

TN 23 A

73-26 EP

STRIP MINING

Selected References, 1969-1972

CONGRESSIONAL
RESEARCH SERVICE
LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS

GEORGE H. SIEHL
Analyst in Environmental Policy
Environmental Policy Division

August 1972
(Revised January 1973)

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SANTA BARBARA

MAR 7 1973

GOVT. PUBLICATIONS DEPT.

INTRODUCTION

Strip mining remains one of the most discussed topics of the energy/environment interface. The 92nd Congress marked the first time that hearings on the topic were held in both Houses of the Congress. The House passed a bill to regulate surface mining of coal, and the Senate Interior Committee reported out a bill dealing with all surface mining. No final agreement was reached, however.

These deliberations were made more difficult by the growing public concern for the conflicting needs of environmental protection, and assuring the production of adequate supplies of energy. According to some estimates, strip mined coal is used to produce almost 30% of America's electrical energy.

The references to the literature which follow have been compiled from citations prepared by William E. Towsey, Jr. and Dana C. Ellingen for the computerized bibliographic data base created and maintained by Library Services Division of the Congressional Research Service. The citations are primarily to Congressional documents and selected articles from journals, magazines and newspapers. Although most of the selections are concerned with coal, other minerals are also recovered by surface mining methods. Some references to these latter cases are included, also.

AMAX in perspective. Engineering and mining journal, v. 173, Sept. 1972: 93-160.

This issue features American Metal Climax Inc. (Amax): how it came to be; molybdenum is the firm base for its diversification; Base Metals Group, a decade of growth; Fuels and Chemicals Group gives Amax balance; Overseas Mining Group performs smartly for Amax; RST and BRST, Amax's interests in African mines.

American Bar Association. Natural Resources Section. Hard Minerals Committee.

Mined-land reclamation in the Western States--a brief look. Natural resources lawyer, v. 4, July 1971: 545-553.

Recommends "a voluntary contract system backed up by a mandatory permit system..."

American Mining Congress. Coal Division.

Report on coal technology--1969. [Washington, 1969] 2 v. "1969 Coal Convention, May 4-7, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania."

Ashton, Robert, Jr.

Progress comes to Black Mesa. National parks & conservation magazine, v. 45, Sept. 1971: 4-9.

"Black Mesa is only a small part of a long-term plan to extract coal for a network of power plants near the Four Corners of the Southwest... By-products of all this power production--lethal, blackened air and desiccated, ravaged land--eventually may ruin the entire area and the Indians who live there."

Barnes, Peter.

Trinkets for the Navajos. New republic, v. 165, July 3, 1971: 15-16.

Decries the plans to strip-mine Navajo lands for coal to fuel the Four Corners power project.

A Battle Looms over a vast, new coal hoard. Newsweek, Oct. 9, 1972: 80-82.

Discusses the controversy over coal deposits and their exploitation in an area bounded by North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana.

Battle over mining that scars the land. U.S. news & world report, v. 73, Sept. 25, 1972: 76-78.

"It is an intense debate being waged between conservationists and industry over surface 'stripping' of coal. At issue: tighter controls or not."

Beizer, James. Kaufman, K. A.

Mining's public land prospects soar. Iron age, v. 205,
June 25, 1970: 49-54.

"Exhaustive report keys use of Federally controlled
resources to national well-being and makes 137 recommendations
to revamp laws and administration."

Black Mesa: cultures in collision. Clear creek, no. 13,
1972: whole issue.

A collection of articles on the industrialization of the
Black Mesa--Four Corners areas in Southwest U.S. to provide
electric power for California through strip-mining the coal
from the sacred lands of the Hopi Indians. Discusses
conflicting views on ownership of the land in question and of
the ethicality of the entire project.

The Black Mesa plan: energy today, better land tomorrow.
Coal age, v. 76, Mar. 1971: 78-82.

"Good reclamation procedures and concern for the
environment rated top consideration in Peabody's plans for the
development of the Black Mesa coal reserves."

The Black Mesa plan: energy today, better land tomorrow.
Coal age, v. 76, Mar. 1971: 78-82.

Development of the Black Mesa complex--mine, coal
pipeline, railroad and power generation stations--opens a new
world for an isolated upland area of northeast Arizona.
Construction of the complex, when completed, will involve the
expenditure of \$850 million and create 2,650 permanent jobs."

Blundell, William E.

Ecological shootout at Black Mesa. Wall Street journal,
Apr. 13, 1971, p. 16.

The Peabody Coal Co. is strip mining coal under an
agreement with the Navajo and Hopi Indians. "Though
controversial in itself, the Black Mesa issue is but a small
part, a symbol, of what environmentalists fear is a looming
disaster--the fouling of the entire Colorado plateau by
pollutants from six huge coal-fired power plants now operating,
under construction or planned in the area."

Bowring, Dave.

Stripping away the wilderness. Sports afield, v. 167,
Apr. 1972: 12, 14, 16, 20.

Details the ravages of strip mining in Ohio.

Branscome, James.

Appalachia--like the flayed back of a man. New York times magazine, Dec. 5, 1971: 30-31, 107-108, 110-116.

The director of Save our Kentucky, Inc. writes on strip mining and its effect on Appalachia.

Brock, Samuel M.

The mineral industry and the environment--technological and economic aspects of pollution and its abatement. Morgantown, Office of Research and Development, Appalachian Center, West Virginia University, 1970. 30 p. (West Virginia University. West Virginia Center for Appalachian Studies and Development. Office of Research and Development. Information series no. 10)

"West Virginia University bulletin, series 70, no. 12-1, June 1970"

— Brown, Russell.

Park or pit? Sierra Club bulletin, v. 55, Apr. 1970: 8-11.

— Brown, William.

The rape of Black Mesa. Sierra Club bulletin, v. 55, Aug. 1970: 14-17.

Discusses the strip mining of the Black Mesa area for coal to fire the Four Corners power plants.

— Bukro, Casey.

The earth is not enduring. Chicago tribune magazine, Oct. 1, 1972: 28-30, 34, 38.

"Under the claws of giant strip-mining machines, the land of Central Illinois is torn and ravaged. Unless it can be reclaimed, we will be left with acres of waste and miles of lifeless rivers."

Bukro, Casey.

[Strip mining and its impact on the State of Illinois] Chicago tribune, Mar. 26, 1972 sec. 1, p. 4; Mar. 27, sec. 1, p. 16; Mar. 28, sec. 2, p. 7; Mar. 29, sec. 2, p. 9; Mar. 30, sec. 2, p. 15.

Butcher, Russell D.

Let's stop mining in our national parks and wilderness areas. American forests, v. 76, Sept. 1970: 28-31, 48-49.

"The obvious solution to the mining threats is to outlaw prospecting, claim staking, and mining in the few national parks and monuments where it is permitted and to outlaw these inconsistent activities in the national forest wilderness areas now, not in 1983 by which time vast damage may be inflicted."

Caudill, Harry M.

Buffalo Creek: aftermath. Saturday review, v. 55, Aug. 26, 1972: 16-17.

"Now, more than six months later, desolation and despair are nearly all that is left in Buffalo Creek Valley. The dislocations caused by the flood remain overwhelming--the mind cannot grasp the situation unless one has seen it."

Caudill, Harry M.

A lament for the Appalachian hills. American forests, v. 76, May 1970: 8-11, 62-63.

"As of January 1965, an area embracing 3,187,825 acres of American soil had been--to use the industry's own euphemism--'disturbed' by strip mining, of which 1,341,000 acres lie in Appalachia. Stripping for coal alone had torn up 1,301,000 acres."

Article is reprinted from the Nov.-Dec. 1969 JUNIOR LEAGUE MAGAZINE.

Caudill, Harry M.

The mountaineers in the affluent society. National parks & conservation magazine, v. 45, July 1971: 17-21.

The author "describes the tragic history of the Appalachian mountaineers and their hills. He is a leader in the efforts to halt strip mining practices and improve the lot of the victims--both people and the land--of industrial 'progress.'"

Caudill, Harry M.

Orphans of greed. Ecology today, v. 1, Mar. 1971: 14-16.
"Strip mining--our unnoticed ecological disaster."

Caudill, Harry M.

Strip mining--coast to coast. Nation, v. 212, Apr. 19, 1971: 488-490.

Cederstrom, D. J.

Hydrologic effects of strip mining west of Appalachia. Mining Congress journal, v. 57, Mar. 1971: 46-50.

"Although undesirable side effects can result from strip mining, such operations can also prove to be hydrologically beneficial. West of Appalachia, strip-mined land can be managed to diminish floods, increase low flow and become a significant source of water."

Clement, D. Brent.

White Cloud Peaks--a time for decision. American forests, v. 75, Sept. 1969: 28-31, 63-64.

A mining company has requested permission to build road in White Cloud Peaks area to mine molybdenum.

Coal companies rediscover the West. Business week, no. 2206, Dec. 11, 1971: 92, 94.

"Vast deposits that can easily be strip-mined could alleviate the fuel shortage."

Cyanamid shoots for instant reclamation of mined land. Engineering and mining journal, v. 171, Jan. 1970: 90-92.

"A breakthrough in disposal of phosphate mining wastes was reported by American Cyanamid Co., which extends land reclamation and reduces the need for earthen dams in the industry."

Czapowskyj, Mirosław M.

Anthracite coal-mine spoils today--forests tomorrow. Pennsylvania forests, v. 59, fall 1969: 81-83.

"The Forest Service, through its Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, has been involved in reclamation research on strip-mine spoils for the past 30 years and is anxious to help correct the existing situation."

Dahlstrom, Max. Merriam, John.

Last chance for the White Clouds. National parks & conservation magazine, v. 44, Aug. 1970: 9-13.

"Many conservationists maintain that an access road and open-pit molybdenum mine would destroy the beauty and untouched solitude of the White Clouds as well as permanently damage the fragile ecosystem of this high alpine area."

Dobson, Ed.

Stripping comes to big sky country. Not man apart, v. 2, Nov. 1972: 8, 13.

"...a strong anti-strip mining movement is gaining steam in Montana, and may be able to stop the strippers from ever getting started."

Dreese, G. Richard. Bryant, Harold L.

Costs and effects of a water program for a small stripping company--southeastern Ohio. Water resources bulletin, v. 8, Apr. 1972: 320-327.

"This paper summarizes a larger study whose aim was to investigate the possibility of using economic analysis in the study of water pollution control in general and specifically to apply economic analysis to the current and proposed water quality program of a small, privately owned, strip mining company located in southeastern Ohio [Dreese and Bryant, 1971]."

Fox, Richard E.

Strip mining of coal: a Federal response to state legislation. Indiana law journal, v. 47, summer 1972: 771-787.

Comment sets forth the dangers created, analyzes two states (Alabama and Kentucky) attempts to cope with the problems, discusses proposed Federal legislation, and suggests a program to meet the problems inherent in the strip mining of coal.

—Franklin, Ben A.

Coal rush is on as strip mining spreads into West. New York times, Aug. 22, 1971, p. 1, 49.

"...portions of six Western states--Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota and Wyoming--face a topographic and environmental upheaval. It is being brought on by the nation's apparently insatiable demand for energy, by the air pollution crisis in urban centers, by new technology in the conversion of coal to clean fuels, and by the economies of bulldozing rather than tunneling for coal that are available in the West."

Halliburton Company.

Investigative mine survey of a small watershed; a field investigation to locate and define unknown or hidden drift mine openings in the Browns Creek Watershed of the West Fork River in West Virginia. [Washington] U.S. Federal Water Quality Administration, 1970. 89 p. (Water pollution control research series)

Hechler, Ken.

Strip mining: a clear and present danger. Not man apart, v. 1, July 1971: 1, 7.

Discusses strip mining and urges support for his bill, H.R. 4556, which would ban all strip mining six months after its passage.

Hechler, Kenneth William.

TVA ravages the land. National parks & conservation magazine, v. 45, July 1971: 15-16.

"The dreams of Roosevelt and Norris are being shattered as the hills of Kentucky and Tennessee are gouged by strip miners to satisfy the insatiable thirst of the Tennessee Valley Authority's steam plants for coal. More than 80 percent of TVA's power is supplied by 11 coalburning steam plants. Approximately half the TVA coal was strip mined."

— Herzog, James.

[Stripmining in Ohio] In Extension of remarks of John F. Seiberling. Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 117, Mar. 2, 1971: E1366-E1371.

A series of articles from the AKRON BEACON JOURNAL on stripmining in Ohio. "Most of the land stripped after 1948 meets the Ohio reclamation requirements. But the law demands so little that less than 10 pct. is brought back to the former condition and usefulness, according to one state official."

Hope, Jack.

In Idaho's White Clouds: mines or a park--or both. Smithsonian, v. 1, Jan. 1971: 44-50.

In Idaho's White Clouds Peaks area, the battle is between preservationists and molybdenum miners; already pro-mine Governor Samuelson has been defeated for a new term.

Howard, Herbert A.

Are landowners underpaid or overpaid for surface mining mineral rights? Real investment values and original market prices of land in eastern Kentucky. American journal of economics and sociology, v. 30, Oct. 1971: 413-420.

"In this paper, the original owners of the land are shown to have been overpaid for the mineral rights."

— Howard, Herbert A.

A measurement of the external diseconomies associated with bituminous coal surface mining, eastern Kentucky, 1962-1967. Natural resources journal, v. 11, Jan. 1971: 76-101.

"The purpose of this article is to suggest an approach in measuring both the assumed external diseconomies arising from surface mining and the internal expenses incurred by firms to reduce such social costs."

The Issues related to surface mining: a summary review, with selected readings. Prepared at the request of Henry M. Jackson, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, pursuant to S. Res. 45, a national fuels and energy policy study. [Compiled by George H. Siehl] Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1971. 255 p.

"Serial no. 92-10"

At head of title: 92d Cong., 1st sess. Committee print.

Jackson, Donald.

Whose wilderness? *Life*, v. 68, Jan. 9, 1970: 109-110, 112.

A mining company has requested permission to build a road in White Cloud Peaks area in Idaho to mine molybdenum. Conservationists are concerned about this difficult running battle between use and waste, progress and preservation, such as now going on the White Cloud Mountains.

Jones, W. G.

On reclaimed spoil banks...TIMBER! And in nine years, at that! *Coal age*, v. 76, Nov. 1971: 58-61.

Josephy, Alvin M., Jr.

The murder of the Southwest. *Audubon*, v. 73, July 1971: 52-67.

A report about plans of a consortium of power companies and agencies to construct six of the country's largest coal-fueled powerplants. Considers the environmental impact of this development, the Federal Government's involvement, and the treatment of the Indians.

Kieffer, F. V.

A bibliography of surface coal mining in the United States to August, 1971. Columbus, Ohio, Forum Associates, 1972. 71 p.

Includes "conventional sources such as journal articles and report series, but also newspaper articles, which are a useful index of public response to surface coal mining. Entries listed are referenced, when possible, to their reviews, usually in DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS or WILDLIFE REVIEW."

Not annotated.

Lalley, Francis A.

Bad medicine at Black Mesa. *American*, v. 126, Feb. 12, 1972: 145-148.

"Strip mining has come to Black Mesa, Arizona, creating environmental pressures that threaten the Hopi religion and tribal solidarity."

Laycock, George.

For American profit and Japanese steel; they're tearing down the Canadian Rockies. Audubon, v. 73, Jan. 1971: 77-84.

An account of the Kaiser Resources Ltd. coal strip mining operations in the Canadian Rockies from an environmentalist's point of view.

Loeffler, Jack.

Black Mesa: the Hopi view. Not man apart, v. 1, June 1971: 12-13.

Presents the traditional (as opposed to acculturated) Hopi view of Peabody Coal Company's strip mining of Black Mesa.

Lusk, Ben.

The greening of West Virginia. Coal age, v. '77, Feb. 1972: 87-91.

According to this industry spokesman, "the Mountain State has become the surface mine reclamation capital of America."

Malin, H. Martin, Jr.

Feds eye regulations for strippers. Environmental science & technology, v. 6, Jan. 1972: 27-29.

"Environmental lobbies want Congress to outlaw surface mining, but coal companies argue that stripping is far too important to the nation even to be phased out gradually."

Maneval, David R.

Coal mining vs. environment: a reconciliation in Pennsylvania. Appalachia, v. 5, Feb.-Mar. 1972: 10-40.

Discusses what is now done in Pennsylvania to control current mining operations, first what is done in strip mining and then the measures taken to control deep or underground mining. In the second part of the article, discusses what has been and is being done to repair past ravages: correction of mine drainage, extinguishing coal refuse bank fires and underground mine fires, backfilling strip-mining pits and treatment of mine subsidence.

Manning, Herbert C.

Mineral rights versus surface rights. Natural resources lawyer, v. 2, Nov. 1969: 329-346.

Considers "...the competing uses of the land by mineral and surface owners and some of the remedies which might be available to resolve conflicting uses."

Markey, Thomas R.

Construction of deeds granting the right to strip mine. University of Cincinnati law review, v. 40, summer 1971: 304-318.

In the 19th and early 20th century in the Appalachia regions, the mining companies bought up vast acreage of mineral rights. This note examines the litigation which has arisen as a result of these deeds concerning the right of the coal company to strip mine the land.

Maryland. University. School of Law.

Legal problems of coal mine reclamation: a study in Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Washington [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency] for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1972. 236 p. (Water pollution control research series)

"Coal mining produces a variety of environmental problems-- acid drainage, sedimentation, surface subsidence and surface scars. This study reviews the response of legal institutions to these problems in Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. ... A case study of the economics of the Maryland coal industry is also presented."

Mason, G. Jefferson.

Surface or mineral: a single test? Baylor law review, v. 23, summer 1971: 407-418.

"In Acker v. Guinn the Supreme Court of Texas has made an attempt to simplify the law by making the one factor of incidental destruction of the surface estate in itself determinative on the question of inclusion or exclusion of the particular substance in a grant or exception of minerals." Discusses the significance of this holding, and also considers the testing factors applied in earlier cases.

Matson, Robert E.

Preliminary report strippable coal resources, McCone County, Montana. Butte, Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, 1970. 13 p. (Montana. State Bureau of Mines and Geology. Bulletin 78)

Merriam, John H.

Idaho White Clouds: wilderness in trouble. Living wilderness, v. 34, spring 1970: 33-37.

A proposal for an open pit molybdenum mine and processing plant threaten this wilderness area in Idaho.

Muckelston, Sandra.

Strip-mining reclamation requirements in Montana--a critique. Montana law review, v. 32, winter 1971: 65-79.

"In prelude to the following analysis of the basic provisions in some states, it should be noted that the legislation of Kentucky and West Virginia are generally concerned with basic reclamation while Montana, Wyoming and North Dakota appear to speak to rehabilitative programs."

National Coal Association.

Bituminous coal data. 1969 ed. Washington, c1970. 122 p.

Native American Rights Fund.

Fact summary of the southwest power plants: ecological and cultural effects: recommended action. In Extension of remarks of Ken Heckler. Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 117, May 10, 1971: H3714-H3719.

"This memorandum is a composite of our information to date concerning the existence and construction of six large coal burning electrical generating plants and the coal mines which supply them. Included are sections describing the environmental impact of the plants, the Federal Government's involvement, the Hopi way of life, the Navajo way of life, Indian problems, National Environmental Policy Act studies which have been undertaken or proposed."

Nephew, E. A.

Healing wounds. Environment, v. 14, Jan.-Feb. 1972: 12-21.

"West Germany has been successful in reclaiming the land of strip mines in its brown coal region. Although costs are high, mined land is restored to productive use, and displaced residents are resettled in planned communities."

Olson, Sigurd F.

Wilderness besieged; the canoe country of Minnesota. Audubon, v. 72, July 1970: 29-32.

Reviews the history of the struggle to preserve the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in Minnesota and of the latest threat from the mining industry.

The Open-pit route to mineral recovery means high outlay and instant decisions. Engineering and mining journal, v. 170, Aug. 1969: 75-91.

"Scientific management, buttressed by electronic data processing, is today's avenue to success in daylight mining, as technology in unit operations continues to leapfrog the problems."

Peabody Coal Company: tops in reserves and productive zeal. Coal age, v. 76, Oct. 1971: 97-18C.

"Peabody Coal is a group of people who have built up coal reserves approaching 9 billion tons, who have achieved a present production level of approximately 67 million tons annually, and who confidently see their growth to a production level of 100 million tons annually by 1975." The Peabody story includes highlights on surface mining, reclamation, deep mining, coal transportation, coal handling and preparation.

Peeling back the land for coal. Newsweek, v. 77, June 28, 1971: 69-72.

"An account of the increasing use of strip mining for coal production and of the ecological havoc wrought by these operations. Brief mention of legislative attempts to stiffen rules for reclamation.

Preate, Ernest D., Jr.

A new law for an old problem. Appalachia, v. 5, Feb.-Mar. 1972: 41-53.

"The president of a citizen conservation group describes the 1971 amendments which tightened Pennsylvania's law on mining practices and points to areas where his group feels changes still need to be made."

Profile of Consolidation Coal Co. Coal age, v. 77, Oct. 1972: 89-156.

Contents.--A national energy asset.--Details on the company's 11 operating divisions.--How Consol mines and processes coal.--The Consol approach to ecological preservation and improvement.--Research and development programs in the "critical areas."

— Radin, Alex.

Outlook and insights: the strip mining issue. Public power, v. 30, May-June 1972: 8-10.

"The future of strip mining is a major issue with important stakes for electric utilities which generate a fourth of the Nation's power from strip-mined coal."

Reclamation and big dozers at Hanna Coal. Coal age, v. 76, May 1971: 80-83, 88.

Describes the reclamation activities of Hanna Coal Co., especially those facilitated by that company's new large bulldozer.

Reclamation: U.S. Steel is involved. Coal age, v. 76, Apr. 1971: 66-71.

"Foresighted reclamation planning some 20 yr ago is paying dividends today at U.S. Steel's Gary District in McDowell County, West Virginia." "U.S. Steel has been planting trees on reclaimed land for 20 yr, receiving a number of awards and commendable mentions for its efforts."

The Regulation of strip mining in Alabama: an analysis of the 1969 Alabama Surface Mining Act. Alabama law review, v. 23, spring 1971: 420-445.

Reitze, Arnold W., Jr.

Old king coal and the merry rapists of Appalachia. Case Western Reserve law review, v. 22, June 1971: 650-737.

"...presents an exhaustive survey of surface mining in Appalachia. After discussing the ecological and aesthetic devastation resulting from the several methods of surface mining, Professor Reitze reviews the state and federal governments' ineffective attempts to control the problems created by the surface-mining industry. The latter part of the article focuses on surface mining in Ohio, with an analysis of, and recommendations for, this state's response to the problem."

Schmidt, R. A., comp. Stoneman, W. C., comp.

A study of surface coal mining in West Virginia; final report. Menlo Park, Calif., Stanford Research Institute, 1972. 180 p.

Compiles and evaluates information on the technical, economic, and legal aspects of surface coal mining for the West Virginia Legislature. Three alternatives are examined: continue surface mining as at present; prohibit surface mining as a method of extraction of coal; increase control and regulation over surface mining.

Seegerberg, Osborn, Jr.

Power corrupts. Esquire, v. 77, Mar. 1972: 138-142, 192-195.

"But the question before the T.V.A. is, must cheap electric power corrupt absolutely?"

Siehl, George H.

Legislative proposals concerning surface mining of coal; a history of legislative proposals and an analysis of pending measures. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1971. 22 p.

At head of title: 92d Cong., 1st sess. Committee print.

"Printed for the use of the [Senate] Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs."

Sopper, William E.

Revegetation of strip mine spoil banks through irrigation with municipal sewage effluent and sludge. *Compost science*, v. 11, Nov.-Dec. 1970: 6-11.

"Two years' research at Penn. State indicates that municipal waste waters may be used to reclaim and revegetate many of the barren, strip-mined spoil banks that exist throughout the Appalachian area."

South Dakota. State Legislative Research Council.

State regulation of strip mining. Pierre, 1970. 47 p.

"This memorandum discusses briefly the history of strip mining, the inherent problems created by it, state legislation in this area, including court cases passing on the constitutionality of such legislation; and, a comparative study of states having comprehensive regulation of strip mining." Also, a report on South Dakota's mining industry is presented.

Starnes, Richard.

The strip mine scandals, cont'd. *Field & stream*, v. 77, Nov. 1972: 10, 191-195.

TVA is the Nation's greatest consumer of strip-mined coal. But TVA, Congressman Hechler learned, had failed to file an environmental impact statement until it was compelled to do so by a lawsuit. Lists some of the findings of a GAO report on what TVA has done about reclamation of strip-mined lands.

Steif, William.

Ravaged land: high price for cheap coal. *Washington daily news*, June 28, 1971, p. 21; June 29, p. 15; June 30, p. 18.

A series of three articles describing the many acres of land torn by strip mining, especially in Appalachia. Questions TVA's electrically promoted industrialization of the TVA area at the expense of other areas strip mined for coal. Indicates progress made due to Pennsylvania's strip mine reclamation law.

The surface mining issue: a reasoned response. *Coal age*, v. 76, Mar. 1971: 92-100.

"Efforts to abolish surface mining in West Virginia are now underway in the current session of the legislature. This feature, divided into three parts in this issue, includes a position statement by the West Virginia Surface Mine Association, pros and cons of surface mining, and past accomplishment and future plans for surface mining and reclamation by the industry."

The Surface mining issue: a reasoned response. Coal age, v. 76, Mar. 1971: 92-102.

"Efforts to abolish surface mining in West Virginia are now under way in the current session of the legislature. As must be expected, the surface mining industry opposes, categorically and unequivocally, any proposed legislation that seeks to put it out of business and place its employees on the rolls of the unemployed."

Trawick, Jack.

Strip mining. National parks & conservation magazine, v. 45, July 1971: 10-14.

"Conservationists increasingly are becoming concerned about the scars left by strip mining--not only because of the effect they have on the appearance of the land, but also because of the effect on the people who must live with the scars, the damage to streams and whole watersheds, the damage to forests, the damage to wildlife, and the elimination of other potential uses of the land, such as for recreational purposes."

Trillin, Calvin.

U.S. journal: Kentucky. New Yorker, v. 45, Dec. 27, 1969: 33-36.

Brief survey of the controversy over the practice of strip-mining in eastern Kentucky.

UMWA wants U.S. control of strip mining. Nov. 1, 1971: 7-12.

"A team of five UMWA representatives has asked the Congress to enact legislation that would put the strip mining industry under Federal control without destroying the industry." Summary of statements before House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Policies, programs, and activities of the Department of the Interior, part III. Hearings, 91st Cong., 1st sess., Apr. 14...June 12, 1969. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1969. 270 p.

"Serial no. 91-2"

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Providing for the regulation of strip coal mining, for the conservation, acquisition, and reclamation of strip coal mining areas, and for other purposes; report together with separate views to accompany H.R. 6482. [Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off.] 1972. 56 p. (92d Cong., 2d sess. House. Report no. 92-1462)

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Subcommittee on Mines and Mining.

Regulation of strip mining. Hearings, 92d Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 60 and related bills. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1972. 890 p.

Hearings held Sept. 20...Nov. 30, 1971.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation.

Sawtooth National Recreation Area and park proposals, Idaho. Part II. Hearing, 91st Cong., 2d sess., on H.R. 5999, H.R. 18900, and S. 853. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1970. 125-486 p.

Hearing held in Sun Valley, Idaho, Aug. 26, 1970.
"Serial no. 91-7"

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Problems of electrical power production in the Southwest; report pursuant to S. Res. 45 (92d Cong., 1st sess.), a resolution authorizing an investigation into national fuels and energy policy. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1972. 296 p. (92d Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Report no. 92-1015)

"Serial no. 92-24"

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Providing a temporary moratorium on Federal coal leasing in the State of Montana; report together with minority views to accompany S. Res. 377. [Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off.] 1972. 6 p. (92d Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Report no. 92-1284)

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Surface Mining Reclamation Act of 1972; report to accompany S. 630. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1972. 65 p. (92d Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Report no. 92-1162)

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels.

Surface mining. Hearings, 92d Cong., 1st sess., on S. 77, S. 630, S. 993, S. 1160, S. 1240, S. 1498, S. 2455 and S. 2777; pending surface mining legislation. Part 1. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1972. 570 p.

Hearings held Nov. 16, 17 and Dec. 2, 1971.

"Serial no. 92-13"

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels.

Surface mining. Hearings, pursuant to S. Res. 45; a national fuels and energy policy study, 92d Cong., 1st sess., on S. 2777 and S. 3000. Feb. 24, 1972. Part. 3. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1972. 883-1173 p.

"Serial no. 92-13"

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Subcommittee on Labor.

Buffalo Creek (W. Va.) disaster, 1972. Hearings, 92d Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1972. 1349-2117 p.

Part 2--Appendices B, C, and D.

Includes publications related to mine refuse, Corps of Engineers record material, and coal mine inspection reports.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Subcommittee on Labor.

Buffalo Creek (W. Va.) disaster, 1972. Hearings, 92d Congress, 2d sess. May 30 and 31, 1972. Part 1. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1972. 1347 p.

Presents a transcript of the hearings, and Appendix A, consisting of memorandums to the files.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure.

Federal protection of Indian resources. Hearings, 92d Cong., 2d sess. Part 3. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1972. 713-845 p.

Hearings held Jan. 3, 1972, Window Rock, Ariz.

U.S. Federal Water Quality Administration. New England Basins Office. Northeast Region.

Effects of strip-mine discharges on the marine environment near Cape Rosier, Maine. Needham Heights, Mass., 1970. 84 p.

Wilson, George C.

Battle of the hillsides. Washington post, Jan. 17, 1973, p. A1, A10.

"There are 26 states which have coal that can be obtained by strip mining. A growing number of lawmakers fear the consequences, partly because of the experience of West Virginia and other Eastern states."

Wolff, Anthony.

Showdown at Four Corners. Saturday review, v. 55, June 3, 1972: 29-41.

Reviews the controversy over power generating plants and their attendant ship mines in the Four Corners area in the Southwest.

Yeh, Show-Jong. Jenkins, Charles R.

Disposal of sludge from acid mine water neutralization. Journal [of the] Water Pollution Control Federation, v. 43, Apr. 1971: 679-688.

"The objective of this study was to apply the methods of conventional domestic wastewater sludge-handling processes to sludge produced by acid mine water neutralization and to develop necessary design data. Investigation was also made of the possibility of using acid mine water neutralization sludge mixed with domestic wastewater sludge to improve conditions for strip mine reclamation."