

TENNESSEE CITIZENS FOR WILDERNESS PLANNING

*Newsletter No. 52, January 8, 1973

As has become our custom, we bring you in this first Newsletter of the new year a summary of our work and achievements in the year just past (see Sec. II), as well as current news (Sec. I). We hope that these will make you proud of your membership in TCWP. It is also a good way of acquainting prospective members with our activities. Make an effort to have at least one friend join; and don't forget that your own dues are payable at this time (see enclosed slip)!

I. Current news

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1. FIRST TCWP MEETING OF 1973

When: Wednesday, January 24, 8:00 p.m.

Where: Oak Ridge Library Auditorium (NE corner of library wing of the Oak Ridge Civic Center) Oak Ridge Turnpike, 2 blocks E of Highway 62 intersection

What: Thurman H. Trosper, president, The Wilderness Society, Washington, D. C., will speak and answer questions on "How Can We Save Wilderness in Eastern National Forests?"

This is a most timely topic, and the battle in Congress between proponents of the 1964 Wilderness Act and USFS-supported in-lieu-of-wilderness bills appears imminent. At least two important potential wilderness areas are close to us (Slickrock-Kilmer and Cohuttas). Mr. Trosper, a lively speaker, is indeed an expert on the Forest Service, having worked for it for 22 years (after which he did a stint with BOR and then became Environmental Advisor to the Director of the NPS). Be sure to come, and bring your friends to what promises to be a fine meeting.

2. TCWP ORGANIZES INTERGROUP CONFERENCE

As an outgrowth of our inter-group liaison activities, we are organizing the first Intergroup Conference on Tennessee Environmental Issues, to be held at Cumberland Mtn. State Park, January 19-21. Indications are that representatives of at least a dozen groups, and invited members of the Dept. of Conservation, Game & Fish Commission, and a few legislators (probably over 60 persons altogether) will attend. The program provides for an exchange of information on a number of specified topical issues on

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*Star in margin means "Action required!"

* Saturday; and an opportunity to labor over more detailed action plans when we break up into smaller working groups Sunday. Patrick Noonan of the Nature Conservancy and Walter Criley, Tenn. Dept. of Conservation's Chief of Planning, will address the group after Saturday's lunch and dinner, respectively. Both Friday and Saturday evenings will be devoted to social activities (slides, movies, folk dancing). The intergroup conference is open to TCWP members who are serious about getting to work on an issue. Those interested should immediately check with Fred Sweeton, Phone 615, 483-3379, since accommodations are somewhat limited.

3. RIVER NEWS

- A. Duck River. On 12/13/72, Judge Nease of the Federal District Court at Winchester, acting on the complaint filed 7/5/72 by EDF and Duck River Preservation Assn., upheld the plaintiffs' allegations under NEPA, though he dismissed allegations under the TVA Act, the Natl. Historical Act, the Public Trust Doctrine, and the U. S. Constitution. Press reports, probably based on TVA news releases, gave the impression that the suit was all but dismissed; but attorney Rick Brown points out that dismissal of allegations based on grounds other than NEPA has occurred in virtually all other environmental lawsuits to date, and that the case is more alive than ever. EDF is now filing additional affidavits and hopes that a date for a hearing in the suit will soon be set. Note the Duck Conservation Float announced in our Calendar.
- B. Little T. In mid-December, the 6th District Court of Appeals at Cincinnati upheld Judge Taylor's 1/10/72 ruling granting a preliminary injunction to EDF and co-plaintiffs against construction of Tellico Dam.
- C. Big South Fork. Senator Baker will attempt to again include the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area as part of the Omnibus Rivers & Harbors bill that is re-introduced. Opposition from the Office of Management and Budget is expected. There are rumors of a rival proposal with NPS administration.
- D. French Broad. It was announced in November that TVA has cancelled plans for building 14 dams in the Upper French Broad River Basin because of "the lack of adequate local support." Well-organized citizen effort over the past couple of years finally paid off!

4. STRIPMINE NEWS

- A. Status of federal legislation. The 1972 House-passed bill has been re-introduced by Rep. Wayne Hayes, and the Senate Interior Committee is working on a Senate bill. We must continue to urge our congressional delegation to vote for a bill at least as strong as last year's House bill, to contain, as a minimum, the mandatory slope ban of 20° that was part of that bill (TCWP would actually prefer a lesser slope). Of present Tennessee Congressmen, LaMar Baker, Evins, Fulton, and Jones voted in favor of the strong bill on 10/11/72, and these gentlemen should be encouraged to stick to their guns; and Congr. Kuykendall, who failed to vote, as well as newcomer Beard, should be encouraged to join their line-up. A special appeal is needed to Reps. Duncan and Quillen, who were among only 75 Congressmen who actually voted against the bill (total vote 265:75).
- B. Suit against TVA. On December 1, in U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Tenn., plaintiffs (NRDC, Sierra Club, EDF, SOCM, TCWP, SOK) filed a motion for preliminary injunction or, in the alternative, partial summary judgement. Several affidavits were submitted, among them some by TCWP members Don Todd and Jack Gibbons. Due to Judge Taylor's absence (to conduct a lengthy lawsuit in Chicago), hearings are not expected for a while.

C. Low-sulphur coal. TVA has claimed that its experiment in the use of low-sulphur coal in the Johnsonville steamplant was a failure in that it produced more fly-ash than the plant was designed to cope with. Strip Mining Information Service interprets this as part of a strategy "to stick with high sulphur coal in ways which force a confrontation with EPA's air quality standards and force the Federal government to back down [on sulphur emission standards] ... The major electrical producers have controlling influence upon what type of coal is actually available..." A recent report by EPA, Commerce Dept., FPC, etc., declares that sulphur removal from powerplant stack gases is technologically feasible.

5. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS CAPSULES

A. Tellico Plains - Robbinsville road. In November, the Federal Highway Administration withdrew \$2.6 million earmarked for this road and cited environmental considerations. A draft environmental impact statement on the portion of the road from Rock Creek Knob, N.C., to Beech Gap, Tenn. was made available to CEQ and to the public 12/29/72. TCWP has a copy. (For background on this issue see Sec. II.5).

B. TCWP's North-Ridge Trail. Following BOR inspection of our trail on 9/7/72 (see NL #50), the City of Oak Ridge, through its Environmental Quality Advisory Board, made an official request that the trail and the nearly 600 acres of greenbelt it traverses be given National Recreation Trail status for a minimum of 10 years, with TCWP recognized as the responsible civic organization. Designation, if granted, will come from the Secretary of the Interior.

C. State Natural Areas. The Administration is sponsoring a bill to designate under the Natural Areas Preservation Act of 1971 a number of areas in both classes. (Note: the Act passed without naming specific areas.) Included in Class I, Scenic-Recreational Areas, would be Ozone Falls, Big Cypress Tree, Reelfoot Lake, Natural Bridge, Falling Water Falls, Burgess Falls, Radnor Lake, Dunbar Cave. In Class II, Natural-Scientific Areas, would be Savage Gulf, Northrup Falls, May Prairie, Piney Falls. We have been asked by ETDD to make further suggestions on natural areas that should be preserved. If you have any ideas, get in touch with the editor.

D. Candidate Questionnaires. Individual news releases based on replies to our candidate questionnaires (summarized in NL #51) were sent by Bill Countess to a large number of newspapers, radio, and TV stations; and the resulting coverage, just prior to the election was good, judging from clippings we received from Kingsport, Chattanooga, and Knoxville. If anyone saw or heard any coverage elsewhere, we'd appreciate your letting us know.

6. HELP INFLUENCE FUTURE WATER RESOURCE POLICY!

Most of us have been fighting destructive dam and/or channelization schemes on a project-by-project basis. Now comes another excellent chance to attack the problem at its root. The National Water Commission has recently released a 1122-page draft report (not to be confused with the WRC Principles and Standards of Dec. 1971) containing recommendations for dramatic shifts in national policy. Targeted for drastic cutback are the ecologically destructive schemes of TVA, the Corps, SCS, and Bureau of Reclamation. If the Commission's recommendations are adopted by Congress, the missions of these agencies would be profoundly changed.

We have until February 15 to comment on the draft report, and we must do so in large numbers to counteract the expected all-out effort by water developers to beat down the good features of the draft. Send your comments to National Water Commission, Room 405, 800 N. Quincy Street, Arlington, Va. 22203, to arrive by Feb. 15; your senators and congressman should receive copies. TCWP has alerted about 30 Tennessee organizations to act on this matter.

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A coalition of the country's 15 major conservation organizations has issued an Action Alert (copies available from TCWP) that recommends that you stress the following points in your letters.

1. Strongly support the Commission's recommendation for reform in the rules for local sharing of the costs of flood control, irrigation, drainage, navigation, and similar projects. (Why should the U.S. taxpayer pick up the whole tab for projects that disproportionately benefit well-to-do landowners and speculators?)
2. Support the Commission's recommendation for nonstructural methods of flood control, such as flood plain management.
3. Support the Commission for recognizing the economic absurdity of federal irrigation and drainage (channelization) projects designed to increase agricultural productivity (in view of the enormous productive capacity of our agricultural sector, which the government seeks to curb by other actions).
4. Support the Commission's recommendation for an independent board of review to scrutinize project plans of water development agencies.
5. Criticize the Commission's proposed 5-1/2% discount rate for water projects and ask that the discount rate be set at the realistic level of 10%.
6. Criticize the Commission for attempting to undercut the Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972 (on grounds that cost is too high), and indicate that you support a massive effort to clean up our nation's waters.

* WRITE TODAY! Should you wish to consult a detailed analysis of the report, this is on file at the TCWP office.

7. OTHER NATIONAL ITEMS

- A. SST revival. If the proponents of the SST try a revival of the project this year, it will probably be in new and disguised form. The Aerospace Industries Assoc. has announced plans to push legislation to provide up to \$3 billion in government loans to aerospace firms preparing new aircraft. Sen. Proxmire held hearings on the SST situation Dec. 27-28: all scheduled Nixon Adm. witnesses backed out (John Ehrlichman and others had hinted earlier that there would be a budget item for SST "start-up" work. William Magruder, former head of SST development, is now on the White House staff.) Make sure your Congressional delegation is informed on the back-door SST proposal. For further information write Coalition Against the SST, 620 C Street, SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
- * B. Federal Aid to Highways Legislation. There will be an early and intense push for highway legislation in the 93rd Congress. Let your Congressman know what environmentalists think such legislation should, and should not, contain: (a) No new grandiose road-building schemes (such as a national scenic highways system) without separate legislation. (b) No undermining of NEPA or of Sec. 4(F) of the Dept. of Transportation Act. (c) No undermining of the Billboard Removal Program. (d) Make Highway Trust Fund money available to support bus and rail transportation. (e) Leave Urban Mass Transit Administration funds intact. Urge your congressmen to support legislation equivalent to that introduced in the last Congress by Sens. Kennedy and Weicker, and Reps. Anderson, Coughlin, Koch, and Gude.
- * C. Water Pollution Funds. Nixon's veto of the 92nd Congress' Clean Water Bill was overridden (247:23 in the House, 52:12 in the Senate), but the President seems determined to get his own way by budgeting only about 40% of the funds appropriated for sewage treatment facilities. The Audubon Leader points out the false economy, since "water pollution will continue to worsen, thereby increasing the need for more funds...than would be needed now to do the job." The Izaak Walton League's Outdoor America reproduces

* a letter that considers the action "utterly incomprehensible" from "a President who has said it is 'now or never' for restoration of our environment....Evidently he meant 'never'..." Senators and Congressmen are urged to require that the will of the Congress and of the people be carried out to the fullest extent on the national commitment to restore clean waters.

* D. Off-road vehicles. On 2/8/72 an Executive Order directed federal agencies to issue, within 6 months, administrative regulations to control use of off-road vehicles. Motorcyclists have been flooding the White House with letters opposing control. Conservationists need to remind the President that his 6-month deadline passed almost 6 months ago.

E. Cabinet changes of importance to environmentalists. New Under Secretary of Interior: former Presidential assistant, John Whitaker (replacing Dr. Wm. Pecora). Director of Natl. Park Service: Ronald H. Walker (replacing George Hartzog) [Note: Mr. Walker, then Secretary Hickel's assistant, tried to discourage our 1969 coalition visit to the Secretary on the subject of the Smokies road situation. He subsequently became White House "advance man."] Deputy Asst. Secy. of Interior for Parks, Fish and Wildlife: attorney Douglas P. Wheeler. Secretary of Transportation: Claude S. Brinegar, senior vice president of Union Oil Co. (replacing Volpe).

8. TCWP ORGANIZATIONAL

*** A 1973 dues statement is enclosed. Please pay as soon as you possibly can. Try to get at least one new member to join, too.

*** The Harvey Broome Memorial Film Series needs helpers. A few months ago, we lost our "distributor" when fund cuts virtually shut down the Cooperative Science Education Center. If you can devote a couple of hours a week to help with the sending out of our films and related clerical work, please contact Eliz. Peelle, 130 Oklahoma Avenue, Oak Ridge 37830, Phone 615, 483-8974.

*** TCWP has a new issues committee, on Eastern Wilderness and National Forests, headed by John Tansil and Chris Cauble, both of Knoxville. Anyone willing to help with this presently "hot" issue, please get in touch with the co-chairmen or with the editor.

9. ANNUAL MEETING; RESULT OF TCWP ELECTIONS

Approximately 75 people attended our annual meeting on December 12, and 52 ballots were cast by members.

The following were elected and took office January 1.

President:	William L. Russell	Directors:	Edward E. C. Clebsch
Vice President:	Harold G. Smith		William Countess
Secretary:	Helen Ward		Liane B. Russell
Treasurer:	Charles Klabunde		William F. Searle III
			Donald E. Todd

Nominating committee: Miriam Guthrie (chairperson), Richard E. Reed, Grimes G. Slaughter

The proposed bylaws change passed 45:1.

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Short reports on the year's progress were presented by members of the Board. (For these and other summaries, see Sec. II of this Newsletter.) The subsequent "entertainment" consisted of a slide-show on New Zealand's National Parks and refreshments.

10. READING MATTER

1. Harvey Broome "Faces of Wilderness", 271 pp., \$7.95, Mountain Press Publ. Co. (Missoula, Mont.) and Wilderness Soc., 1972. On sale at the Athletic House (Knoxville), Gateway Book Store, and Miller's. Harvey was a founder of The Wilderness Society, its president for 11 years before his death, and a great inspiration to the founders of TCWP.
2. "What's Ahead for Our Public Land?" \$2.50 (paperback), Natural Resources Council of America (1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036), 1972.
3. Barry Commoner "The Closing Circle", 256 pp., \$6.95, Alfred A. Knopf (New York) 1971.
4. "Back Pack" a new magazine for backpackers, to be published quarterly, beginning March 1973. \$5/yr to members of conservation clubs (regular subscription, \$7.50/yr). Backpacker Inc., 28 W 44, N.Y.C., New York 10036.
5. Mary Q. Steele "The Living Year: An Almanac for My Survivors", 109 pp., \$6.50*. Viking Press (New York) 1972. Mrs. Steele is a resident of Signal Mountain, TN. *(Viking makes available discounts for quantity purchase through conservation groups.)

11. CALENDAR

- Jan. 19-21 - Intergroup Conference on Tennessee Environmental Issues. Organized by TCWP at Cumberland Mtn. State Park (see Item 2).
- January 24 - TCWP meeting: Thurman Trosper "How Can We Save Wilderness in Eastern National Forests?" (see Item 1).
- January 27 - Duck River Conservation Float (past the Normandy Dam construction site), Sierra Club (Dottie Adams, 818 Nella Drive, Goodlettsville, TN 37072, 615, 865-5018).
- February 10 - Bledsoe Creek float, TSRA (P.O. Box 3104, Nashville, TN 37219).
- February 17 - Nosi Creek Cascade hike, SMHC (Call Helen Warren, Oak Ridge 483-3572).
- February 24 - Harpeth float, TSRA (P.O. Box 3104, Nashville, TN 37219).
- March 3 - Mills Creek Falls hike, SMHC (Call Bob Akin, Knoxville 577-7734).
- March 16-18 - State Trails Seminar, Fall Creek Falls State Park (call Don Todd, Wartburg 615, 346-3113).
- March 17-18 - Conasauga float, TSRA (P.O. Box 3104, Nashville, TN 37219).
- March 18 - Cumberland Trail on Walden Ridge hike, SMHC (call Harry Hubbels, Oak Ridge 483-0414).
- June 14-18 - National Symp. on Trails (originally scheduled for Oct. 13-16, 1972), sponsored by Natl. Trails Council, Colorado Springs (Natl. Trails Council, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604).

II. SUMMARY OF 1972 EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

1. Stripmine control

In 1972, as in 1971, one of TCWP's most extensive efforts concerned stripmine legislation. On the state level, we put in many hundreds of man hours on drafting and promoting the 1972 Citizens Bill, only to find that the Administration was writing a considerably weaker bill (however with many features borrowed from our own 1971 Citizens Bill) which was not shown to us until it was placed in the hopper. When Administration and pro-stripmine forces in the legislature combined to keep our bill in committee, we re-directed our efforts to drafting and finding sponsors for a number of strengthening amendments. Some of these eventually passed (thanks to the loyal support of certain legislators, notably Senators Baird and Bruce), together with several weakening amendments (including some proposed by administration sponsors themselves). The net result was a bill which, while very much short of our aims, was still an improvement on the 1967 Act; and TCWP feels that even this bill would not have been written, promoted, and passed had it not been for our preceding 18-months' effort, our contacts with legislators, news media, and citizen groups, etc. Some months after passage of the bill, TCWP was asked to comment on the drafted Rules and Regulations required by the Act, and we did so at hearings 6/20/72.

On the federal level, we submitted extensive testimony for Congressional stripmine hearings, met with a Senate Subcommittee that visited Tennessee stripmines (and we subsequently exposed in the press the whitewash tour they were given), worked with national coalitions seeking to have an input into drafting of the bill, made trips to Washington, and, on many subsequent occasions also, contacted our Congressional delegation. A surprisingly good bill passed the House overwhelmingly on 10/11/72, but the Senate took no action.

TCWP developed close ties with SOCM, a Tennessee grassroots group formed in 1972, and with other local and national groups; and participated 6/17/72 in the National Conference on Stripmining organized by Sen. Fred Harris. We publicized the careful EPC study that shows that our energy requirements do not depend on contour-stripped coal; and the General Accounting Office reports that criticizes TVA and USDI for their stripmining practices.

On 10/25/72 jointly with other organizations, we entered as plaintiffs in a suit against TVA seeking a closer adherence to the National Environmental Policy Act with respect to TVA's stripmine involvement.

2. Efforts to stop unjustified dams

Duck River

1972 saw the beginning of dam construction but also the filing of a law suit. TVA released an environmental impact statement early in May and broke ground on the Normandy Dam site in June. EDF and the Duck River Preservation Assoc. filed suit in Federal District Court, Winchester, on 7/5/72. On 12/13/72, Judge Neese of that Court upheld the allegations filed under NEPA, thus paving the way for further EDF court action. Following TVA release of the impact statement, TCWP stimulated an intensive letter campaign and circulated a petition. TCWP also sponsored a Duck River open meeting in June, and a float in August, to which political dignitaries were invited. TCWP members addressed other organizations on the subject, notably the Chattanooga Jaycees--which resulted in an appearance on the TV program "Question of the Week," and a subsequent appearance on the program by TVA's General Manager who asked to have certain embarrassing portions of the taped interview erased. TCWP also rebutted TVA's claim that 80% of our primary stream miles are free-flowing by showing that TVA concocted this high percentage by including streams with a drainage area only 1/100 of the average TVA impoundment. The Duck is the only free-flowing river left with a drainage area as large as the latter.

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Little T

Construction on the Tellico Dam has been held up all through 1972 as a result of successful court action by EDF and co-plaintiffs. In a lawsuit in Knoxville (transferred there on TVA request from Washington via Alabama), Judge Taylor granted a preliminary injunction on January 10, 1972. In February, TVA filed an environmental impact statement. In mid-December, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati upheld Judge Taylor's decision. TCWP circulated a petition asking for an executive order to halt the project; over 7300 signatures were delivered to the President and our Congressional delegation. Gov. Dunn held fast to his opposition to the dam, and Sen. Brock requested EPA on 3/13/72 to provide him with a thorough evaluation of the impact statement. The Eastern Band of the Cherokee expressed their official opposition to the project on 8/28/72; and Arthur Morgan, TVA's first chairman, suggested that TVA shelve the dam construction.

3. Positive protection for rivers on which we have stopped dams

Big South Fork of the Cumberland

Except for a last-minute Nixon pocket-veto, we would have had a tremendous achievement in 1972: preservation of the gorges of the Big S. Fork and tributaries in a Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. The history of this may be briefly summarized as follows. Following Sen. Baker's expression of willingness at a TCWP-organized meeting (August 1971) to sponsor legislation for Big S. Fork protection, various conservation groups met 1/8-1/9/72 to arrive at a common position regarding boundaries and management for the area. TCWP (Lee Russell) assumed coordination of the coalition, which eventually expanded to 20 groups. A position paper with 5 appendices was drawn up and circulated. On 1/28/72, representatives of TCWP and some other groups went to Washington to meet with Senators Cooper and Baker, who acceded to some of the coalition requests (e.g., the area was enlarged from the Senators' proposed 80,000 to 125,000 acres, and restrictions on development were tightened); meetings were also held with BOR, NPS, and some area Congressmen. On 2/6/72 we mailed a suggested bill (drafted by us and agreed upon by the coalition) to the Senators, who filed their own bill 3/14/72. To everyone's surprise, this bill provided for Corps of Engineers administration of the area: the Senators pointed out that this was the only way to get the measure passed and implemented in a short time. It became extra-important to incorporate in the bill stringent language on preservation of wilderness in the gorges; and the coalition arrived at a consensus concerning proposed amendments. Oral testimony to this effect was presented 5/25/72 at Senate Public Works Committee hearings by Lee Russell for the Coalition and for TCWP. Many of the suggested changes were subsequently incorporated in the bill, which became a Section of the Omnibus Rivers & Harbors bill that passed the Senate, and was added to the conference committee version which subsequently passed both Houses--only to be vetoed by Nixon on Oct. 27, after Congress had adjourned.--Following the May hearings, the National Park Service showed a renewed interest in the area, and an NPS study team completed its work in late June, following an extended field visit.

Obed

TCWP's earlier (1968) achievement of having the Obed system included in the study category of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act came much closer to bearing fruit in 1972. The BOR field study was completed in June (TCWP supplied written material, photos, guide service), the draft report was subsequently reviewed by the field task force, and the revised report is now under scrutiny by the Scenic Rivers Study Group and the Secretary of the Interior in Washington.

4. State Scenic Rivers Act

The State System received a blow in 1972 through removal of most of the Harpeth River; but also a great shot in the arm through the hiring by the state of a project administrator for scenic rivers (TCWP member Mike Countess), who is taking important steps toward implementation of the system. In vain attempts to forestall Harpeth removal, the basic

language of the Act was changed to allay the fears of landowners that scenic easements would give the public undesirable access to their lands. Just prior to the Senate vote on the Harpeth, TCWP mobilized phone calls to 24 Senators from their own constituents, and alerted editorial writers and other conservation groups (notably TCL). However, Sen. Peeler had secured commitments from other senators long before the actual vote, and our effort was in vain. Implementation of the system, as has this year been accomplished on the Hiwassee and started on other rivers, will show landowners the benefits of the Act.

5. Eastern Wilderness; Forest Service; Smokies

1972 saw TCWP getting involved in combatting the USFS general assertion that no Eastern areas qualify for inclusion in the National Wilderness System; and, more specifically, working for inclusion into this system of the Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Creek area and the Cohuttas Mountain area (both of which have sizeable Tennessee portions). On 3/13/72, we were one of 18 organizations that filed an administrative petition asking that Kilmer-Slickrock be designated a Wilderness Study Area by the USFS. TCWP presented oral and written testimony for the 5/10/72 Robbinsville hearings and devoted half of NL #48 to an appeal for individual support for wilderness designation for the area. Subsequently, Mayor Hall of Tellico Plains advocated the Big Santeetlah Creek routing for the road whose formerly proposed routing would have intruded into the Slickrock Creek drainage. Our inquiry concerning USFS inventoried "roadless" areas brought the reply from Chief McGuire that Slickrock-Kilmer was one of two in the East. TCWP supported Congr. Duncan's 6/15/72 bill to establish a 15,000-acre Slickrock Creek-Joyce Kilmer wilderness and asked the rest of the Tennessee Congressional delegation to co-sponsor it. The bill never got out of committee; but this area, as well as the Cohuttas Mtn. area, were included in the Jackson-Buckley Eastern Omnibus Wilderness bill, which will be re-introduced early in 1973.--TCWP presented oral and written testimony 7/17/72 at a USFS "listening session" on "wildland areas", conducted on the Forest Service premise that there is no wilderness in the East. Although TCWP and virtually all local and national organizations stated that the Wilderness Act of 1964 constitutes the best vehicle for preserving eastern as well as western areas, the USFS-supported National Forest Wild Areas Act passed the Senate in September and has been reintroduced.--TCWP had an input in the drafting of the USFS "Guide for Managing of the National Forests in the Appalachians" and was represented at hearings on the Hiwassee Unit, Cohuttas Mtn. Unit, and Ocoee Unit 2.

TCWP officially opposed extension (through Section 9A4) of the "North Shore Road" in the Great Smoky Mtns. Natl. Park.

6. Trails as a means of natural area protection

While the North Ridge Trail in the Oak Ridge greenbelt was completed in 1971, 1972 saw major steps toward having it declared a National Recreation Trail. On 9/7/72 the Southeast Regional Office of BOR inspected the trail and was most favorably impressed. Subsequently the City requested to have the trail and the entire northern greenbelt given Natl. Recr. Trail status, with TCWP recognized as the responsible civic group.--With regard to other trails in the state, TCWP cooperated with TTA in disseminating information on meetings, outings, and volunteers needed.

7. Educational and liaison activities

Harvey Broome Memorial Film Series:

During the 1971/72 season, about 300 film-show dates were arranged in 9 states, with an estimated total audience of 6000 individuals. Two new films were purchased, "The Ravaged Land" (stripmining) and "The Flooding River" (flood-plain zoning). In the fall we lost our "distributor", the Cooperative Science Education Center, and started on efforts to develop new mechanisms for disseminating the films.

Our inter-organization liaison was updated and formalized, and planning was initiated for an inter-organization conference early in 1973.

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8. Education of candidates and voters

In the election year of 1972, TCWP again worked hard to inform candidates on environmental issues, and to inform the voters of the candidates' stands on these matters. We arranged meetings of representatives of various conservation groups with several of the candidates. Subsequently we prepared and mailed informative questionnaires for 17 Congressional and 173 statehouse candidates. The replies were reported in our Newsletter and were released to all the news media in Tennessee, with good resulting coverage. We also publicized ratings by the League of Conservation Voters and by Field & Stream.

9. National and regional issues

In addition to our participating in national issues that have a specific Tennessee component and are summarized under other headings, we supported other environmental groups in a number of efforts that can only be enumerated here: support of the Presidential Order (never issued) and of the Senate subcommittee report on clearcutting; support of the NRDC campaign against indiscriminate channelization; support of the land-use planning provisions in the Alaska Native Claims Act, and opposition to the Alaska pipeline; eliciting of comments on proposed Water Resource Council Standards (Note: of 46 comments from Tennessee 37 supported a discount rate above 7%, only 6 a rate below 7%); opposition to Aspinall's public land give-away bill; opposition to several features of the federal aid highway bill, and support for mass transit; concern for attacks on NEPA; support for a bill to permit tax-exempt lobbying; support of the Environmental Protection bill; testimony for the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan. We tried to elicit financial support for the Citizens to Preserve Overton Park and we submitted a comment for the impact statement on the I-40 crossing.

10. Organization of TCWP

In addition to the many activities reported under other headings, TCWP in 1972 engaged in organizational efforts designed to expand our sphere in various ways and to make our work more efficient. Two chapters were established, the Holston Valley Chapter (Kingsport-Johnson City area) and the Chattanooga Chapter; and the membership voted for a bylaws amendment to permit the Board to formulate guidelines governing chapters.--Five major public libraries throughout the state received complete files of TCWP Newsletters and are being kept current.--TCWP moved into rented office space and hired a part-time secretary.--Bulkmailing went into effect early in 1972, with much saving in money but unfortunate delays in delivery for some members.--Two new issues committees were formed: one on land-use planning and one on eastern wilderness and USFS.--A large number of talks, radio, and TV appearances featuring TCWP members and issues were arranged.--Five public meetings were held: 1/30/72 (stripmine problems), 3/23/72 (Mike McCloskey talk on Power and the Environment), 6/6/72 (Duck River), 10/11/72 (Mike Frome on Wilderness and government agencies), 12/12/72 (annual meeting). Outings organized included a Duck River float, a Daddys Creek hike, and Northridge Trail hikes.