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HELEN L. WARD, NEW EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE TENNESSEE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

Helen Lavina Ward was born in Lafayette, Indiana, on December 10, 1910. She attended Purdue University, receiving the B. S. degree in 1933, the M. S. in Zoology in 1936, and the Ph. D. in 1939. She held a teaching assistantship in the Biology Department at Purdue while working towards the advanced degrees. Her research for the Ph. D. was on the life cycle of an acanthocephalan parasite,

Neoechinorhynchus cylindratus, of fishes. After receiving the Ph. D. she taught biological sciences at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri. She became a member of the staff of the Department of Zoology and Entomology of the University of Tennessee in 1944, and since September, 1947, she has been Assistant Professor of Zoology at the University of Tennessee. She has done research in Parasitology during the summer at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole,

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Miss Ward is a member of the American Society of Parasitologists, the American Microscopical Society, the Society of Systematic Zoology, the Association of Southeastern Biologists, the American Association of University Professors, Sigma Xi, and the Tennessee Academy of Science.

PROBLEMS CREATED BY THE DOUGLAS RESERVOIR IN EAST TENNESSEE[1]

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Douglas Dam is on the French Broad River, 33 miles upstream from Knoxville, and lies in the great valley of East Tennessee. It is one of the chain of lakes built by the Tennessee Valley Authority on the Tennessee River and its tributaries. The gates of Douglas Dam were closed February 19, 1943, less than thirteen months after its construction was authorized as a war emergency project a few days after Pearl Harbor. The speed with which the dam (202 feet high) was constructed was a record for a project of similar magnitude. This provided a short period for the people (525 families) of a rather densely populated agricultural area to relocate and readjust. One hundred and thirty-nine tracts were possessed four months after Pearl Harbor.

Probably no reservoir construction project in Tennessee received more resolute resistance on the part of local agricultural and food processing (canning) interests. The major individual holdings within the reservoir were those of large canning corporations used for growing vegetables. There was tile drainage and overhead irrigation systems on part of the area. During the confusion and uncertainty of the land acquisition and family relocation period, long-time considerations of soil conservation, such as they were, were thrown to the winds by the inhabitants. Many of the owners of remnant tracts felt that the Tennessee Valley Authority would buy all the reservoir border lands sooner or later anyway. This type of thinking is still being expressed in the area.

The land acquisition policy for the Douglas Reservoir project provided in general that the purchase of lands for reservoir purposes should be limited to the zone of reservoir fluctuation. The costs of road replacements were in many cases prohibitive and several times the value of the lands to be served. Access damage releases were secured to relieve the Tennessee Valley Authority and the county from further liability.

The reservoir created by Douglas Dam is 43 miles long and of highly irregular width because of the rough terrain, but it averages

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