

theory of knowledge, was relevant to the life sciences and there were some collaborative efforts, the philosophers never created strong links with researchers in the life sciences or behavioral sciences. The philosophers say they detected no hostility from their peers in other disciplines. But indifference there was. One

graduate fellow who has been at Rockefeller for several years made a fairly representative statement when he said, "I wouldn't recognize the philosophers if I fell over them." The philosophers, in other words, graced the university with their reputations, but didn't affect it much.

Some faculty members suggest that there was never any serious attempt made to concentrate work in the philosophy of science or ethics relevant to the sort of problems which attend the application of science in medicine and, if there had been, the fate of philosophy at Rockefeller might have been different.

Critical TVA Scholarship Hard to Come By

The University of Tennessee Press (UTP) has declined to publish a book about Appalachian regional development because of a dispute over a chapter critical of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). It turns out that this is not the first time that authors who write critically about the TVA have had difficulty getting published in the states served by the powerful federal agency created in 1933.

David E. Whisnant, an associate professor of American studies at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, signed a contract with the UTP to publish his manuscript about private and federal attempts to develop Appalachia. In September 1975, when the contract was signed, UTP wanted Whisnant to add to the manuscript some discussion of TVA, and said so in a letter to him.

Subsequently, Whisnant submitted a chapter on the TVA to the UTP editors and made repeated revisions in it at their request. Finally, he says, he wrote to UTP saying that unless the TVA chapter was included as it stood, he would withdraw the manuscript entirely. The Director of UTP, Louis T. Iglehart, replied in a letter: "We have determined that retention of the TVA chapter will prevent us from publishing *Missionaries, Planners, and Developers in Appalachia*."

Whisnant now charges that the motive behind UTP's accompanying action was the university's close ties to the TVA and an "emotional predisposition" not to criticize the TVA. TVA is headquartered in Knoxville, where the university's main campus and the press are located. Historically, TVA has provided funds for education and research: a university spokesman estimates that it has had several research contracts with the agency in recent years.

On the other hand, UTP director Iglehart counters that he had to refuse to publish the manuscript because of editing problems. Iglehart told *Science* that he could not accept Whisnant's ultimatum that the TVA chapter be accepted without changes, since more revisions needed to be made, within the chapter and elsewhere in the manuscript. (The manuscript since has also been rejected by the University of Illinois Press for marketing reasons, but the TVA chapter has been published by *The Elements*, a newspaper of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C.)

Iglehart denies he has any "emotional predisposition" in favor of TVA and he cites as evidence the fact that he recently rejected another book manuscript about TVA because it was "too goody-goody" toward the agency. Iglehart says a good, "balanced" book about TVA needs to be written, but that he has been unable to find such a manuscript.

The incident is reminiscent of another series of events that took place in the 1960's, when another manuscript critical of TVA did not find its way into print. TVA contracted with Milton Henry, a professor at Austin Peay State

University in Clarksville, Tennessee, to write a history of the Land Between the Lakes, a region TVA was then developing as a recreational preserve. Henry says he spent several years searching out documentary material, but that after he turned his manuscript over to TVA, the agency declined to publish it. Officially, TVA told him that the book would not sell well enough to justify printing. But Henry adds that he also had a conversation with a TVA administrator concerned with the Land Between the Lakes project, who said that the last chapter, dealing with TVA's displacement of area residents, "displeased him. He wasn't real plain with me. But in my opinion that's why they didn't publish my book." Corinne Whitehead, of Benton, Kentucky, who was herself displaced by TVA at that time, has recently arranged for Henry's book, *The Land Between the Rivers*, to be privately printed.

However, TVA seems to have helped other books, which are favorable to its interests, to be printed. In the 1960's, for example, while Henry was at work under TVA contract, TVA guaranteed the purchase of a certain number of copies of a book, *Land Between The Lakes: Experiment in Recreation*, by Frank Smith, who was then on the board of directors of the agency; the book was published by the University of Kentucky Press in 1971.

More recently, TVA engaged Carson Brewer, a reporter for the Knoxville *News-Sentinel*, to write a book on the Little Tennessee River Valley. While Brewer and his wife held a \$10,000 contract with TVA for the book, Brewer was also covering TVA for the paper—a conflict of interest situation that caused considerable stir when it was revealed by another newspaper in 1973. Brewer's book, *Valley So Wild*, has now been published by the East Tennessee Historical Society. It does not discuss the principal, current interest in the Little Tennessee River, namely, that the river is the site of TVA's proposed Tellico Dam project, which local Indians and environmentalists are fighting bitterly.

One result of these incidents, according to Whisnant, is that today there is a dearth of up-to-date scholarly books about TVA. "There is no problem finding good, solid, well-documented articles critical of TVA's recent programs and policies in journal after journal, magazine after magazine, newspaper after newspaper. Such literature also exists as chapters in books which are primarily about other subjects. . . .

"But the scholarly literature on the TVA was produced primarily before 1950. Coincidentally, that's when TVA began to change, so the scholarly literature, such as it is, turns out to be out of date. . . . The problem is to bring together the scholarly literature on TVA with the recent, very critical literature on TVA that exists outside that orbit."—DEBORAH SHAPLEY