilderness. TCL had, in the past, not always seen eye-to-eye with wilderness advocates, because many TCL members are deer hunters who oppose the Wilderness Act's prohibition against maintaining wildlife clearings. However, CNFWC and TCL managed to draw boundaries of the proposed areas so as to exclude all wildlife clearings, and thereupon forged a clear consensus compromise. The draft wilderness legislation is thus supported by Tennessee groups having a combined membership of many tens of thousands. You need to bring this to the attention of key people in the Congress (see below), together with the following additional arguments: the proposed areas include no private land, contain no campgrounds or roads (except for a short length of dirt road in one area), have high scenic and wilderness value, and constitute but a small fraction of the Cherokee National Forest, which presently has only a minute amount of wilderness.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to Representatives John Duncan and Marilyn Bouquard and to Senators Baker and Sasser (see Political Guide for addresses) and ask them to introduce or co-sponsor the CNFWC-TCL compromise bill for wilderness in the Cherokee National Forest.

[Please correct a misprint in NL116 ¶3: the third table heading should read 1979 RARE-II...etc. (instead of 1977)].
3. BIG S. FORK: OPPOSITION TO COMMERCIAL RAILROAD; ODDS AND ENDS

A. Your opposition needed to commercial railroad in gorge areas

As reported earlier, the Corps of Engineers asked for comments on their study of alternative uses for the abandoned O&W railbed, which runs east-west through gorges of the Pine Creek, Big S. Fork proper, and North Whiteoak Creek. The Corps' announcement indicated that their preliminary preference was for construction of a Commercial-Scenic Railroad.

TCWP has gone on record as being strongly opposed to this proposal. Of all the alternatives considered, this is the costliest ($40 million), as well as the most environmentally damaging one. It is, further, a classical boondoggle in that the U.S. taxpayer would be heavily subsidizing an operation (the commercial portion of the RR) that, on its own, is economically unviable and that benefits, almost exclusively, one small group of people (namely coal operators in the Jamestown area). To use an Act that was designed to protect a magnificently scenic natural area as a device for subsidizing a coal-hauling operation seems to us to be a travesty of the law. [You may get a copy of our more detailed testimony by sending a self-addressed, stamped (20¢) envelope]. Quite a few other organizations also objected strenuously to the railroad construction in the gorge, including Trout Unlimited, Tenn. Envtl. Council, Tenn. Scenic Rivers Assoe, Kentucky Rivers Council, and others.

Although the deadline for comments to the Corps has passed, it is definitely not too late to communicate with our elected representatives. Whatever the Corps recommends can be implemented only if the Congress approves and appropriates the funds. We therefore urge you to write to Sen. Baker (who has a strong interest in the BSFNRRA), to Sen. Sasser (who is on the Appropriations Committee), and to your own Congressperson. (See enclosed Political Guide for addresses.)

B. BSF odds and ends

Here are some Big South Fork highlights gleaned from Superintendent Doyle Kline's talk at the TCWP Annual Meeting, November 14. The big event for the local people was award of the Leatherwood Bridge contract in June (NL 113 ¶3B): they now believe the BSFNRRA is really on its way (but some of us worry that Leatherwood will become a heavy truck route). Additional tidbits: NPS has added a resource-management specialist to its BSF staff; OSM will look into the problem of hazardous abandoned mine shafts within the Area; all residents (ca. 40 houses) within the boundary have decided to avail themselves of the generous Relocation Assistance Act and move from the Area; two hunting structures were removed by the Corps; the first commercial raft trip was held in the spring; the Wildlife Management Task Force has started some wildlife openings in the "Adjacent Area" (plateau lands) within the boundary; a PR program is underway to educate local people on why ORVs have been banned from the entire Area (not just gorges); YCC's this summer did clean-up, built ladders, some trail; NPS is employing one man full time to find all cemetery plots; meetings were held with Koppers about restrictions on procedures for extracting oil from the "Adjacent Area;" historic and archeological resources are under study; four fixed water-quality sampling stations are being installed; a coal truck fell through the old Leatherwood Ford Bridge.

4. NATIONAL PARK ACTION PROJECT FORMED; WE ARE OBED CONTACTS

Under the leadership of the National Parks and Conservation Association, conservation leaders from many communities joined forces to form the National Park Action Project (NPAP). TCWP joined as a contact for the Obed Wild & Scenic River. Already, over 50 NPAP contacts will monitor Interior Dept activities in over 50 National Park System units, will publicize local threats, and use every legal means to protect park resources. Each NPAP participant will respond to alerts by other NPAP participants; thus each gains many allies. The hundreds of threats already listed in NPS's "State of the Parks Report, 1980" have now become worse as a result of reductions in staff and in acquisition funds, developments in adjacent non-park lands, and Sec. Watt's attitude. NPAP is sponsoring a workshop, followed by testimony at Park oversight hearings to be held by Rep. Seiberling's subcommittee February 4 and 5. Jenny Freeman will attend as TCWP's representative and will provide oral as well as written comments for the hearing record.
The magnitude of the FY 1983 Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) will be an important factor in the fate of the National Park System. There are rumors that the Administration will again ask for a very small LWCF, perhaps around $75 million (last year they asked for $45 million and the Congress voted $144 million); but we won't know until about 2 weeks after the President presents his budget message on February 8 whether there is a list of specific acquisition requests. It's probably safe to predict that we'll have another battle on our hands. About $2 million more is needed for the Obed, and half of this would not require an increase in the specific Obed authorization.

5. STATE CAPSULES

A. State Natural Resource Areas

In his after-dinner speech at the TCWP Annual Meeting (116C), Conservation Commissioner, Charles Howell, said "We're doing well on trails" -- there'll probably be some money available; a few scenic river accesses will be purchased; no natural areas will probably be acquired ("the independent sector will have to raise money for this"). Upon the departure of Tim McCall (NL 116, ¶7E), all Natural Resource Area programs were moved under the Parks Division (which many of us consider to be primarily development-oriented). When we suggested that at least Natural Areas be returned to the jurisdiction of the Heritage Program, Howell responded "Sure, if it [shift to Parks Division] doesn't work." Howell also promised to arrange a meeting between us and the Governor, concerning increased support for the scenic rivers program.

B. Status of State trails

(Abstracted from "Tennessee Trails")

Cumberland Trail: complete from Cumberland Gap to Baptist Gap; from LaFollette to Oliver Springs; and in Prentice Cooper State Forest. Progress on several other sections, but problems with some landowners north of LaFollette.

John Muir Trail: recently funded! Pickett to Alvin York Grist Mill, nearly complete. Rugby to Frozen Head, work to begin soon.

Trail of the Lonesome Pine: 12 miles from state line to Little War Gap complete, but land-owner opposition continues for Phase 2 of trail

Savage Gulf Natural Area: the 20-mile Collins Gulf Loop Trail is almost complete

Chickasaw Bluff Trail: a new Memphis Riverfront study may revive this trail, which was stopped by land-owner opposition a few years ago

C. Highlands of the Roan: relatively little cash expenditure can make you a Benefactor

The Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy is engaged in preserving the magnificent Highlands of the Roan through land acquisition. Recently, SAHC announced a unique approach whereby a "Benefactor" actually becomes owner of acreage on the mountain with the outlay of relatively little cash. For 10 years or more after purchase, the Benefactor pays only 9% interest (no principal) on the parcel he has purchased, and such interest can be listed among tax deductions (thus costing perhaps only 4.5%). The Benefactor makes a charitable pledge to donate the property to the Appalachian Trail Conference, Since the land will presumably appreciate considerably between purchase and donation, an income-tax deduction at the appreciated value will cover most of the principal payments through tax savings. (For info, write SAHC, P.O. Box 3356, Kingsport, TN 37644)

D. Nature Conservancy acquisitions

The Nature Conservancy has recently protected the following three small areas in Tennessee: (a) Barnett Woods, 40 acres near Clarksville, which contains several plant and animal species (including cave species) of threatened or endangered status; (b) Sneed Road Cedar Glade, 1 acre in Williamson County, which contains three rare plant species, part of a cedar-glade community type unique to Middle Tennessee; and (c) Summitville Mountain Spring, Coffee County, 1 acre, including a dammed cave spring which contains the world's only population of barrens topminnows.

Property (a) was protected by purchase, (b) by donation, and (c) by a management agreement with the owners, (The Tennessee Chapter must raise $60,000 for the Barnett Woods purchase; its office is at 202 Capitol Blvd. Bldg, P.O. Box 3017, Nashville 37219).

E. A project to map Tennessee's aquifer systems has been funded by EPA for Fiscal Year 1982. The effort will culminate in the publication of detailed maps as well as narrative descriptions.
Aquifers are underground water courses utilized in well-water supplies. Their purity is threatened by toxic-waste dumps, mining, and underground injection wells utilized for liquid waste disposal by many industries. If you are interested in the problem, contact Phyllis M. Garman, Ground Water Task Force (Div. of Solid Waste Mngt., TN Dept. of Public Health, 105 Ninth Ave, Nashville 37203, Ph. 615, 741-3424).

F. Septic tank problems
Lately, septic tanks too are becoming an increasing problem for keeping ground water clean. Under pressure from the real-estate industry, the General Assembly has relaxed laws, so that now septic tanks can even be built on rock. More stringent septic-tank legislation has been drafted, and arguments in its behalf will be strengthened by accounts from people who have experienced septic-tank problems. If you have had such problems, contact Rosemary Conrad, the Environmental Action Fund lobbyist (Nashville 269-9777 or 251-1110).

G. Bald eagles at Dale Hollow Lake
Over 40 bald eagles used Dale Hollow Lake as their regular winter home for the past several years. The Corps of Engineer's Lakeshore Management Plan for Dale Hollow prohibits thinning, clearing, or development of the federal lands, thus serving to create a good eagle habitat in this remote area. It's too late for this year's official annual eagle watch (January 23), when participants are transported by boat in search of the birds; but you may be able to see the eagles on your own within the next six weeks or so. (For further info, write Resource Mngr., Dale Hollow Lake, Corps of Engineers, Rt. l, Celina, TN 38551).

6. SAFE-GROWTH-PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY TENNESSEE INTERGROUP CONFERENCE

Last year, Governor Alexander issued his Safe Grow Plan (SGP) for Tennessee (NL 110 ¶3) and has since then appointed a SGP Action Team (NL 116 ¶7A). This year's Intergroup Conference, hosted by the Tennessee Environmental Council (TEC), a coalition of 40 organizations (including TCWP), looked at ways in which the Safe Growth Plan could be made into a Safer Growth Plan. Recommendations were generated by seven workshops (land resource protection; hazardous waste; water quality; air quality; trails, wilderness, scenic rivers, and parks; low-level radioactive waste; surface mining and mineral extraction). As was brought out in discussions, two circumstances make the present a particularly critical time to examine the topics under discussion: (a) above-average industrial and population growth in Tennessee, a prime part of the Sunbelt; and (b) a severe cut-back in funding for several critical programs due to Reaganomics (e.g., total elimination of the State portion of the Land & Water Conservation Fund for 1982).

The recommendations made by the workshops were refined in plenary-session discussions. Twenty were adopted and subsequently ratified by the TEC Board of Directors, They have been delivered to the Governor's office and to the SGP Action Team (two of whose members plus two staffers attended the Conference) and will be distributed to members of the General Assembly. The consensus of the Conference was that the SGP, in its present form, does not go far enough in its environmental protection, nor in long-range environmental planning.

Among the areas in greatest need of improvement are stripmine regulation (for which see ¶7C), hazardous waste, and safe drinking water. The SGP identified 35 old hazardous waste sites, but TEC estimates that there are actually several hundred. The Intergroup Conference recommended that Tennessee establish a "superfund" (modeled on the federal one) of about $5 million for old hazardous dump cleanup. The Governor's budget contains $634,000 to hire 24 hazardous waste inspectors. Another recommendation was the development of a state-level financial assistance program, through general-obligation bonds, to help cities improve their wastewater systems. Otherwise, in view of federal cutbacks, 80% of Tennessee cities will not be able to handle future population needs. We will report on other recommendations in a future NEWSLETTER.

7. STRIPMINE NEWS

A. State primacy review will follow a strange pattern
Tennessee must submit to OSM its application for primacy by February 3, 1982 --- unless it wants a federal program to go into effect. The state has been extremely dilatory in issuing its proposed regulations (NL 109 ¶4B, NL 110 ¶7C), and
there will be no time to hold hearings on the regs and get state approval prior to the deadline for submitting the program for federal approval (by OSM). In order not to jeopardize the state's chance for achieving primacy, OSM recently ruled that the State and federal approval processes for the regs can proceed simultaneously, i.e., the feds will accommodate any changes made by the state even during the period OSM is carrying on its review. Undoubtedly, these strange procedures and the pressure of deadlines will make a mockery of the public-hearing process: there'll be even greater-than-usual reluctance to make any changes as a result of citizen comments. -- Perhaps with Tennessee's special problems in mind, USD1 recently changed federal regs for State programs. The previously successive reviews on (a) completeness and (b) substance will be combined into a single one; a State does not have to promulgate its regs until just prior to State program approval; and "minor" amendments can be made without public comment.

B. Documentation that the bond is, in fact, too low
Minimum performance bond is presently $1500/acre, and attempts by citizens groups to increase this to $5000/acre failed in last year's legislature. A recent audit by the State Comptroller now shows that on sites where the state carried out reclamation after operators had forfeited bond, the cost was $3800/acre. Even though the state is incurring considerable losses as a result, the Alexander Administration is not, at this time, planning to seek amendments that would require operators to pay a higher bond.

C. State gets recommendations from Intergroup Conference
At the recent Intergroup Conference, which examined the Governor's Safe Growth Plan (¶6), TCWP's executive director, Jenny Freeman, conducted a workshop on surface mining. She presented background material on the nature of mining and on legislative history, then focused on our State's regulatory role.

Existing problem areas discussed were inadequate enforcement and the persistence of wildcatting. Potential problems exist with regard to the new federal policy that allows state regs to be "as effective as", instead of "as stringent as" federal regs (which themselves are being severely weakened). Another potential problem area is the contemplated mineral leasing on state-owned lands. -- Jenny's workshop came up with two sets of recommendations: one concerns specific measures that would strengthen the enforcement program; the other addresses the problem of mineral leasing on state-owned lands, asking that no surface mining be done on such lands and that other types of mineral extractions be strictly controlled.

D. Ever-worsening federal regs
As we have informed you in the past (e.g., NL 113 ¶1A), Sec. Watt has been engaged in a major effort to weaken stripmine regs so he can emasculate the workings of the law without actually changing the statute. Among the many destructive changes in OSM regs, there are several that take away the rights of citizen oversight. Examples: a citizen's right to accompany a State inspector would be eliminated when the inspection is the result of a citizen's request; OSM would respond to a citizen's complaint only after the State has been contacted; States would not be required to provide court costs for citizen suits.

E. Watt scores less than zero on declaring areas unsuitable for surface mining
Sec. 522 of the Federal Stripmine law allows citizens to petition the Secretary of the Interior to declare an area unsuitable for surface mining. Mr. Watt's track record is lower than zero on this score: not only did he turn down one petition, but he is actually attempting to re-verse Sec. Andrus' previous approval of another petition. The one that got turned down was brought by the Northern Plains Resources Council for a 304-square-mile area along the Tongue River in SE Montana. The petition pointed out that the soils were too thin and salty for proper reclamation, and that mining would impair water quality. OSM's response was that there was not sufficient evidence to support these claims. The decision which Watt is attempting to re-verse (NL 116 ¶6H) is former Sec. Andrus' declaration of the Alton coalfields, visible from Bryce Canyon N.P., as "unsuitable for surface mining." Watt's reversal is particularly unfounded in view of the decision by California utilities not to build the power plants for which the Alton coal was intended.
F. Watt will try to change law

Sec. Watt was recently quoted as saying that his Department is preparing legislation to eliminate the present requirement that stripmined land be restored to approximate original contour; but, he added "we will not be pushing for it until there's a change in leadership in the House of Representatives" (AP dispatch of 12/12/81). Here's an additional reason for us to get involved in the 1982 elections!

8. ENDANGERED-SPECIES ACT REAUTHORIZATION: ONE OF OUR 1982 PRIORITIES

Unless reauthorized, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) expires 9/30/82. Already, strong forces, supported by the Reagan Administration, are geared up to kill or severely weaken the Act. It is estimated that fully one-quarter of the world's species may become extinct in the next 30 years.

The most well-known feature of the ESA is the habitat protection derived from the Act's requirement that all federal agencies consult with the Depts of Interior or Commerce to ensure that their proposed actions do not jeopardize endangered species. Opponents of the ESA claim that this provision interferes with economic development. A look at the record, however, shows this claim to be largely unfounded. Of 9763 cases recorded in the past 3 years, 98.4% were settled by consultation at step 1 in the proceedings. Virtually all of the remaining 1.6% were settled by project alterations readily accepted by the sponsor.

The ESA has other, less well-known, provisions. It authorizes the federal government to acquire lands for the preservation of endangered species. It provides funds for enforcement (port inspectors) against smuggling of rare animals. It obliges the USDI to develop proposals for protecting each endangered species. Species are listed as endangered or threatened only on the basis of very stringent scientific evidence. If the ESA expires, no additional species could be listed or protected.

It is obvious that the Reagan Administration is no friend of the ESA. Funds for administering the Act have been slashed by one-third; no species listing developed since Andrus left has been signed; and USDI Assistant Sec. Arnett has made it clear that the Department intends to ignore "insignificant species", such as plants and invertebrates. (In Tennessee, we have 2 endangered plants and 12 endangered invertebrate species; respectively 62 and 13 others are proposed for listing. Tennessee was known for its diversity of mussels, but pollution and impoundment have already taken a heavy toll.) Mining, oil, and timber interests, polluting industries, and utilities, appeared at a December Senate oversight hearing on the ESA, and proposed some crippling amendments: one would direct that economic impacts be considered in listing a species, and another would require that companies be compensated for losses incurred as a result of complying with the ESA. These groups are confident that they can count on assistance from the Administration. It is therefore especially important for us to let our feelings be known to the Congress. The Congressional time schedule is as follows: committee action must be completed by May 15, and floor action in both chambers will be between 5/15 and 9/30/82.

The diversity of life is a miracle to be held in awe, not destroyed. An endangered species is often the signal for an endangered ecosystem. And even from a purely man-centered point of view, who knows what benefits may be lost through destruction of a species before science has had a chance to study it? (Examples: certain wild plants from which fuel oil can be produced; salt-tolerant plants that could supply these traits to related food crops, allowing irrigation with sea water; disease-resistant species; medicines from wild plants or animals). Your legislators must also be reminded that the ESA has a history of working well, with very few unresolved conflicts (see above).

WHAT YOU CAN DO: (a) Write to your U.S. Rep and both Senators (see enclosed Political Guide), urging that the ESA be renewed without any weakening amendments. (b) Offer your help to the ESA Reauthorization Coordinating Committee, a coalition of about a dozen conservation groups (Attn.: Ken Berlin, P.O. Box 50771, Wash. DC 20004). That way, you can be contacted to help at critical times. This committee will also supply you with a free, informative bulletin on the ESA.
9. THE FIGHT TO KEEP WATER IN THE OCOEE RIVER

Things are popping on the Ocoee, and the easiest way to tell the story of the last 2 months is chronologically. [The controversy, to remind you, stems from TVA's plan to rebuild a 63-year old power house and flume at a cost of $26 million. This means that 4.5 miles of the river would be bone dry while hydropower was being generated, and white-water sports, which have made the Ocoee a booming recreation resource, could not be pursued.]

In response to a complaint filed by the Ocoee River Council, State Attorney General William Leech ruled on Nov. 25 that the Ocoee water diversion was subject to the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act. This law, among other things, defines pollution as any alteration that is likely to result in potential harm to fish or aquatic life (as drying up the river for 4.5 mi is bound to do), or to render the waters substantially less useful for recreational uses. Subsequently, on December 11, the Commissioner of Conservation ordered TVA to apply for a water-quality permit for the diversion. TVA had 30 days in which to respond. On January 13, TVA filed an appeal to Fowinkle's ruling, claiming that a federal agency has no obligation to apply for a State permit. There was, however, a minority opinion: Dave Freeman, one of the 3 Directors (and formerly TVA Chairman) wrote to Fowinkle to say he agrees TVA needs to apply for a permit, quoting Federal law, the State's WQ Control Act, and a Senate report to back up his position. In the same letter, however, Freeman gave reasons why he thinks the permit should be granted (namely, aquatic life has already been killed by pollution from Copper Hill upstream, and TVA's plan to release the water 82 days/year meets recreational needs).

TVA has claimed a benefit/cost ratio of 1.5/1.0 from the generation of 135 kWh annually which, they say, is sufficient to supply 9000 homes with electricity. The Ocoee River Council says that this amount of electricity represents only 0.0006 of TVA's 1983 system capacity, and that construction costs per kWh would be higher than those for a couple of nuclear plants. TVA claims that the recreational use of the river generated $900,000 for the local economy last year, but the Ocoee River Council says the true figure is $1,500,000. There were over 60,000 visits in 1981, and the river has been selected as the site for the 1982 National Whitewater Slalom Racing Championship. Even for those who are not whitewater recreationists but love wild rivers, the Ocoee performs the useful function of keeping the crowds away from such fragile areas as the Obed.

Several Tennessee institutions are in support of continued whitewater recreation on the Ocoee, e.g., the State Senate, the E. T. Tourist Council, the Tenn. Dept, of Conservation, etc. The Ocoee River Council urges you to maintain the momentum with letters to Congresspersons and Senators (see enclosed Political Guide).

10. RIVERS AND WATER PROJECTS NATIONWIDE

A. Keep writing to save-water-project planning rules

As we informed you in our last NEWSLETTER (NL 116 ¶8), Interior Secretary Watt in September proposed a repeal of the Water Resource Council's "Principles and Standards." It has taken a decade of effort to formulate and improve the P&S's, which are rules for the planning and evaluation of proposed federal dams, waterways, etc. If enforced, these rules can prevent approval of expensive and destructive boondoggles. Watt's proposal to substitute "flexible guidelines" for the P&S's would virtually eliminate public participation in decision making and court review of projects, and would allow even more opportunities for political pressures than already exists. --About 80% of the comments received so far oppose repeal of the P&S's. The final decision is up to the President. If you haven't already written, please do so now (Pres. Reagan, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500).

B. Status of the National Wild & Scenic Rivers Program

With the enactment of the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act on 10/2/68, 8 river segments were included in the National WSR System. Now, the system contains 61 segments on 55 rivers, and a total of 6,943 miles. We have prepared the following table abstracted from information in an 11-page USD1 account.
Almost half of the river mileage (46.6%) is in Alaska, two-thirds (66.3%) is in Alaska or California, and 88.4% is west of the Mississippi. Only three of the 61 river segments, including only 1.8% of the total mileage, are in the southeast. They are: The Chattooga (NC, SC, GA) 57 miles; The New River (NC), 26.5 mi; and our own Obed (TN), 45 miles. Among river segments designated for study, and not yet included in the system, 12 are in the southeast, and two of these are in Tennessee: (a) the Buffalo, 117 mi (because of local opposition, the study recommended preservation by the State -- unlikely to be accomplished); and (b) the Nolichucky, 110 mi (early draft unfavorable, no final report).

**C. Garrison Diversion is dead**

This billion-dollar North Dakota irrigation project would have caused more damage to the National Wildlife Refuge System than any other project in history, would have polluted a major. Canadian watershed, and would have amounted to an $800,000 subsidy for each farm benefitted. As a result of a lawsuit brought by the National Audubon Soc., a court injunction halted the project in 1977. Recently, the two N.D. senators managed to add to an appropriation bill (later passed by the Senate) an amendment that set aside the injunction. Subsequently, however, the House voted overwhelmingly (314:67) against overriding the court order, and the Senate acquiesced. Here's how Tennesseans voted in the House. Right: Boner. Wrong: Bouquard, Ford, Gore, Jones; not voting: Beard, Duncan, Quillen. You may wish to write in praise or censure (House Office Bldg., Wash. DC 20515).

**D. Grand Canyon partially reprieved**

USDI's Bureau of Reclamation proposed to enlarge the Glen Canyon Dam, 20 miles upstream from Grand Canyon National Park. The enlargement was to have been used to supply peaking power and would have caused daily fluctuations, ranging from 3000 to 40,000 cubic feet per second, in the flow of the Colorado. In response to heavy opposition from conservationists and rafting concessionaires, Sec. Watt has now withdrawn the BuRec's proposal to enlarge the dam. However, there will still be an enlargement in peaking-power capability of the generators, and though fluctuations will be less than under the original plan, they will still be damaging.

**E. Watt partially opposes Dickey-Lincoln**

This billion-dollar hydroelectric project for northern Maine's St. John River, which would destroy over 80,000 acres of wildlife habitat and still 278 miles of wild streams, has been stalled by strong opposition, but has not been de-authorized. In a recent letter to the Council on Environmental Quality, the Dept. of Interior opposes the huge Corps of Engineers dam because of its large-scale destruction of land and water resources. However, the USDI-recommended alternative is a series of smaller dams.
F. American Rivers Conservation Council looking for Conservation Director

ARCC, the national organization devoted specifically to the protection of rivers (through their inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System and other means) is advertising for a Conservation Director. Responsibilities include lobbying, writing issue material, preparing testimonies, communicating with media, etc. For further info concerning additional duties, required qualifications, and salary, write Chairman, ARCC, 323 Penn. Ave SE, Wash. DC 20003. Chuck Hoffer-man, formerly Ky. Rivers Coalition, will head the River Conservation Fund, the research arm of ARCC (same address). Chuck will be available to work with local people on various means of river protection.

11. SMOKIES MANAGEMENT PLAN IS ISSUED

The General Management Plan for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park has just been issued, accompanied by an Env. Impact Statement.* The draft Plan and EIS were subject of public hearings in July 1979. These drafts appear to have been considerably modified in the final versions, and the biases of the present Administration are detectable in the modifications. Perhaps the most harmful changes concern the Parson Branch Road and the Heintooga-Roundbottom Road. The 1979 draft proposed that both of these unpaved roads be converted to hiking and horse trails, thus uniting blocks of proposed wilderness. For the final Plan, however, the decision was made to continue seasonal, one-way automotive use on low-standard roads. This means, the corridors would be excluded from wilderness designation. A summary of the Plan, showing comparisons with the 1979 draft proposal, is available from USDI, National Park Service, Southeast Region, 75 Spring St. SW, Atlanta, GA 30303. * [Note from editor: We received the Plan and EIS while the NEWSLETTER was already being typed. Our account is, therefore, necessarily sketchy.]

12. OIL AND GAS LEASING IN WILDERNESS AREAS: AN UNPRECEDENTED ADMINISTRATION PUSH

Although the 1964 Wilderness Act permits the government to issue mineral leases in existing wilderness areas until 12/31/83, this discretionary power has been used by none of four previous administrations, Republican or Democratic, all of which have wisely recognized that designated wildernesses occupy but a small fraction of our public lands (wildernesses and wildlife refuges together occupy only 30 million of the 375 million public acres in the lower 48 states, i.e. 8%) Not so the Reagan Administration. Last year, three wilderness areas in Montana had to be rescued by Rep. Udall's committee under emergency powers (NL 113 ¶11C). More recently, there has been an unprecedented push by oil and gas companies, with strong encouragement from Sec. Watt. Hundreds of lease applications are pending, and almost every existing wilderness is involved. Any lease secured in a wilderness now, before the 12/31/83 deadline, means that drilling or mining would be permitted after the deadline.

In mid-November, Watt actually issued three leases for drilling in a New Mexico wilderness. Neither the Congress nor the public were notified, and the required environmental assessment was bypassed. New Mexico's Rep. Manuel Lujan, ranking member of the House Interior Committee, drafted a resolution that would have closed all wilderness areas to mineral leasing until 1/1/84 (after which no leases are permitted under the terms of the Wilderness Act). However, Mr. Lujan, a Republican, was apparently subjected to severe pressure from the Reagan Administration and withdrew his resolution. Subsequently, the Interior Committee passed a Udall-Kazen resolution, which asks Sec. Watt to refrain from issuing leases in wilderness areas until 6/1/82. Spokesmen for Watt have indicated that this request will be honored. In the meantime, the Interior Committee will evaluate the Administration's wilderness-leasing policies and consider legislation in response.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Let the Interior Committee know how you feel about mineral leasing in wilderness areas. Remind them that 118,000,000 acres of public land already under lease now have never been drilled (in addition to the big public acreages that are being drilled). Cite also our own problems in the Cherokee NF, see ¶1, this NL. Write Rep. Mo Udall, Chmn, House Interior Committee (U.S. House of Representatives, Wash. DC 20515). Send a copy to your own U.S. Rep. and to the President (see enclosed Political Guide).
New indiscriminate war on coyotes

The sheep-ranching industry has made the coyote its scapegoat for hard times (which probably have other causes). A few coyotes do become sheep killers (causing an annual loss of 1-5% only according to independent research), but the vast majority are harmless and, in fact, help the ranchers by keeping down grass-eating rabbit and rodent populations.

Despite these facts, the Reagan Administration is re-instituting all-out war against coyotes by (a) proposing to revoke Nixon Adm. ban on using Compound 1080, a broadly destructive poison (it also kills eagles, bob-cats, bears, raccoons, dogs, etc, etc), and (b) cancelling a Carter Adm. order against gassing and shooting pups in their dens. Nat Reed, who served as Asst. Sec of Interior under Nixon and Ford, recently said: "A return to 1080 will neither eliminate the coyote, nor improve the wool growers' fortunes, but it will devastate the lands."


Watt closes doors on environmentalists, but not on industry

Sec. Watt has stated that he will hold no meetings with "hired" environmentalists (e.g., staff of Sierra Club, Wilderness Soc., etc.), charging that such "hired guns' use meetings to villify him for the purpose of raising money and increasing membership. According to Interior Dept. sources, Watt intended to issue an order to USDI employees to refuse meeting with professional environmentalists, and to refuse to attend any of their conferences or seminars; however, the order was changed to a "suggestion" to USDI top officials. Since no restrictions exist concerning meetings with oil, mining, and timber-company representatives, USDI will be getting dangerously one-sided advice.

Watt's use of donated funds to pay for social functions will be investigated by a House sub-committee. Sec. and Mrs. Watt threw two parties at the historic home of Robert E. Lee, occupying the house during hours when it is normally open to the public. The parties were paid for from a National Park Service fund that consists of donations by individuals and corporations. If any such contributions were claimed as tax deductions, the taxpayer would, in fact, have paid for the parties, according to the subcommittee chairman.

14. QUEAZY-MAKING QUOTES

James McAvoy, who was slated to become the third member of the Council on Environmental Quality (until opposition caused a reversal in the President's decision) is credited with giving the Reagan Administration the phrase "environmental extremists." He said: "We refuse to be coerced and cowed by a small group of coercive utopians who are hell-bent on pursuing a zero-pollution, no-growth policy ... Utopia for this group can't be called anything other than socialism."

Andrew V. Bailey, who is now Chief of Conservation for the U.S. Geological Survey, a few years ago chided another branch of the U.S. Dept. of the Interior for using the word "disturbed" in describing stripmined lands. His memo read: "Inflammatory words such as disturbed, devastates defiled, ravaged, gouged, scarred, and destroyed should not be used. These are words used by the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, environmentalists, homosexuals, ecologists, and other ideological eunuchs opposed to developing mineral resources." In his new job, Bailey is responsible for regulating mineral development on federal lands.

John B. Crowell, Assistant Secr. of Agriculture for Natural Resources, in a recent speech said that the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and National Environmental Policy Act "soak up millions of dollars annually through regulations which create a drain on capital and contribute to economic problems."

Congressman Robin Beard, according to the Independent Petroleum Association of America, votes with the energy industry 100% of the time. This statement was included with an invitation to a December fund raiser mailed by Beard's campaign staff to political action committees of the oil and natural gas industries. (From the Knoxville News Sentinel)
15. CLEAN AIR ALERT

An extremely dangerous bill, HR.5252 was introduced in the House during the last-minute rush to adjourn before Christmas. In the Senate, Committee mark-up on the Clean Air Act began Nov. 17; and, so far, weakening amendments have been beaten back, particularly with regard to mobile sources. However, the biggest issues are still to be considered: acid rain, and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), which is so important to parks and wilderness areas.

Even though 80% of the American public wants to keep the Clean Air Act as strong as, or stronger than it is, we are now up against these powerful forces: (a) a White House anti-clean-air campaign, with Chief of Staff James Baker in personal command, Vice Pres. Bush taking an active role, and Pres. Reagan ready to appeal to the Congress and the Nation (a favorite Admin. statement is that they want to make the Act "more effective"); (b) a bill (HR 5252) that combines virtually all of the destructive proposals of earlier bad bills (see, e.g., NL 113 ¶13), but is depicted by its powerful sponsors as containing only "fine-tuning" amendments; (c) top execs of the auto industry lobbying Congressional leaders of both parties and the Administration with the argument that the industry's woes are the result of an excessively stringent Clean Air Act.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: 1. Ask your Representative (U.S. House of Reps, Wash. DC 20515) to (a) strongly oppose HR 5252, which would cripple the PSD program (and thus pollute parks and wildernesses), would double auto pollution, and would do nothing about acid rain; (b) support House Resolution 252, which expresses commitment to clean air and calls for rapid control of acid rain; (c) support S.1706/HR 4829 which specifically addresses the acid-rain problem (point out that streams at pH 3 are often recorded in the Smokies, which are very susceptible to acid rain because of low buffering capability). 2. Send copies to your Senators and ask them to support Environment Committee Chairman Stafford in his effort to keep the current Act unsathed. Sen. Baker deserves thanks for helping to defeat the Symms attack on secondary standards. 3. Send copies of your letter(s) to the letters-to-the-editor column of your paper.

16. PETER BARTLETT COLE MEMORIAL

TCWP members Jean and Tom Cole lost their 22-year old son in an automobile accident at Houston on November 22, and requested that any memorials be in the form of gifts in his name to TCWP. Several of you have had the very good fortune of knowing him and feeling enriched by his enthusiasm for life. In an editorial on his death, The Oak Ridger said this about Peter: "... he had experienced on so many occasions and in so many ways his love for nature and especially for the nature of the Appalachian region ... we too can, in memory of him, be a bit more caring of that for which he cared so much -- the richness of nature. His mother writes: "He actively worked in our parks and wilderness areas and carried this over into teaching city children to care for and respect their environment." The response to the appeal for memorial gifts has been overwhelming -- a measure of the man. Together with the Cole family, we shall deliberate on uses for the Peter Bartlett Cole Memorial Fund that will help TCWP go forward with its efforts to protect the natural world Peter loved.

17. TCWP NEWS

A. Result of elections

At the TCWP Annual Meeting on 11/14/81, the following were elected to serve on the 1982 Board

President: Bill Russell  
Vice President: Don Todd  
Secretary: Helen Warren*  
Treasurer: Lynn Dye Wright^  
Directors: Andy Butler  
Chuck Coutant*  
Miriame Guthrie*  
Owen Hoffman  
Lee Russell

* Newcomer to the Board
^Due to heavy demands on her time (new baby and full-time job) Lynn asked to be replaced, and Charles Klabunde has kindly agreed to return to the Treasurer's job he held in the past. According to the TCWP constitution, this replacement can be accomplished through appointment by the President, which has been done.
B. Dues are due
A statement is enclosed with this NEWSLETTER (except in the case of honorary or life members). Please pay promptly (a) to save us the effort of re-billing; (b) to help us budget anticipated expenses; (c) to let us get our money in the bank where it can earn much-needed interest.

C. Report of Annual Meeting
About 45 people came to our meeting at Cumberland Mountain State Park and were rewarded by some highly informative talks (we even acquired three speakers in addition to those listed on our printed program), a good (though short) hike in the Piney River gorge and up to Twin Rocks; several fine slide shows, and a profitable discussion of TCWP needs. Supt. Doyle Kline gave us a month-by-month account of Obed and Big S. Fork highlights (see ¶3B). John Williams and Bruce Boyens discussed the past and future of the Office of Surface Mining. John, who was prominent on the OSM legal staff, has recently accepted a job with the U.S. Attorney's Office in Nashville; he presented an OSM historical perspective of the last 3.5 years. Bruce, Director of Enforcement for Region II (appointed during the Carter Administration), will remain in his job; he talked about OSM's future. We heard about pressures on the Smoky Mts. Natl. Park from Stu Coleman, an NPS resource specialist. His slide-illustrated talk covered problems from exotics, overuse, user conflicts, and external pressures, the most important of which is air pollution and acid rain. Rosemary Conrad, our Tenn. Environmental Action Fund lobbyist, urged us to thank our legislators for what they have done right, even though they may not be 100% right. She also discussed miscellaneous state topics, such as energy policy and septic-tank legislation. The challenging work of the Conservation Voters of Tennessee (CV-Tenn) in this election year was outlined by Betsy Loyless, CV-Tenn's founder. One especially important task will be our early approach to candidates of the new 4th District (created by re-districting).

One of our previously unannounced speakers was Fletcher Shives, this year the Wilderness Society's SE Regional Representative, who talked about the status of wilderness legislation for Park Service areas (particularly the Smokies) and Forest Service areas (particularly RARE-II bills), as well as about recent organization and work of the Wilderness Society. Another surprise speaker was Frank Fly, who turned up Saturday night and gave us an evangelist's exhortation against Columbia Dam (successfully offering Columbia Scum for sale afterward). Commissioner Howell, in his after-dinner speech, talked about caring for the "developed environment" as much as for the natural environment.

In our Sunday-morning workshop, basking outside in the radiant heat from the November sun (particularly welcome after a very cold night), we discussed TCWP organizational matters, such as fund raising, membership development, and publicity. This resulted in the formation of several new committees.

D. TCWP members involved in committees and other jobs
--New committees set up at Annual Meeting. (1) Membership: Andy Butler (chair), Dave Cox, Lynn Dye Wright, Paul Somers, Ruth Heston. (2) Publicity: Miriam Guthrie (chair), Dabney Johnson, Jenny Freeman, Ken Warren. (3) Finance: Chuck Coutant (chair), Hal Smith, Karen Eberle. Several ideas for the work of these committees came out of the brainstorming session.

Anyone else wishing to volunteer for the committees should contact the editor.
--Linda Parrish will represent TCWP on the TEC Planning Committee. TEC, this highly effective and efficient umbrella organization, is badly in need of financial support (TEC, P.O. Box 1422, Nashville 37202)
--Jenny Freeman led the Mining Workshop at the Intergroup Conference (T7C), and she attended Tenn. Energy Authority hearings on energy policy; Lee Russell talked to the East Tenn Whitewater Club needed action for river protection, and she submitted O&W testimony.
--TCWP voted to renew its membership in the Tenn. Environmental Action Fund
--TCWP has joined in the National Park Action Project, coordinated by the National Parks & Conservation Association (see ¶4)
--A friend of TCWP's, John Gaventa (who 10 years ago was instrumental in starting SOCM), recently received a McArthur Foundation Prize Fellow Award which will enable him to continue his work on Appalachian issues for at least the next 5 years. Our congratulations!
18. POLITICAL GUIDE

Among TCWP's services to its members is the annual publication of a concise political guide, prepared by the Newsletter editor. This one-page document is enclosed with this NEWSLETTER, together with an updated list of members of the Tennessee General Assembly. Please save both pages in an accessible place and use them often in contacting your elected representatives as well as pertinent offices of the executive branch of government. Note that the Guide has a federal side and a state side. (We greatly appreciate Paul Somer's help in up-dating the latter.)

19. PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

"Acid Rain and Wildlife Conservation," a recent paper by EDF Wildlife Scientist Dr. Wm. Y. Brown, summarizes a mass of data on ecosystem destruction, fisheries losses, forest damage. $1 from EDF Wildlife Program (1525-18th Street NW, Wash. DC 20036)

A booklet on acid rain formation, impact on natural resources, and how you can help bring about control legislation is available without charge from the National Wildlife Federation (Dept. AR82, 1412-16th Street NW, Wash. DC 20036)

"Guide for Citizen Action" includes descriptions of the federal legislative and budget-making processes, "how-to" activist information, hints on how to deal with the media, de-tails on the law covering lobbying by tax-exempt organizations ($2.50 from Info Services, Natl. Audubon Soc, 950-3rd Ave, New York, NY 10022). (Continued on page 15)

20. ACTION SUMMARY

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Oil leasing in Cherokee NF wildernesses</td>
<td>USFS; copies to US Rep. and papers</td>
<td>&quot;No leasing in existing or proposed wildernesses!&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wilderness bill for Cherokee NF</td>
<td>Reps. Duncan, Bouquard; Sens. Baker, Sasser</td>
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<td>Big S. Fork - O$W proposal</td>
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<td>5F</td>
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<td>10A</td>
<td>Water-project planning rules</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>&quot;Keep the Principles &amp; Standards!&quot;</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Leasing in Nation's wilderness</td>
<td>House Interior Comm.; copies to US Rep &amp; Pres</td>
<td>&quot;No leasing in existing or proposed wildernesses!&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Coyotes</td>
<td>R. Jantzen, USFWS; various copies</td>
<td>&quot;Keep the ban on Compound 1080!&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Clean Air Act</td>
<td>US Rep; copies to Sens. and paper</td>
<td>&quot;Strongly oppose HR5252; support Resol. 252 and S.1706/HR4829!&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17B</td>
<td>TCWP dues, etc.</td>
<td>TCWP Treasurer</td>
<td>Send in your check today Offer help with committees</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
19. PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST (CONTINUED)


- "Railway Electrification Demonstration Project" is the report of a TVA feasibility study on 5 major RR routes in the Valley that have proved to be economic and practical. (Write H. G. Parris, Manager of Power, TVA, 500A Chestnut Str., Tower II, Chattanooga 37401) [Thanks to Alex Duris for this info]

- "Improving Reservoir Releases" is a December 1981 TVA report describing investigations to enhance reservoir releases at Norris, Cherokee, and Douglas Dams. (Available from Jack L. Davis, Program Mgr., Flood Hazard Analysis, 100 Liberty Bldg, TVA, Knoxville 37902)

- "Hiking the Appalachian Trail," edited by J. R. Hare, 2 volumes, 2000 pp., 131 color photos "How-to" chapters on equipment, photography, data on mileage-climb, birds, etc., as well as ac-counts by 46 hikers. Proceeds from sale go to benefit the Appal. Trail Conference ($17 for AT members, $20 for non-members, Order from AT Conf, P. O. Box 236, Harpers Ferry, W. Va 25425)

- The "Southern Progressive Periodicals Directory" includes over 70 detailed listings of periodicals on safe energy, health, peace, labor, etc. ($1.50 ea for 1-4 copies from Progressive Education, P. O. Box 120574, Nashville 37212)

21. ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Donate items to raise funds.
  SOCM will have a booth at the Charity Fair in West Town Mall, Knoxville on March 4. Craft items, tools, household odds-and-ends, or other small items may be donated for this purpose. (Contact SOCM, P. O. Box 457, Jacksboro, TN 37757)  --- Announcements continued on page 16

1982 DUES

Please mail this form, together with your check to: Charles Klabunde, Treasurer, TCWP
219 E. Vanderbilt Drive
Oak Ridge, TN 37830

NAME .......................................... Phone : Home  .......................
ADDRESS ................................................. Work  . . . . . . . . . . .
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (Zip) . . . . . . . . County (TN) ........................
Congressional Distr ................

/ / Include me in local chapter (circle one)*: HV CH MF

The following are dues for the calendar year 1982. Make checks payable to TCWP, Inc.

1. / / Student member(full-time student) $ 3.00  5. / / Sustaining member $ 25.00‡
2. / / Corresponding member (nonvoting) $ 3.00  6. / / Supporting member $ 50.00‡
3. / / Regular (individual), under 65 $10.00  7. / / Life member (new) $100.00‡
   over 65 $ 6.00    ‡Includes spouse if indicated / /
4. / / Family (husband, wife, children $15.00
   under 18)
   over 65 $10.00

*Possible TCWP chapters are: HV, Holston Valley (Kingsport area); CH, Chattanooga area; MF, Murfreesboro area. If you have checked this item, a portion of your dues will be returned to an active chapter for local activities. Oak Ridge-Knoxville is main base and needs no chapter.

ON BACK OF FORM, PLEASE LIST NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OTHERS WHO MAY WANT TO JOIN TCWP
• Scholarships announced by National Audubon Society
  A 1982 scholarship program for high-school, college, and graduate-school students has been announced by the National Audubon Soc. Expedition Institute. Forms and instructions are available until 8/15/82 by sending a self-addressed stamped #10 envelope to Scholarship Committee, NAS Expedition Inst., RFD #1, Box 149B, Lubec, Maine 04652.

• Photo contest
  NATIONAL WILDLIFE is sponsoring its 12th annual contest on the theme "Nature Around the World"; deadline 6/30/82. A total of $2000 in cash prizes will be awarded, and all winning photos will be published in the December '82/January '83 issue. Entries should be in color: Kodachrome slides preferred, but may be prints up to 8 x 10. For further details, write: Photo Contest, NATIONAL WILDLIFE, 225 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53202.

• Si Kahn records available
  Si Kahn is an Appalachian activist, as well as a song writer and singer. His new release "Doing my Job," and two other records, "New Wood" and "Home," are available for $7.50 ea, postpaid, from SOCM (P. O. Box 457, Jacksboro, TN 37757)

Please check the Action Summary and take action!

Please pay dues promptly
A. STATE

1. General Assembly

a. Another enclosure with this NL is a list of state legislators and their home addresses. Mark your senator and representative in red and contact him often when he is at home. On weekdays during the regular legislative session, their address is Legislative Plaza, War Memorial Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. 37219. To find out your own legislators' office phone and room numbers, ask them when they are at home; or call Legislative Services 741-3511, the Speaker of the Senate at 741-2368, or the Speaker of the House at 741-3937. While legislative business is being enacted on the floor, you can also reach your legislator through the Capitol Switchboard, 256-1022. Regardless of whether you call this switchboard or his office, leave a message for him to call you back: they're generally very good about this.

b. To check on the progress of bills during the regular legislative session, you may call Legislative Services in the state capitol: 741-3511. * In Knoxville, the Knox County Legislative Delegation office, 525-0338, will provide similar information. *or call Rosemary Conrad, Environmental Action Fund, Nashville 269-9777 or 251-1110.

c. Most of the business with which TCWP is concerned will be handled by the following committees:
   Senate Committee on Energy & Natural Resources: Ed Gillock, chmn (741-3536); Ed Davis, vice chmn; Ray Albright, Sec'y; Victor Ashe, Ben Atchley, Bill Davis, Jim White, Bob Burleson, Anna Belle Clement O'Brien.
   House Committee on Conservation & Environment: I. V. Hillis, chmn (741-3786); Stallings, vice chmn; Johnson, sec'y; Bewley, Carter, Ellis, Gill, McNally, Moore, R. Robinson, Shockley, Turner, Wolfe, Crain, Dills, Huskey, McAfee, Miller, Percy, Severance.

d. The legislative delegations of several of the larger population centers in the state hold regular listening sessions once a week (usually Saturday a.m.) at which citizens present views and proposals. Call your legislator to find out particulars.

e. South Central Bell Telephone has published a small directory entitled "The 92nd General Assembly." Ask for a copy.

2. Administration


   Heritage Program: Dan Eagar, Acting Coordinator (741-3852)
   Div. of Planning and Development: Walter Criley, Director (741-1061)
   Div. of Parks & Recreation: Don Charpio, Director (741-3251)
   *Div. of Forestry: Max Young, Dir., Mike Countess (741-3326)
   Div. of Marketing and Development: Ellen Bradbury and Mack Prichard
   Div. of Surface Mining: Austin Gaines, doubles as Asst. Commissioner
   *(This administrative unit is located at 4711 Trousdale, Nashville, 37220)

   Environmental Management and Quality Assurance Administration, headed by Asst. Commissioner, Dr. Michael Bruner, 150 9th Ave N, Nashville 37203 (741-3657)
   i. Director of Environmental Mngt: Waync K. Scharber (741-3657)
   ii. Div. of Air Pollution Control: Harold E. Hodges (741-3931, 741-3651)
   iii. Div. of Water Quality Control: D. Elmo Lunn (741-6610, 741-2275)
   iv. Div. of Solid Waste Management: J. Tom Tiesler (741-3424)

d. Tenn. Wildlife Resources Agency: P. O. Box 40747, Nashville, TN 37204, Gary Myers, Executive Director (741-1431); Non-game and Endangered Sp. Program, R. Hatcher (741-1517); Environmental Planning, Dan Sherry (741-1517).


g. Tenn. Dept. of Education: Padgett Kelly, Dir. of Environmental Education, 103 Cordell Hull Bldg. (741-2963).

h. Information Service (to obtain phone numbers of government offices and state employees): 741-2065.
B. FEDERAL

1. The Congress

a. Your U.S. Senators are: Howard H. Baker, Jr. 202, 224-4944
   Jim Sasser 202, 224-3344

Letters may be addressed as follows:

   Senator ______________
   Senate Office Bldg.
   Washington, D.C.

b. Your U.S. Representative is one of the following:

   1st Dist.   James H. Quillen, 225-6356
   2nd Dist.   John J. Duncan, 225-5435
   3rd Dist.   Marilyn Lloyd Bouquard, 225-3271
   4th Dist.   Albert Gore, Jr., 225-4231

Letters may be addressed as follows:

   The Hon. John Doe
   U.S. House of Representatives
   Washington, D.C. 20515

   To phone any other Congressperson
   or Senator, Call the Congressional Switchboard,
   202, 224-3121

   and ask for him/her by name

c. Senators have offices in the major cities of the state; and Representatives have at least one office (sometimes more) in their home district. These are listed by the person's name in the local phone book. Home offices can arrange meetings with your Congressperson, can answer some of your questions, and will transmit your opinion, provided time is not too short (in which case, call the Washington office).

2. The Executive


   i. National Park Service: Russ Dickenson, Director (343-4621)
      S.E. Region (ours): Robert Baker, Dir., 75 Spring St., SW, Atlanta, GA 30303 (404, 221-3583). Obed W&ScR and Big S.Fork NRRA: Doyle Kline, Supt., P.O.Box 477, Oneida, TN 37841 (615, 569-6389)

   ii. Office of surface Mining: James R. Harris, Director (202, 343-4006)
      Region II (ours): Suite 500, 530 Gay St.SW, Knoxville 37902 (637-8060, 971-5251)


   d. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 14th St. & Jefferson Dr., SW, Wash. DC 20250 (202, 655-4000). John R Block, Secretary (202, 447-3631); J.B. Crowell, Asst, Sec. for Natural Resources & Envt (447-7173); Max Peterson, Chief of Forest Service (447-6661).

   i. Cherokee Natl. Forest: M. Lauritsen, Supervisor, P.O. Box 2010, Cleveland, TN 37311

   e. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW, Wash. DC 20460 (202, 382-2090), Anne Gorsuch, Administrator Region IV (ours): 45 Courtland St., NE, Atlanta, GA 30308 (404, 881-4727), Charles R. Jeter, Administrator., Toll-free hotline: 1-800-241-1754.

   f. Corps of Engineers: Col. Lee W. Tucker, District Engineer, Nashville, Distr., P.O. Box 1070, Nashville, TN 37202 (615, 749-5626).

   g. TVA hotlines: 1-800-362-9250 (within TN), 1-800-251-9242 (other Valley states).

   h. Information, to obtain phone numbers within federal agencies: 202, 755-8660.

C. COMMUNICATION HOW-TO's

Dear Mr. President: Very respectfully yours,

Dear Senator Sincerely yours,

Dear Mr. or Mrs. (or Congressman/woman) Sincerely yours,

Dear Mr. Secretary Sincerely yours,

Your letter need not be typed, but should be legible. Sign legibly and include your address.

Be brief, courteous, specific (e.g. refer to bill by name or number) Give at least one reason for your request.

When there's no time to write, phone or wire (check with Western Union about Public-Opinion and other cheap rates: some types of W.U. messages are also delivered on paper).

When writing to committee chairmen or others not from your district, send copies to your own legislator(s); ditto for certain letters to exec. agencies. Add brief covering note.

< Note: This copy of the 1982 POLITICAL GUIDE has a much smaller type font than the original so as to fit on 8-1/2 x 11 page. >
MEMBERS of TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE 1981-82

92nd General Assembly
Convening JANUARY 6, 1981

Alphabetical Listing (except 1982 replacements)

Compiled 1-12-82

Office address of legislators:
Legislative Plaza/War Memorial Bldg.
Nashville, TN 37219

Legislative Services, 741-3511
will provide office phone Nos. of individual legislators, and will give info on progress of bills.

Capitol Switchboard, 256-1022
can reach a legislator while the General Assembly is in session.

SENATE

**ALBRIGHT, RAY C. (R)**
11th Senatorial District
United Bank, 7th & Chestnut, (3702) ...... Chattanooga

**ASHE, VICTOR H. (R)**
7th Senatorial District
P. O. Box 1382, (37001) ...... Knoxville

**ATCHLEY, BEN (R)**
6th Senatorial District
P. O. Box 436 (37201) ...... Knoxville
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Representative</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AKARD, J. C.</strong></td>
<td>1st Representative District</td>
<td>Bristol</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BAKER, KEN H.</strong></td>
<td>7th Representative District</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
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<td><strong>BELL, JOE W.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>BRAGG, JOHN T.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>BREWER, HARPER, JR.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>BUCK, FRANK</strong></td>
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<td><strong>BURNETT, S. THOMAS</strong></td>
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<td><strong>BYRD, HAROLD W.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CARVER, BILL (H.)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>COPELAND, DAVID Y. III (R)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>COVINGTON, BILL (D)</strong></td>
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