

# TENNESSEE CITIZENS for WILDERNESS PLANNING

Newsletter No. 202

December 9, 1994



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| <p>January 10, 7:30 pm<br/>Slide-illustrated talk on TCWP<br/>see ¶ 10A</p> | <p>February 4, 9:30 am<br/>Whites Creek hike<br/>see ¶ 10A</p> |
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## 12. ACTION SUMMARY

| No  | Issue                       | Contact   | "Message!" or Action   |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 2C  | State Park management       | Director, State Parks                               | "Send info on status of Plan for XYZ Park!"  |
| 2E  | Panther Creek golf course   | Director, State Parks                               | "Do not railroad <del>through this</del> golf course, ignoring public sentiment! Golf courses do not belong in state parks!" |
| 2F  | Black Fox wetlands          | Rep. Gordon   | "Re-introduce protection bill for these wetlands!"   |
| 2G  | Wolf River land acquisition | Wolf River Conservancy                              | Send contribution  |
| 3A  | Clear Creek dam proposal    | TCWP  | Offer your help with this issue  |
| 4B  | Timbering in Cherokee NF    | US Sens. and Rep;<br>copy to USFS                   | "Do not timber parcels surrounding Olympics site!"   |
| 6B  | "Contract with America"     | Sen. Dole; Leon Panetta;<br>US Rep; editor of paper | "Read the fine print! Environmental laws would be gutted; polluters would be paid not to pollute!"                           |
| 7A  | Land&Water Conserv. Fund    | OMB Director Rivlin                                 | "Budget should request at least \$300M for LWCF!"  |
| 7E  | Seating Sen. Feinstein      | "Feinstein for Senate"                              | Send a contribution (California Desert Act's chief sponsor deserves to assume seats he won)                                  |
| 8A  | Oak Ridge Reservation       | Common Ground Team                                  | Provide input in support of protecting undeveloped land and Natl. Envtl. Research Park                                       |
| 10A | TCWP's Jan. talk; Feb. hike | TCWP  | Participate in activities; bring friends   |
| 10C | TCWP effectiveness          | TCWP  | Respond to contributions appeal  |

Senator John Doe  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

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

Governor Don Sundquist  
State Capitol  
Nashville, TN 37219

Dear Senator Doe  
Sincerely yours,

Dear Congressman Doe  
Sincerely yours,

Dear Gov. Sundquist  
Respectfully yours,

To call a Representative or Senator, dial Congressional switchboard, (202) 224-3121  
To find out about the status of federal bills, call (202) 225-1772 .

**HAPPY HOLIDAYS! AND ALL OUR BEST WISHES FOR 1995!**

## 1. FORESTRY ISSUES IN TENNESSEE

### A. Who will write rules for regulating forestry in Tennessee?

Clearly the forest industry wants to get a headstart on doing so. For a long time, it was in the industry's interest that there be no laws governing timbering practices, and that forestry be kept exempt from existing State water-quality regulations. But now that the unregulated nature of offsite impacts of chipmills has become an argument against allowing such mills, the industry sees that rules are inevitable (especially so since a legislative study committee on forestry was created in 1993), but it wants these rules to be of their own making.

The Board of the Tennessee Forestry Association (TFA) created a committee to draft the so-called Forestry Water Quality bill. The 9-person committee includes representatives from Mead, Bowater, Westvaco (3 major forest-products corporations), three persons identified as loggers, a landowner, two TFA officers, and (ex officio) the State Forester, Ken Arney. As to TFA's view of environmentalists, see ¶1B, below.

Preliminary analysis of TFA's bill reveals numerous flaws, among which these are the most serious:

- Sole jurisdiction over silviculture-related water-quality issues is lodged in the state forester. In view of the cosy relation between the state's forestry division and the forest-products industry, this smacks a little bit of the proverbial fox in the henhouse. It would be much more logical to involve the Dept of Environment and Conservation, where all other water-quality issues are lodged.
- The language of the enforcement portion of the bill is discretionary. What is clearly required, instead, are mandatory procedures that are applied under clearly stated, uniform conditions.
- No mechanisms are provided for public complaint or for responses to citizen inputs.
- The bill sets up no mechanisms for immediate shut-down of any operation that is clearly causing pollution, thus failing to protect against irreversible damages.

There is a clear need for all of us who value Tennessee's forests and streams to get involved in decisions that may be made in the upcoming session of the General Assembly. TCWP, along with Save Our Cumberland Mountains and the Tennessee Environmental Council, hope to be active on this issue, but we'll need the help of our members. We urge you to be responsive to any alerts and action

calls you may receive in upcoming Newsletters or other mailings.

### B. Do you know what TFA thinks of you?

The Tennessee Forestry Association recently distributed text of a speech by Bill Holmes which, according to TFA, "outlines the 'master plan' and strategy of environmentalists" in bringing about "the current tragic conditions which exist for [the] forest industry..." Here are a few sections worthy of your attention

"Communism, fascism and socialism did not die with the collapse of the Soviet Union; these 'isms' simply underwent a massive mutation into Environmentalism. This new 'ism' includes all of the worst characteristics of its parents along with some new goodies: ... it lowers the status of humanity to the level of rocks, trees and fish. Because it hides its evil behind a shining mask of love, hope, tolerance and beauty, Environmentalism is the most insidious, dangerous threat that mankind has ever faced."

Mr Holmes may be rated high for the crudity of his remarks, e.g.: "[Environmental] issues like global warming, acid rain, the Ozone problem (better known as Al Gore's gas-hole), ... are typically made up of one part fact to nine parts bullshit."

Do you feel like turning the other cheek, or would you rather take some action (see ¶1A, above)?

### C. Champion's public-relations campaign

In July, Champion International Paper Co. acquired 85,000 beautiful acres of forest land in Campbell, Anderson, and Scott counties via a succession of strange transactions involving a series of companies. One of these, which is in the dumping and waste-disposal business, got an option to buy back 25,000 acres of the land (will clear-cutting be followed by a mega-dump?).

During the month of September, Champion aired a series of 30-second promotional spots over Knoxville TV stations to convince viewers that there was nothing ominous about clear-cutting. Featured in some of the ads was the executive director of the Tennessee Conservation League (TCL), which last year gave Champion its Forest Conservationist award. Champion, along with other major forest-industry companies that have holdings in Tennessee, has partially funded TCL staff positions. TCL describes itself as a "conservation - not preservation" organization.

As we reported earlier (NL200 ¶7B), TCWP and SOCM have teamed up to take a proactive stand in letting Champion know about our interests and concerns for the land. Doug Murray, a member of both TCWP and SOCM, and Maureen Curvingham, TCWP Board member, compiled a database of all the endangered, threatened, and rare species that are found on the land. A list of these species, with their locations and status, has been sent to Champion International, and will be kept updated by us.

Additionally, SOCM members are conducting a water-quality study (pH, iron, and manganese) for streams that contain rare aquatic species, and for streams where acid mine drainage is now or could in the future become a problem. These data will also be sent to Champion. The organizations plan to identify areas that they believe should be declared as lands unsuitable for clear-cutting, and have asked Champion for timely notification of any areas that are slated to be logged.

## 2. OTHER STATE ISSUES

### A. *New Commissioner of Agriculture*

Governor-elect, Don Sundquist, has announced his choice for Commissioner of Agriculture. He is Dan Wheeler who has worked for the Tennessee Farm Bureau since 1964, and most recently was the Farm Bureau's chief administrative officer. The powerful Farm Bureau has frequently -- and often successfully -- worked against environmental initiatives, such as wetlands protection, strong water-quality standards, and various natural-areas-protection initiatives; they have been a prime mover in advancing the agenda of the "wise use" and property-rights movements, e.g., in pushing "takings" legislation last year. Because the Forestry Division is now located within the Department of Agriculture, it will be interesting to see whether the Farm Bureau's philosophy will enter into the upcoming jockeying to regulate timbering practices in Tennessee (see ¶1A, this NL).

### B. *Board weakens proposed Tennessee Water Quality Standards*

On November 15, the Tennessee Water Quality Control Board (WQCB) performed the required triennial review of the rules under which the Tennessee Water Pollution Control Act of 1977 is implemented. Partially ignoring a huge volume of staff work and overwhelming public sentiment, the WQCB adopted its own amendment (obviously prepared ahead of time, possibly with input by the

Farm Bureau and the Tennessee Municipal League), which is inferior in strength as well as clarity. However, Jim Haynes, WQCB chairman, prevented moves by other Board members to further weaken the criteria.

The staff of the Water Pollution Control Division had spent about a year conducting the required review process in a thoroughly professional and well-informed manner that provided almost unparalleled opportunities for public input (NL197 ¶4C; NL198 ¶5C; NL200 ¶3A), most recently at September meetings which several TCWP members attended (NL201 ¶7D). The resultant staff proposal for revising the so-called Antidegradation Statement fell under the following headings:

- Clarification of the characteristics defining high-quality waters (those within federally- or state-designated areas; those where existing conditions are better than WQ standards; those that provide habitat for ecologically significant flora and/or fauna; those possessing outstanding scenic values or recreational opportunities.
- Adoption of a tiered classification, where Tiers III (highest) and II encompassed high-quality waters for which antidegradation strategies were to be applied.
- Provision of a mechanism for nominating waters to Tiers III (Outstanding National Resource Waters) and II (Outstanding State Resource Waters).

The amendment substituted by the WQCB scraps the tier system, although it does designate an Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW) category, with somewhat weaker protections than had been drafted by the staff. The list of rivers that were to be initially included in Tiers III and II (which included the Obed and the Little River for Tier III) was also scrapped, and a system was substituted under which each river must be separately nominated for ONRW status by the Department, then separately approved by the Board. The provision whereby the public could nominate rivers was also scrapped. It is quite obvious that the very high level of public involvement that had been generated by the hearings during the past year could never be even remotely duplicated for the future case-by-case process now decreed by the WQCB.

Our co-executive directors (Joan Burns and Linda LaForest), who attended the November 15 hearing in Nashville, were disturbed by certain features of the WQCB's procedures. Thus, despite the fact that the Antidegradation Statement was very obviously controversial and had previously generated much public comment (the great majority

of it in favor of the staff's draft), the Board did not provide a written text of its own amendment ahead of time. Thus, not even the people who were present at the hearing had a chance to digest the substance of the amendment and to comment prior to the WQCB's vote.

Despite the fact that the WQCB's version is weaker than the draft by the Division of Water Pollution Control, staffers in general feel that it is an improvement over the current provisions, and that it is workable and enforceable. The new criteria must still be approved by Tennessee's Secretary of State and Attorney General. Because the rules under which the Tennessee's Water Pollution Control Act is administered have to be consistent with the Federal Clean Water Act, the WQCB's product must also be reviewed by EPA.

#### C. *State Park Management Plans*

The process of revising and updating the Strategic Management Plan for each of 50 Tennessee State Parks, Natural Areas, and Cultural Areas got under way with a series of public meetings held between September 27 and December 13. Some of the plans may include developments, such as golf courses, that could potentially be very harmful (see ¶2E this NL).



**WHAT YOU CAN DO:** If any of the 50 state parks or areas are of interest to you, and you were unable to attend the pertinent meeting, please write as soon as possible to

Gerald McKinney, Director  
Bureau of State Parks  
Tenn. Dept. of Environment and Conservation  
401 Church Street, 7th floor  
Nashville, TN 37243-0446.

Find out the proposed process and schedule for completing the Plan that pertains to your area of interest (let TCWP know what you found out, 481-0286). Then send written comments and ask that they be taken into consideration. Get friends to do likewise.

#### D. *Frozen Head planning*

Among the planning meetings mentioned in ¶2C, above, was one for Frozen Head. The 36 attendees came up with the following priority list. (1) Swimming pool; (2) preserve and protect natural areas; (3) golf course; (4) recreation building with kitchen and restrooms; (5) new entrance road. Other recommendations included campsite upgrades, a back-country trail shelter, a sewer plant, a campground dump station, and a museum and nature center.

Recall that Frozen Head is made up of a state park (about 300 acres) and a state natural area (about 11,000 acres). All suggestions, except for the back-country trail shelter, pertain to the former only. Uses of the natural area are strictly regulated. Any large projects would go on land that is presently outside the park, along the road before the bridge. Land for a swimming pool has been purchased in that area; land for a golf course would still need to be purchased.

Frozen Head has only one ranger for the whole complex (park plus natural area). The park manager always welcomes volunteers for trail maintenance and other work. If extra money can be found by the state, wouldn't it be better used for staff positions than for a golf course?

#### E. *Golf courses proposed for state parks*

Golf courses have been proposed for years by either the legislature or the administration for a number of state parks. The latest is a specific proposal for Panther Creek State Park in Hamblen County. People who attended a meeting on the Park Plan a couple of months ago (see ¶2C, this NL) expressed furious opposition to this golf course, but someone must have a stake in seeing it developed. The contract is now being railroaded through -- the process having been advanced by a month, and the signing may actually occur several days prior to a public hearing on the issue, scheduled for December 13 in Morristown.

TCWP wrote in opposition to this golf course on the following grounds.

- The most popular activities in the park are hiking, walking, wildlife watching, bicycling, and picnicking. These interests of the majority of park users would be sacrificed for the golf course, which would consume all of the semi-flat terrain in the park.
- The proposed development would take away business from the 6 golf courses that already exist in the vicinity of the park.
- Maintenance costs and other expenses are very unlikely to be covered by revenues, thus wasting taxpayers' money. (Profits gained from golf courses typically come from secondary developments, such as pro shops and restaurants.)
- The runoff from pesticides and fertilizers used in golf-course maintenance is highly damaging to the environment. Should a state park constitute a prime source of such pollutants?

At stake is not only Panther Creek State Park, but additional parks where the state may hope to do a repeat performance. Three others are on the

drawing board even now: Cumberland Mountain, Chickasaw, and Natchez Trace State Parks. There have even been rumblings about considering a golf course for Frozen Head (12D, above). The state must not be allowed to railroad any of these through, as it is doing for Panther Creek.

\* **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Write to state parks Director Gerald McKinney (address in 12C, this NL), stating your outrage about the process by which the state is railroading the Panther Creek golf course and ignoring public sentiment. In addition, oppose the development of golf courses in other state parks on the grounds of some of the arguments listed above (or for additional reasons you might have).

#### F. *Black Fox wetlands*

The Army Corps of Engineers departed from its traditional method of watershed management by proposing to protect wetlands near Murfreesboro. Consequently, the Water Resources Development Act of 1994 (the Corps' funding vehicle) contained a \$5-million item for protecting the Black Fox wetlands and developing a nature center there. Unfortunately, this measure died in 1994 and will have to be reintroduced in the next session. Urge Rep. Gordon to do so. The measure also needs to be supported with the new chairmen of the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation and the Senate Environment and Public Work committees. This is one of the fastest-growing areas of the state, and any wetlands that still remain will undoubtedly be developed if they are not protected now.

#### G. *Wolf River Conservancy purchase*

\* The Wolf River Conservancy is trying to raise money to purchase high-value wetlands that border the last unchannelized headwaters of a West Tennessee river. About 4,000 acres need to be purchased at a cost of \$4 million. Of this, \$2 M will come from the state's Wetlands Acquisition Fund, \$1 M from TWRA's sale of timber from the land, and \$1 M needs to be raised by the Conservancy by the end of the year. Send any contributions to Larry J. Smith, 4819 Barfield Rd., Memphis, TN 38117; 901-685-5643 (h), 901-452-6997 (w).

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Clear Creek dam (NL201 12B). This in itself was a great victory for us, since the FmHA's usual procedure is to prepare a hasty, inadequate, EA (Environmental Assessment), issue a FONSI (Finding of No Significant Impact), and proceed with the project.

Next week, TVA will hold an advisory meeting in Cookeville on the scoping process for what is now called the "Catoosa Utility District Study." Probable attendees, in addition to TVA staff, will be representatives of the utility district, FmHA, NPS (National Park Service), and the state. Members of TCWP and the National Parks & Conservation Assn. will also be there to make sure that a full scoping meeting will be scheduled, and that the study will include all possible alternatives and address problems that exist all over the Plateau.

\* Because there will be increased activities for TCWP on this issue, any of you willing to become involved should let us know. Your help will be important and much appreciated.

#### B. *Obed Site Manager*

In our last Newsletter (NL201 12F), we had mis-spelled her name in every way we could: "Monica Meyers" instead of Monika Mayr. Despite this insult, the Obed Wild & Scenic River's new Site Manager honored us with her presence at the Annual Meeting. We were impressed by her obvious pleasure at the beauty of the area she now administers, and by her energy and readiness to get involved in tackling issues. Some of us are scheduling a meeting with her for the near future.

#### C. *Geographic Information Service for BSF region*

The School of Planning of the University of Tennessee, in conjunction with the National Park Service, is devising a framework for the establishment of a regional Geographic Information System (GIS) for the five counties surrounding the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. The BSFNRR recently acquired the appropriate GIS software and is in the process of developing data layers. UT conducted a feasibility analysis to help facilitate the regional GIS.

### 3. BIG SOUTH FORK AND OBED CAPSULES

#### A. *Work starting on Clear Creek EIS*

TVA has been retained by the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) to carry out the environmental impact study and prepare a full

The authors of the feasibility study express the hope that a well-based GIS, used in concert by several interested agencies, can provide a sound basis for controlling the future of the region so as not to let haphazard development destroy the beauty of the Cumberland Plateau. If you want a copy of

the report, contact Dr. John D. Peine, 128 Henson Hall, Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-3300, 615-974-4056.

#### 4. CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST: IS IT TO BE MINED AS WELL AS TIMBERED?

##### A. Australian firm prospects for zinc and copper

Australia's largest corporation, BHP (Broken Hill Proprietary) is searching for zinc, copper, and (possibly) gold in the Cherokee (TN) and Nantahala (NC) National Forests; other outfits (e.g., COMINCO based in Washington state) may follow suit. These companies hope to tap into the Murphy Belt, an enormous copper deposit stretching from Georgia into New York. In February, BHP obtained a prospecting permit (which has subsequently been extended) to sample rocks and stream sediments in the national forests. By mid-spring 1995, BHP expects to narrow its search area and to start collecting core drillings.

Under the US Forest Service's multiple-use regulations, mining is permitted in national forests, but the USFS owns the surface of the land and must give permission (who owns the mineral rights? — something we need to research).

BHP has a sorry environmental record. Most recently it was sued for almost \$3 billion by 17,000 villagers in Papua/New Guinea whose environment has been ruined by a BHP copper and gold mine. — Have you visited Copper Hill in Tennessee? Although that is history, there may not actually be any non-harmful manner in which to mine copper and zinc.

The Western North Carolina Alliance is taking the lead in organizing regional and national environmental groups into an effective coalition to fight the mining on our national forests. We'll bring you information on how to get involved.

##### B. Timbering scheduled near Olympic site

Significant parcels of the Cherokee National Forest surrounding the Ocoee Olympic site are scheduled for timber sale and harvest before and during the 1996 Olympics. The forest stands slated to be "harvested" include prime recreational wilderness that is visible from the roads and hiking trails surrounding Big Frog Mountain; they also include mature hardwoods that are providing essential habitat for black bear.

Cutting this timber does not make sense, even from a purely economic point of view. The timber sales will be "below cost" (i.e., they cost the taxpayer 2x to 5x the amount of money that is generated by the sale). On the other hand, recreation is a potential revenue maker, according to studies conducted in connection with the Olympics plans. Destruction of forest quality will result in diminishing the area's attraction for recreationists.

The Big Frog Wilderness and the adjacent Cohutta Wilderness form one of the largest roadless areas in the East. In the original proposal for wilderness boundary, which included all of the forested area within the Big Frog perimeter road, the forest stands that are now threatened would have been protected. Unfortunately, their inclusion was blocked by special interests on two occasions. However, two of the threatened forest stands have been inventoried as roadless areas on the Forest planning maps; and this should mean (provided the USFS follows the law) that they cannot be timbered without a full EIS.

Under the National Forest Management Act, the suitability of national forest land for timber harvesting must be reviewed every 10 years. But the Forest Service is delaying revision of the Cherokee NF management plan until after an overall southern regional assessment has been done. This bureaucratic delay threatens our remaining Cherokee wilderness areas. Surely, the upcoming Olympics, at least, should dictate an immediate halt to timber harvesting in the area until such a time as the Cherokee Forest Plan is revised (which may not happen until the next century!)

✱ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Write to both Senators (Frist and Thompson) and to your Representative (addresses on p.2), with a copy to the Chief, Southern Region, US Forest Service (1720 Peachtree Rd., NW, Suite 951, Atlanta, GA 30367). Point out the folly of allowing timbering that would destroy recreational potential during and after the Olympics and would not even compensate the taxpayer for cost. In addition, a full EIS must be done. Urge Congressional intervention into the timbering plans.

#### 5. SMOKIES

##### A. Superintendent suggests wilderness protection through urban growth management

[Based on a contribution by Patrice Cole]

Karen Wade, new superintendent of the Gt. Smoky Mtns. National Park, was a gracious and

dynamic speaker at TCWP's Annual Weekend (see also 19, this NL). Her focus was that protection of a pocket of *de facto* wilderness, such as the Smokies, cannot be achieved without due consideration of the factors that are shaping up the urban centers of the region (note that a population of 2,500 or more defines an urban center according to the US Census). Think about the traffic through Pigeon Forge, the gobbling up of land along the park's borders for condominiums and commercial developments, and the incessant pressure to construct more roads through the Smokies to provide increased mobility between the urban centers that surround the park!

Ms. Wade made the point that any strategy to protect the cultural and natural resources of protected areas facing adjacent urban growth would fail unless it was cognizant of, and responsive to, the following issues: transportation (a regional approach is clearly needed), social and natural environment, infrastructure, and economic vitality and stability. Among the problems in managing urban growth are shortages of funds: federal funds have dried up and state governments cannot meet the resultant extra demands, especially in Tennessee, which has no income tax. Local governments put reliance on costs borne by developers, and this makes for an unholy alliance. There are also population problems, such as the shifts to the sunbelt, and an aging population. One piece of advice that came out in the discussion: local solutions are often not right for a park's national constituency; local education is needed concerning the national interest.

#### **B. Seeking transportation solutions for the Smokies**

Automobile congestion in the GSMNP spoils the visitor experience. Air pollution contributes to vegetation damage and fouls the air we breathe. Constant motor sounds are incompatible with nature-oriented experience. In short, it seems imperative to find transportation solutions that are not automobile-dependent.

A coalition of environmental groups is being formed by the Southern Appalachian Highlands Ecosystem Task Force of the Sierra Club, to work with political officials -- especially those of surrounding communities -- in planning an integrated transportation network (light rail, monorail, bus, or a combination of these modes). The effort is being spearheaded by Arthur Smith of Kingsport, and a kick-off meeting with Park officials was held November 4. Patrice Cole will represent TCWP at the next meeting, scheduled for December 13.

#### **C. Cherokee casino -- another pressure on the Smokies**

In August, the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians reached an agreement with the governor of North Carolina that will allow a casino to be built on the Cherokee Reservation adjacent to the Park. Will there be neon lights visible from within the Park?

The Cherokee estimate that about 14 million people annually will visit the casino. Many of these may want to use US 411, the direct link from Cherokee to the Park's Gatlinburg entrance. This road is already stressed by about 7.5 million who visit the Park annually.

#### **D. The Abrams Creek/Chilhowee Mountain purchase**

On October 24, TCWP sponsored an information meeting about the Foothills Conservancy's projected purchase of the 4,600-acre Abrams Creek/Chilhowee Mountain parcel (NL200 14B). It was very well attended, and by the time of our Annual Weekend we had collected over \$7,100 (including \$1,000 in TCWP matching funds) to turn over to the Conservancy. Many thanks to all of you who contributed!

Several of us got a chance to view the area under the guidance of Randy Brown, the Conservancy's executive director. The 300 acres that will be donated to the National Park Service lie in a wooded portion of the valley, adjacent to the Abrams Creek section of the Park. The remaining tract, which is slated to go to the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, lies on both the east and west slopes of Chilhowee Mountain, and, except for a 3-mile-long traverse by the Foothills Parkway partway up the east slope, appears to be undisturbed hardwood forest.

In order to exert its option on the land, the Conservancy needs to bring the total raised to \$1,226,000 by December 31. Recently, the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation pledged \$150,000 in matching funds. If the amount is, in fact, matched, the Conservancy will be only \$300,000 short of its goal. Any shortfall will be raised as a loan, but the less the Conservancy needs to borrow, the less the total transaction will cost. You can still contribute, if you want.



## 6. ELECTION POSTSCRIPTS

### A. New names in Tennessee politics

The Republican tide hit Tennessee harder than any other state — affecting not one, but both, Senate seats, two of 6 formerly Democratic seats, and the governorship. Here are the new names:

- Senate (6-year term): Bill Frist (R), defeated Jim Sasser (D), incumbent
- Sen. (2-year term) Fred Thompson (R), defeated Jim Cooper (D) for open seat
- House, 3rd District: Zach Wamp (R) defeated Randy Button (D) (open seat)
- House 4th District: Van Hilleary (R) defeated Jeff Whorley (D) (open seat, formerly held by Jim Cooper)
- House 7th District: no change in party: Ed Bryant (R) won seat vacated by Sundquist (R)
- Governor: Don Sundquist (R) defeated Phil Bredesen (D) (open seat).

Despite a major challenge, Bart Gordon (D) hung on to the 6th-District seat. Gordon's League of Conservation Voters (LCV) rating, averaged over the past four sessions, is a respectable 66%. Other Democrats retaining their seats are Clement (5th Distr), LCV average 52%; Tanner (8th Distr), LCV average 40%; and Ford (9th Distr), LCV average 64%. The Republican carry-overs are Quillen (1st Distr), LCV average 11%; and Duncan (2nd Distr), LCV average 18%.

TCWP thanked Sen. Sasser and Rep. Cooper for the many things they had done for Tennessee environmental causes (see NL201, ¶1, III, and IV). Senator Sasser has responded as follows: "... I certainly appreciate your kind words. I have achieved my life's dream of serving the people of Tennessee in the United States Senate. Indeed, my time here in Washington has been a unique privilege and a high honor. Although I will greatly miss working on behalf of fellow Tennesseans, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to serve you."

### B. "Contract with America" seriously threatens environmental laws — BEWARE!

Behind the rhetoric of the "Contract" lie 10 bills that Republican are going to try to pass in Congress. One of these bills, innocuously titled "The Job Creation and Wage Enhancement Act of 1995," and advertised as a bill to reduce the capital gains tax, is actually all about gutting environmental laws (and other laws that protect health and safety).

- It would stop any regulations from being written if their combined cost exceeds a certain amount to the

"private sector." It disregards the unmeasurable benefits of protecting public health and living in a beautiful environment.

- It creates a new entitlement program that will compensate any individual who demonstrates even a tiny reduction in property value or water rights that may result from a law. This means paying polluters not to pollute. Other nightmares: an individual could propose a huge development on wetlands, not because he actually wanted it, but just so he could collect "lost property value" due to wetlands protection laws.
- It requires an elaborate array of new analyses to be done on virtually every federal regulation, and would allow any person who is "adversely affected" by a rule to challenge it in court by attacking the analyses. Courts would be flooded by industry lawsuits whose real objective is simply to block environmental laws.
- It creates huge loopholes for state and local governments to get out of implementing national environmental laws (e.g., the Clean Water Act) if the federal government does not pay the total cost of implementing the law. Further, states would not be required to control pollution that affects downstream or downstream states.



### WHAT YOU CAN DO — MUCH IS AT STAKE!

- (1) Send a postcard or letter to Sen. Dole (address on p.2) and to Leon Panetta (Chief of Staff, the White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20500) urging them to read the fine print of the "Contract with America" and mentioning some of the points summarized above.
- (2) Try to meet with your Representative during the recess. You may wish to make a copy of the above list and hand it to him as a fact sheet.
- (3) Write a letter to the Editor of your paper. The Contract with America is currently hot news, and your letter would be very timely.

### C. New Congress limits Administration

[Based on an article in *The New York Times*, Nov. 14]

Before the election, the Administration had hoped to accomplish through regulatory authority some of the things the 103rd Congress had refused to do through legislation, like tightening environmental restrictions on hardrock mining (reform of the 1872 Mining Law). Thus, Sec. Babbitt had planned to withdraw environmentally-sensitive parcels of public land from the inventory of federal property considered suitable for mining.

However, the Secretary's decisions are subject to review by Congress, and the new chairmen of the

pertinent House and Senate committees — Don Young (R, Alaska) and Frank Murkowski (R, Alaska), with LCV scores for the last session of 2% and 3%, respectively — are strong allies of the mining industry. Even when the Democrats controlled the Congress, Babbitt ran into problems with trying to increase grazing fees on public lands because Western senators limited his prerogatives by amending the department's budget. Therefore, mining companies are likely to be able to continue to dig up minerals from federal lands without paying royalties, and to claim title to parcels for just a few dollars an acre while they develop claims containing millions of dollars' worth of ore.

The Young/Murkowski chairmanship of vital Congressional committees is only part of the bad news about what may be ahead. The 70 newly elected Republican members include many who advocate eliminating the federal government's role in environmental protection. One possible consolation comes from the thought that the Senate filibuster threats that were used to prevent the passage of environmental laws during the last session (NL201 ¶1A) could now be used to stop harmful legislation: it'll take only 41 votes to do so.

#### D. *Fate of conservation-related ballot initiatives*

One piece of very good news is the defeat (by a 3-2 margin) of Arizona's Proposition 300. This was sponsored by the Wise Use movement as a national test case of the "property rights" issue. Proponents claimed that governmental restrictions placed on private economic activities for the public good was an unconstitutional "taking" of private property (see also NL201 ¶1C). The defeat of Proposition 300 was a precedent-setting victory against profiteers who hide behind the label of property rights. There may, however, be more serious clouds on the horizon — in the Congress (¶6B, this NL).

In Michigan, voters approved a constitutional amendment creating a new state park fund, and directing \$20 million in state oil and gas revenue to be split between that fund and an existing natural resources trust fund. Arizona voters approved a ban against animal leg-hold traps on public lands; and Florida voters approved a gill-net ban on fisheries.

On the other hand, Californians defeated a proposal to fund mass transit and bike/pedestrian programs through a 4% increase in the gas tax; and voters in Oregon rejected tightened regulations on cyanide leach gold mining.

## 7. OTHER NATIONAL NEWS

### A. *Land & Water Conservation Fund appropriations*

The LWCF, a dedicated trust fund (derived from royalties paid to the government for offshore oil and gas revenues), was created to provide funding for parklands acquisition. While authorized at \$900 million annually, Administrations over the past 15 years have been requesting but a fraction of these amounts. For FY '95, the Clinton Administration requested only \$254 million, equivalent to what the Congress had appropriated for FY '94. The Congress subsequently lopped off another \$19 million from the Administration's request, resulting in a FY '95 total of \$235 million.

This sum is split among the agencies as follows (in \$ million):

14.8 for Bureau of Land Management  
67.3 for US Fish & Wildlife Service  
65.3 for US Forest Service  
87.8 for National Park Service. split thus:  
59.8 Federal  
27.9 State Assistance.

USFWS and NPS split the biggest hits (as compared with last year). It should be noted that NPS has an acquisition backlog (i.e., areas authorized but not yet acquired) of over \$1 billion. In our state, this backlog includes urgent acquisitions to complete the Big South Fork NRR, the Obed National WSR, and some smaller Park System units.

✱ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** The Administration's FY '96 budget is currently in preparation. Write to Director Alice Rivlin (Office of Management and Budget, 17th St. and Penn. Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20503), urging that no less than \$300 be requested for the LWCF. If the protection of natural resources is indeed a priority for this Administration, this sum is clearly a minimum.

### B. *Proposal for reamping the LWCF*

The State Grant portion of the LWCF has held steady over the past couple of years: \$28.1 M in FY '94 and \$27.9 M for FY '95 (¶7A, above). Nevertheless, a group of four mayors met with Pres. Clinton about three months ago to discuss LWCF problems. Other key figures in the Administration were also approached. The group was headed by Knoxville's Victor Ashe, president of the US Conference of Mayors.

The mayors' proposal was based on recommendations by an *ad hoc* committee that have since been endorsed by the National Park Service

Advisory Council and the Interior Department. The committee recommended the following.

- The LWCF should be merged with the Urban Parks & Recovery Program.
- The whole thing should get \$1 billion annually. (This level was recommended by the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors in 1987.)
- A new agency (probably not in USDI) should administer the new, combined, fund.
- A legislative package embodying these recommendations should be advanced in the next Congress.

Where to get the extra money? In addition to some new sources, the following existing sources have been mentioned as possibilities:

- Off-shore oil revenues, the source of the current LWCF. These are more than sufficient to supply \$1 billion per year -- the trouble is that the large portion that Congress does not specifically appropriate for the LWCF disappears without trace into the general Treasury.
- ISTEA (the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act), the second edition of which might be written so as to divert additional gas-tax money or highway-enhancement money into the revised LWCF.

Whatever the details, the following two features should be considered *essential* to any new scheme.

- The LWCF should have "contract authority," which would automatically allocate money from a funding source (e.g., gas tax) to the LWCF without appropriations committees getting involved -- it is there that our past problems have been.
- The federal side of the LWCF (the source of money for most natural or wild areas) must not be raided on behalf of a state-side campaign (which funds more developed areas).

#### C. *Southeast park-support network*

Currently, there is no regional network of park-support groups anywhere in the country. The National Parks & Conservation Association (NPCA) is now in the process of organizing such a network for the Southeast. This region contains some of the Nation's most well-known and heavily-visited parks -- Great Smoky Mtns, Everglades, Big Cypress, Mammoth Cave, Cape Hatteras -- as well as smaller and lesser-known jewels (including our Obed and Big South Fork!). A regional network could be very effective in gaining a stronger voice with Congress, the Dept. of Interior, and the National Park Service.

An organizing meeting was held in Charlotte, NC, on August 27. A regional planning conference will be held February 24-26 in Atlanta. If you have any interest in attending, contact Don Barger, NPCA's SE-Regional Director, in Norris, 615-494-7008.

#### D. *Endangered Species Act -- THE TRUTH*

[From an article by Jessica Matthews in AWI Quarterly, vol 43, No.3]

To its critics, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is the ultimate example of environmental zealotry, a mighty legal steamroller that costs billions, stops growth in its tracks, and robs Americans of their property rights -- fanatic environmentalists putting the welfare of fish and birds above that of people. A year ago, ABC's "20/20" blamed the loss of 29 homes in a California wildfire on the ESA's prohibition against brush clearing that was designed to save the endangered kangaroo rat. (A subsequent careful study by the General Accounting Office proved that brush removal would in no way have helped.)

In reality, the ESA, far from being a formidable foe of development, is weak in its authority and downright poverty-stricken when it comes to implementation. Thus, the Fish & Wildlife Service gets only \$40 million a year to administer the Act -- equivalent to the cost of 1 mile of urban interstate highway. Only 0.1% of proposed projects are halted. The underfunding has caused dozens of already listed species to become extinct. But, on top of that, it has also caused irritation, because businesses and individuals have to wait too long for answers and decisions. In content, too, the ESA needs strengthening to move the focus from individual species and last-minute rescues to whole ecosystems and preventive approaches.

So, even for the benefit of those who are irritated with the Act, the ESA should be strengthened. But if the Act were taken up today, Congress would wreck it -- primarily under the bogus banner of protecting property rights (see also 16B, this NL).

#### E. *California Desert Protection Act WAS passed*

We erroneously listed the California Desert Act among the pieces of legislation the 103rd Congress failed to pass (NL201 11A). In fact, its passage was a last-minute cliff-hanger, with several senators chartering planes and suspending campaigns in order to provide the 60 votes necessary to prevent a threatened Republican filibuster. After that cloture vote passed, 7 Republicans and 1

Democrat piled onto the winning side, making the final vote 68:23.

This monumental piece of legislation protects almost 8 million acres (representing 1/3 of the California Desert) by creating the Mojave National Preserve, upgrading Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Monuments to National Parks, and designating over 70 wilderness areas, most on former BLM lands. In order to secure this victory, the Senate-passed version had to be weakened in conference committee by downgrading what would have been the Mojave National Park to "Reserve" status, which permits hunting (a change heavily lobbied for by the National Rifle Association), and by deleting a highly scenic segment of the Mojave altogether from the finally approved boundaries.

It is gratifying that the bill's chief sponsor, Sen. Diane Feinstein, won reelection. Presently, however, her opponent, billionaire Huffington, is contesting her election in court, preventing her, for the time being, from being sworn in when the next Congress convenes. If you want to contribute to Feinstein's costs for this lawsuit, so she can resume her fine service in the Senate, send a check to Feinstein for Senate '94, POBox 18637, Washington, DC 20036-8637.

#### F. *"Ozols versus jobs was just plain false"*

That statement was recently made in *The New York Times* by the mayor of Springfield, Oregon. The 15,000 timber-industry jobs lost by the state over 5 years have been more than offset by about 20,000 high-tech jobs, created in part by industries lured by money from Pres. Clinton's recovery program ("What we've got here is quality of life," said the mayor.) Furthermore, Oregon is still the nation's top timber-producing state — despite less access to national forest — and its unemployment rate is well below the national average.

### 8. OAK RIDGE AND VICINITY

#### A. *Planning future uses of the Oak Ridge Reservation*

In 1942, the federal government bought 59,000 acres in Anderson and Roane Counties for the Manhattan Project. Almost half of this land was later released for the City of Oak Ridge, but 35,000 acres (roughly 8 x 11 miles) remain on the DOE's Oak Ridge reservation (an acreage that includes X-10, Y-12, and K-25). The so-called Common Ground Process is now under way to examine the options for future uses of this land.

The Common Ground Process will soon complete its first, "visioning," phase — a series of public workshops held in Oak Ridge, Farragut, Spring City, Clinton, and Harriman. Opinions and ideas of the attending public are being collected through a short questionnaire and through working groups that brainstorm answers to the following question asked of each participant: "In the coming decades (say the next 100 years), what are your ideas about the kinds of uses the Oak Ridge Reservation might serve in these, or other, areas, that might meet the needs you have identified [through the questionnaires] — commercial and industrial development, residential, recreational, preservation or improvement of natural environment, DOE missions, other government missions, agricultural, education, transportation."

In the next phase of the Common Ground Process, tentative future options will be proposed: options that are feasible, reflect public inputs, and are compatible with DOE's missions. Where strong disagreements exist, a range of options will be proposed. In the spring of 1995, there will be another round of public meetings to gather reactions to the tentative future-use options. Based on the results, final future-use recommendations will be drafted and will be sent to DOE in December 1995. They will enter into DOE's subsequent plans and decisions.

**WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Here is one reason the fate of the reservation should be of special interest to TCWP members. Because the reservation contains large tracts of undeveloped land, it has served as an ecological preserve for native plants and animals, including endangered species. A significant proportion (39%) of the reservation was designated as a National Environmental Research Park in 1980. Five other such parks exist at other DOE installations.

Even if you didn't get to go to any of the meetings, you can still have an input in the process. Contact Gary Bodenstein, Robin White, or Gail Rymer at 615-241-3443; or write Common Ground Process, POBox 2003, MS 7169, Oak Ridge, TN 37831-7169.

#### B. *Worthington Cemetery*

The TCWP-sponsored 29-acre Worthington Cemetery Cedar Barrens natural area is being watched over by TVA. Judith Bartlow reports that a TVA public safety officer, on a routine check, found three bags of household garbage. He was able

to locate the responsible individual from a name on an envelope. This person was made to pick up the trash and was issued a warning. Actions such as this, combined with citizen vigilance, should eventually stop the dumping that has degraded the area.

## 9. ANNUAL WEEKEND REPORT

About 40 of us had a stimulating, educational, and relaxing time, and wish the rest of you could have been there. Lots of great talks, productive discussions, being with old friends or making new ones, enjoying an array of outings, eating well (without having to wash the dishes), and watching our kids get entertained (by Doris Gove's terrific snake-petting show, by Woody Gove's dramatic firelight story telling, and by the baby sitters). The accommodations in the large, woodsy, Wesley Woods enclave were attractive and appropriate, and even the weather cooperated nicely, allowing several sunny Saturday afternoon outings, including one to the proposed Abrams Creek/Chilhowee acquisition (TSD, this NL).

Karen Wade, new superintendent of the GSMNP, was a stimulating and knowledgeable speaker, her style that of a very accessible manager who believes in the value of the citizen participation process. The gist of her talk is reported by Patrice Cole in T5A of this NL. (If you would like the full text of her talk -- which contained a lot of additional wisdom -- call us.)

Lee Davis, new superintendent of the Big South Fork NRRRA and Obed WSR, stressed that he had not had much time to get to understand and/or take action on the problems facing his NPS units, especially since the authorizing legislation in several ways differs from that for parks he had had experiences in (e.g., Yellowstone). Much of his talk concerned the necessity to protect park resources without alienating park neighbors, who see the areas as being taken away from them (even if they never owned them) and who resent "outsiders" and educated people. Among issues he listed was water quality (he admitted he was "behind the curve" with regard to the probable effects the clear-cutting on Champion lands would have on the BSNRRRA downstream). TCWP members plan to have further discussions with him regarding his view that the number of park supporters could be increased by increasing the number of places where people could be taken in cars.

Alan Jones greatly enhanced our understanding of the workings of the Tennessee Environmental Council (TEC), of which TCWP is a member organization. Alan, who became executive director of TEC seven months ago, is working on a long-term (4-year) plan for TEC to determine which of the numerous issues TEC could be working on, (a) are most pressing, and (b) have a realistic chance for successful action. TEC's activities have traditionally emphasized air and water quality and toxics, and much of this focus will remain. There are, however, a number of other areas that Alan believes should be added, specifically, forest issues (see T1A, this NL), growth management (Tennessee's current population of 1.3 million is expected to grow by 26% in the next 25 years), and esthetics (viewsheds, billboards, etc.). Alan pointed out that TEC is not a coalition but a network, and that it works through communication rather than control. Because TEC is located in Nashville, it can perform a function of being the eyes and ears for member organizations that have an interest in state government.

We held a brief awards ceremony to present certificates or other goodies to several people: the retiring Board members (Chuck Cantant, Maureen Cunningham, and Neil McBride); Dick Ambrose for his long service in coordinating Newsletter assembly and mailing; Bob Luxmoore for his several years of service in chairing the Nominating Committee, and Beth McBride for designing the Annual Meeting brochure.

A very special award, the annual Mack Prichard Award of the Sierra Club, was presented by Brian Stubblefield to Jenny Freeman, TCWP president. Jenny was honored for her phenomenal effort on behalf of adding public lands to Pickett State Park and Forest, and for her key role in initiating and sustaining the Tennessee Rivers Assessment program.

Bobby Fulcher, the chief engineer (together with Jenny Freeman) of the recent addition of 5,000 threatened acres to Pickett State Forest, gave a fine slide-lecture on the history and scenery of the area. It made us all proud to have played even a little part in this achievement.

Our highly useful brainstorming session, chaired by Eric Hirst, elicited several useful suggestions on how to expand TCWP's visibility and usefulness. They included increasing circulation of the Newsletter to other organizations (e.g., TEC member organizations), politicians, and news

media. This will involve several relative small, discrete, and fairly transient jobs by volunteers (e.g., updating portions of our mailing list). Can you help us? There was also a suggestion to have a column in *The Oak Ridger*, and a TCWP delegation (Jenny Freeman, Eric Hirst, and Linda La Forest) have subsequently obtained a tentative agreement from the editor to run such a column. On a totally different subject, it was pointed out that the Cumberland Plateau is the only physiographic province not represented among International Biosphere Reserves. Eddie Clebsch offered to explore ways to remedy this situation.

When Sunday breakfast came around, we continued to be the recipients of interesting information. Peter Williams, a Research Associate in the Tennessee Tech Dept. of Forestry, told about their study of backcountry use in the Smokies. The study involves examination of the resources (physical, environmental, social), examination of the legislative mandates, a formulation of the issues (e.g., horse-hiker conflicts) and goals (e.g., cooperation between users and between agencies), and a look at various alternative models.

All in all, it was a weekend well worth attending, and one greatly enjoyed by everyone. Thanks so much to the organizing committee (Patrice Cole, Eric Hirst, Peter Salpas, and Charlie Klabunde) and to the staff (Joan Burns and Linda LaForest) for arranging it all, and thanks to all the speakers and other participants!

## 10. TCWP NEWS

### A. A talk and a hike we hope you'll attend

On Tuesday January 10, Lee Russell will present a slide-illustrated talk on TCWP's past achievements and current activities - First Presbyterian Church, Room 102, 7:30 pm. Refreshments will be served. This would be a good occasion for you to bring friends who are not yet (but hopefully will become) TCWP members!

On Saturday February 4, 9:30 am, Judith Barlow will lead a hike (and trail clean-up) in the Whites Creek Small Wild Area. This trail (ca 3.5 miles roundtrip) goes through varied wooded terrain of coves and ridges and provides scenic views of a relatively undeveloped part of Watts Bar Lake. [To get to trail head: Go through Rockwood, heading south on US27, and check your odometer at the point US70 goes off to the right. About 42 miles beyond that, US27 will widen and you cross a bridge.

Two miles beyond the bridge, turn left and proceed 1 mile to the lakeshore where you'll see the trailhead sign. For more info, call Judith at 494-9421 or 632-1592.]

### B. Activities Planned for 1995

For 1995, we are planning at least one activity per month, usually for the first weekend. Updates and more detailed information will be provided in Newsletters. Non-members are most welcome to attend also.

- January 10: Slide talk on TCWP efforts, past and present (§10A, above)
- February 4: Whites Creek hike (§10A, above)
- March 4: Worthington Cemetery cleanup
- April 22: March for Parks (25th Anniversary of Earth Day) -- hike to raise funds for Big S. Fork NRR or Obed WSR
- May: Frog walk led by John Ayrd
- June: Bird walk led by Fred Holtzclaw, Jim and Betty Reed
- July: Haw Ridge Canoe Trail, led by Chuck Coutant
- August: Bike around Cades Cove
- September: Oak Ridge Cedar Barrens maintenance
- October: North Ridge Trail hike and maintenance
- November: Annual Weekend
- December: Year-end social.

### C. Appeal for contributions

We recently sent you a year-end/holiday-season appeal for special contributions to TCWP. After scanning through this Newsletter, we hope you will agree that what we try to do is very worthwhile, and that our dues are clearly insufficient to cover our costs of being effective. Our staff are working way beyond the level they're paid for (e.g., §10F, below), but we could achieve more if we could buy more staff time. If you can respond to the appeal, even with only a modest contribution, you will participate significantly in the advancement of TCWP's causes.

### D. TCWP aids Foothills Conservancy's Abrams Creek acquisition

TCWP sponsored an information meeting on this project (§5D, this NL), which turned out to be exceptionally well-attended. At last count, TCWP had collected over \$7,100, including \$1,000 contributed from the TCWP treasury as matching funds.

### E. *We thank our many volunteers*

Many thanks to Darnette Salpas who has provided much help in our office, and to Babs McBride for designing and lay-out of our Annual Meeting brochure. We are grateful to Russ Ward, our Tennessee Environmental Council representative, who recently attended the TEC Policies and Issues Committee and wrote us a good report. (Russ's P.S.: "There were numerous positive and grateful remarks about the very high quality of the TCWP Newsletter.")

Board members, in addition to their usual Board duties, were involved in several special activities during the past two months. Charlie Klabunde handled the finances for our large contribution to the Foothills Nature Conservancy; Patrice Cole met with Karen Wade and also attended a meeting on the Elkmont cabins; Jenny Freeman attended TEC Board and Regional meetings; Lee Russell generated questionnaires to political candidates (Jenny distributed them) and summarized the responses; Dave Adler and Lee Russell collected published information that had a bearing on the record of incumbents; Eric Hirst generated press releases on our pre-election analyses, as well as releases on TCWP in general, on the Pickett addition, and on the Foothills Conservancy's project; Eric, Jenny, and Linda met with the new editor of *The Oak Ridger* (#9, above); and Fred Holtzclaw helped work out our 1995 activities program (#10B, above).

Thanks also to the following members who helped assemble Newsletter 201 in October: Ruth Kemohan, Anna George Dobbins, Peggy Turner, Marge Kettle, Tee Brichetto, and Ken Warren.

### F. *Staff activities*

In addition to their routine duties of handling correspondence and testimonies, and of coordinating Board activities, Joan Burns and/or Linda LaForest had numerous special tasks during the past two months. They coordinated the Annual Meeting; organized an upcoming Board "retreat" and wrote a grant for funds to support it; interfaced with the Nashville attorney in the Fiery Gizzard suit; attended the Water Quality Control Board meeting in Nashville (#2B, this NL) and a Water Infrastructure meeting in Nashville; organized the Oak Ridge public meeting about the Abrams Creek/Chilhowee Ridge acquisition effort (#5D, this NL); and attended a meeting about the Common Ground process for the Oak Ridge Reservation (#8A, this NL).

### 11. JOBS, ACTIVITIES, and READING MATTER

- *Job Opportunity.* The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, an independent, non-profit law firm active in environmental litigation, is accepting applications for the position of Staff Attorney in the Fund's Louisiana Office. (Contact Nathalie Walker, SCLDF, 400 Magazine St., 4th Floor, New Orleans, LA 70130.)
- *Job Opportunity.* The Mineral Policy Center, which works to protect the environment from damages caused by mining, has an opening for Southwest "Circuit Rider" (combination community organizer and technical expert), to be based in Durango, CO. Write Circuit Rider Search, Mineral Policy Center (1612 K St, NW, Suite 808, Washington, DC 20006).
- *Job Opportunity.* The Nantahala Outdoor Center Information Systems Dept. is opening a position for a full-time software developer. Send resume to Lynn Franz, Nantahala Outdoor Center (13077 Highway 19 West, Bryson City, NC 28713) by January 20.
- January 10, slide-illustrated talk on TCWPs past and present activities; see #10A, this NL.
- February 4, TCWP hike (and trail clean-up) in the Whites Creek Small Wild Area; see #10A, this NL.
- Winter in the Zoo is a several-week-long education program for children and for families, sponsored by the Knoxville Zoo. (Call Zoo Educ. Office., 637-5331, ext. 350)
- A new edition of *Promised Land Adventures and Encounters in Wild America*, by Michael Frome, has just been published by the University of Tennessee Press (\$19.95, cloth, at local bookstores; or call 1-800-621-2736 for info). Mike, an old friend of TCWP, is the author of numerous books, including *Strangers in High Places: The Story of the Great Smoky Mountains*.
- *In the Shadow of Old Smoky: Stories of the Mountains and their People*, by C. Hodge Mathes. Mathes preserved his memories of many hikes through the Southern Appalachians in many stories, 14 of which are collected here. Royalties from this book (published by Panther Press) are being donated to the Foothills Conservancy, which is dedicated to preserving the land that Mathes so

dearly loved. Order from Foothills Land Conservancy (352 High Street, Maryville, TN 37804; 615-681-8326).

- The Fall edition of *River Voices*, a quarterly publication of River Network, is devoted to "media matters," and provides much useful information about media campaigns and contacts. (River Network, POBox 8787, Portland, OR 97207.)
- Americans for the Environment has issued a very useful and reasonably priced series of publications. Among the titles are Media Advocacy (\$2), Lobbying Strategies (\$3), Jobs and the Environment (\$3), Introduction to Fundraising (\$2), and many others. Write or call for a descriptive list (Americans for the Environment, 1400 - 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; 202-797-6665.)
- Land Trust Alliance has issued the first three of a series of "Infopaks" ("collections of information we're asked for most often"): *Greenways*, *Lobbying and Political Campaigns*, and *Economic Benefits of Land Protection*. Guides (@ \$20) are 75-100 pp. each and contain reprints of tested articles, lists of contacts, etc. (Call Land Trust Alliance, 202-638-4725.)

**HAPPY HOLIDAYS!**  
**ALL OUR BEST WISHES FOR**  
**1995!**