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VOL. V, NO. 5

OCTOBER 1973

THE Highlands Voice

Published Bi-Monthly By The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy
206 Union Street, Webster Springs, West Virginia 26288

The Monongahela National Forest And Clearcutting

by Gordon T. Hamrick

... clearcutting would be used only in areas which needed to be regenerated." -MNF Supervisor Alfred Trout on management practices, as quoted in THE CHARLESTON GAZETTE.

The Monongahela National Forest, covering an area of slightly less than 900,000 square acres, lies almost entirely within that portion of West Virginia known as the Allegheny Mountain and Upland Section (Strausbaugh and Core, FLONA OF WEST VIRGINIA.) This area is characterized by high mountains, rugged oriolated in a northeast to southwest direction, with deep valleys between mountain ranges. Many, if not most, of the major rivers in West Virginia have their origin in this area and the area has the highest average annual rainfall of any region in West Virginia.

The vegetation cover type may be classified as belonging to the Northern Forest. This may be further sub-divided into Northern Evergreen cover type and Northern Hardwood cover type.

The Northern Evergreen cover type occupies the higher elevations where the climate is cool and damp. The dominant representative

ive of the Northern Evergreen cover type is the red spruce; scattered stands of balsam fir, red pine, and larch may also be found.

The Northern Hardwood forest cover type occupies areas of rich loamy soil in a zone from about 2500-3000 feet elevation to the lower limits of the Northern Evergreen forest cover type. The dominant species representative of the Northern Hardwood cover type are sugar maple, beech, and yellow birch. Intermixed with the dominant species are basswood, hemlock, red maple, white pine, white ash, wild black cherry, and cucumber trees.

Continued on Page 5

Perspective On Stripping

by Nick Zoeginian

What is the situation of strip mining in West Virginia? And what shall we do about it?

First, the bad news.

- (1) One fifth of West Virginia coal is now strip mined.
 - (2) Strip mining is cheaper than deep mining. (Because it doesn't pay the cost of leaving the surface undisturbed.)
 - (3) It destroys the natural ability of the hillside to hold water and soil, causing sterility on the ridges and landslides and floods in the valleys.
 - (4) West Virginia leads the nation in acreage reclaimed" is a sweet-talking way to say West Virginia leads the nation in acreage stripped."
 - (5) The West Virginia law appears to regulate the industry, but it has been a constant battle to get the Governor to administer even the letter of it, to say nothing of the spirit.
- Now, the good news. The realities of the time are against the stripping.
- (1) No more free lunch. The city voter who is being made to pay for polluting the air with his auto and his power plant, and the water with his sewage, is not going to let the West Virginia stripping company profit from a free license to scarify the land.
 - (2) No more ignorance. We can now measure with computers the employment loss caused by the rise of strip mining in Appalachia. We can map from satellites the declined fertility. For \$9 you can get from the U. S. Geological survey a satellite picture of your own home, and map every clearcut, road, and mine for 100 miles around.
 - (3) No more sugar'it. The consumer has learned that no energy source is a free gift. He is ready to count the cost of agricultural land destroyed, deep mine jobs foregone, and the loss of a strategic stockpile of energy that should be kept for a real emergency.

Those trends are just the front of a creative change that is coming to America, a true reclamation. The Conservancy is part of this change. Our scattered membership, our volunteer action, our freedom in individual projects, our elusive leadership -- these are lessons in how to sustain the wide branches of an interdependent society without losing the deep roots of a community. The wanton waste of land in strip mining (and of men in deep mining) will both be gone when the American puts into practise the lessons we have learned from the mountains and the mountaineers: The earth is a mother and not a whore. Life is for living, not spending. Living things are not a means to be exploited, but ends in themselves.

Rowlesburg Is Still Here

by Norma Warner

For miles around the Cheat River, upstream from Rowlesburg, there exists an area with an unimagined rarity of scenic beauty. From the more primitive Seven Islands section with its undisturbed array of wildliffe to the fertile and productive flatlands, the visitor is impressed by the pastoral setting, the neat and tidy farms, and the historic significance of a land inhabited for millennia.

For years, however, there were plans to undermine this countryside under an impetuous so vast as to reach within several yards of

Shavers Fork 1973

by Bob Burrell

The last status report of Shavers Fork appeared in "The Voice" in midsummer 1971. That report described the primitive wilderness of that stream as recently as the early 60's. It also detailed the Legislature's failure to

Continued to Page 3



BACKPACKERS' CARRY-OUTS on upper Red Creek, Dolly Sods area. This area is owned by the Western Maryland Railway Company; no timber is harvestable. Trees in foreground were killed by former lumber road. Photo by Bruce Sandquist.

Wilderness Struggles

by Helen McInnis

The push for wilderness areas in the Monongahela National Forest is showing definite progress. Since environmentalists throughout the East banded together last winter to pull together for establishment of such areas in national forests near them, bills to classify at least 26 separate areas have been introduced to the U. S. Senate (S. 316) and the House of Representatives (H.R. 17589), along with another (H.R. 24229) that designates a number of study areas. Hearings were held this year on S. 316. In a modified version of the bill submitted to the full Senate earlier, Committee in August, the Public Lands Subcommittee recommended that two of the West Virginia areas -- Dolly Sods and Laurel Fork -- be given immediate wilderness protection, while Otter Creek and Cranberry would be put in a study category, with a moratorium on development until Congress decides on their wilderness status.

The biggest roadblock has been the Forest Service's insistence that eastern areas cannot qualify for classification under the 1964 Wilderness Act because of past scars of man. We were very pleased that the Public Lands Subcommittee disagreed with the Forest Service and suggested several "natural" western wilderness areas. Unfortunately, growing opposition from lumbering interests now threatens further progress.

DOLLY SODS

The Highlands Conservancy passed a resolution calling for a wilderness area on Dolly Sods at the Midwinter Workshop of 1969. The area was becoming well known to naturalists, hunters, and hikers for its unusual and outstanding scenery. A plateau averaging almost 4000 feet high, it had been ravaged by logging and fire between 1900 and 1930. It now has sizable open areas covered with grassy meadows, dense mats of heath shrubs, tundra-like sphagnum bogs, and windblown spruce. Red Creek has carved a deep canyon into the plateau; hardwood forests cover the canyon walls and several waterfalls are found along the creek.

Until last year, strip mining of federal as well as private land on Dolly Sods was a distinct threat because the mineral rights were privately owned. In 1972 the Nature Conservancy assisted the Forest Service in purchasing the mineral land in the central and southern thirds. The fact that Dolly Sods is one of the poorest timber producing areas in the Monongahela, even including the contended 2740 acres, plus the recent purchase of the mineral rights is undoubtedly why the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee recommended instant wilderness classification for Dolly Sods.

Continued to Page 4

President's Comments

by Dave Madison

Rowlesburg
Is Still Here

By Norma Warner
Continued from Page 1

ed out and other interested citizens quickly organized to form the Cheat Valley Conservancy. Along with the expertise offered by the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy, facts concerning the detrimental and utility values of such an impoundment were gathered, weighed, and disseminated.

Aside from the humane aspects of protecting centuries-old homesites, fertile flat land, and traditional life-styles, the Cheat Valley Conservancy recognized that Tucker County would be faced with severe economic deprivation by the impoundment construction. The loss of a major source of tax revenue in a small county, of which already 40% is under federal control (expanded to about 70% by the impoundment), would have a disastrous impact. The utility values were put in a realistic perspective which resulted in some interesting paradoxes.

With the assistance of the Highlands Conservancy, the true issues were expressed in public forum and in many small meetings. Conservancy leaders travelled to Washington, D. C., to Charleston, the capitol, and to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the regional location of the Corps of Engineers. Despite repeated attempts to arrange open forums in various locations proximal to Upper Cheat Valley, only a few culminated in sessions attended by elected officials, governmental appointees (the Corps), and proponents for and against impoundment creation. The Highlands Conservancy was well represented. Although many features were appraised, the issue of environmental deterioration associated with the impoundment, presented by a Conservancy expert, appeared striking.

The Corps of Engineers, desirous for its own environmental impact study, contracted with an outside firm. The results of the contract study, from present day information, seemed unacceptable to the Corps, and was sent back to the firm for further work. It is our understanding that the report will soon be released which will be the signal for further rounds of battle as the Corps and the legislative champions of such folly seldom give up.

Holding life or death decision over the Rowlesburg Dam is a new government bureaucracy, the Environmental Protection Agency. They must decide on the environmental impact of the project and could conceivably kill it. They will only be looking at a fraction of the problem, however, as they are only concerned with the water quality aspects of the project. No one looks at the social, economic, or counter-productive aspects of the project and it is the job of the Highlands Conservancy to keep the entire picture before the public.

In order to focus on the positive aspects of this beautiful river valley, the Highlands Conservancy annually sponsors a canoe float trip through the valley on the third weekend in May. Join us won't you for not only what has proven to be a most eventful and delightful spring outing, but also a way to view firsthand one of the Conservancy's major concerns.

The Highlands Review Weekend has become the largest event of the year for the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy. It is a time for old members to renew friendships and reacquaint themselves to helping achieve the Conservancy's goal of protecting and preserving the natural, scenic, and historic areas in the West Virginia Highlands.

For others who have not previously been involved in this organization, it is a time to acquaint themselves with a particular area of the Conservancy's concern by taking advantage of the varied opportunities to experience outdoors West Virginia. We hope that those who have not been members before will find their interests in common with those of the Conservancy and will become members. We need the help of all those, both from West Virginia and surrounding states, who will add their time and efforts to our never-ending struggle to protect and preserve this corner of the Earth. The articles in this issue of the VOICE will abundantly demonstrate how the highlands are being threatened from many directions simultaneously.

To briefly recap, the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy is an independent organization formed in 1965-66. In its brief existence it has led the battle to have the Dolly Sods, Otter Creek and Cranberry areas protected by Congress by inclusion in the Wilderness System. This effort continues as we now are pressing for passage of Senate Bill 316, the Eastern Wilderness Areas Act. The Highlands Conservancy has helped protect the Cheat River Valley against the proposed Rowlesburg Dam. We have studied and fought for the protection of the Shavers Fork of the Cheat. We have fought the construction of the Highland Scenic Highway, the Allegheny Parkway, and Corridor H. We have aligned ourselves with those local and state-wide groups struggling to protect the black bear, curtail the abuses of strip-mining, protect caves against limestone mining, and halt the practice of clear-cutting in the Monongahela National Forest. We have become active in the Davis Power Project in Canaan Valley and in monitoring air pollution at the Mt. Storm Power Plant. This list is not complete, but gives a general overview of our most important activities. Clearly, this is a tall order for one fairly small organization. New members, especially those willing to help in these efforts, are always welcomed and are indeed most needed. Only with a concerted, steady vigilance can we save our beautiful mountains from the exploitation and degradation that has so often been the fate of mountainous areas in the United States. The battle is just beginning. Won't you join us.

Guest Editorial Has Arrived

by Skip Johnson

Environmental Editor, CHARLESTON GAZETTE

Rachel Carson is often credited with ushering in the Age of the Environment with her book, "Silent Spring." To me, the environmental movement in West Virginia is synonymous with the emergence of the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy.

It doesn't seem possible that more than 10 years have passed since Miss Carson awakened the nation to the dangers of pesticides. By the same token, could it be possible that the Conservancy is eight years old?

But yes, in looking back over the issues in which the Conservancy has become involved, it becomes quite possible that this environmentalist group is eight years old going on nine.

The list is long: Otter Creek, Dolly Sods, Cranberry Backcountry, Rowlesburg Dam, Shavers Fork River, Highland Scenic Highway, Davis power project, Williams River, Blue Ridge project, Swiss Dam, strip mining, clear-cutting, roads into bear country, Back Fork of Elk, highways through the highlands, and even the SST. In an era where people don't want to become involved, the Conservancy is like a brook trout swimming upstream against a strong current.

Its finest moment to date was its victory in Otter Creek, where it took on Island Creek Coal Company and the U. S. Forest Service and successfully blocked the bulldozing of roads for coal prospecting. This was hailed -- rightly so -- as a landmark victory for environmentalists.

And certainly the efforts of the Conservancy are at least partly responsible for the fact that the Rowlesburg Dam hasn't yet been built, that coal mining isn't occurring on the upper Shavers Fork, that three West Virginia areas are being considered for wilderness status, and that the Highland Scenic Highway is getting more environmental attention than it once did.

The success of the Conservancy stems from the fact that it gets a lot of different people from different walks of life involved in a common goal: a better environment for West Virginia and West Virginians. What could be more purposeful than that?

Every government bureaucracy, every greedy coal executive, every politician needs a suspicious citizen looking over his shoulder. The Conservancy is West Virginia's suspicious citizen, and more power to it.

Overlook

by Bob Burrell

It is difficult to see from the Overlook this month because of saddened eyes at the recent announcement of the ultimate in plans for Shavers Fork, Snowshoe, Inc., a multimillion dollar recreational complex slated to go in on the very origins of the Shavers Fork headwaters. It is tempting for us primarily wilderness types to hurl "Disneyland" epithets at this new venture or to wish a succession of winters like the last one on the enterprise (which would bankrupt any ski resort), but an under-taking of such gross enormity on such a beleaguered area deserves some analysis.

First of all, this was a very well kept secret. Governor Moore's administration was able to spring this as a surprise on almost everybody at a recent news conference. Although DNR officials have known about this for about two months, they were careful not to spill the beans to any of us, which stands in sharp contrast when they want our help on some touchy inside problem.

The Mower Lumber Company, a subsidiary of the W. R. Grace Corporation, sold almost all of the land involved in this project to a small group of southern ski enthusiasts (and whose enthusiasm apparently extends far beyond chugging on powder). In spite of the names of either the subsidiary or parent company, management of this land has never been for lumber (sustained yield) nor was any good grace brought to it. Rather, the stewardship of this land has been traditionally poor and apparently designed for extracting the maximum corporate worth from each acre. The long history of poor logging practices and road building construction, malfeasance of strip mine lessors, disregard of historical monuments, and almost no reforestation work speaks for itself. Although public feeling has yet gelled, the common reaction to Snowshoe to date seems to be, "Well, it beats strip mining." (I wonder if Mower still controls the mineral rights and what a high wall across a ski slope looks like.)

The Administration and the Snowshoe management are in an enviable position, for to be against their forecast of tourist dollars, employment, and development is also to be opposed to God, Country, and Motherhood. Let it be stated right now that it is agreed that all of these bright, rosy fortunes may indeed transpire. But what present and past administrations have NEVER considered is what mean, nasty, ugly other things might also transpire. To do so falls to our lot of rabble rousers, so let's proceed forthwith and to wit:

- (1) One of our biggest enemies on Shavers Fork is siltation from land disturbances. We have recounted many times the harmful effects this has had on native trout, attracting fishermen to the many miles of downstream river, sediment collection in the slower pools, and especially the management of the Bowden National Fish Hatchery. The bulldozers are there now. Construction is underway. And so is the siltation. Clean all summer, Shavers Fork runs coffee again from the vicinity of Slide Run on down.
- (2) The physiologic necessities of the care and feeding of the projected one million visitors a year are somewhat disturbing to this admittedly hygienically-biased observer. The notable thin soils in the region would seem to preclude septic tank utilization and the thought of turning Shavers Fork into a rich man's sewer ought to be as repugnant to the developers as it is to me.
- (3) Another bear breeding area kaput, a few more native trout habitat tributaries sacrificed in the name of progress - how long 'till the first word in the popular state booster slogan is dropped?
- (4) Where is the 150 acre impoundment for the planned lake to go in? If the answer is on Shavers Fork itself, the WVHC Committee assigned to deal with this river's problems cordially invites the developers to look elsewhere.
- (5) The most important change that could come about would be what has already happened to formerly rural Vermont before being "discovered" by the ski resort developers. Initially, the property values increased, much to the delights of the burghers and local governments, but as the crunch of people came, so did the demands for services. As did such demand arise, so did the taxes and pressure to sell choicely located properties to the gas stations, motels, etc. Soon local property owners could not afford to live on their own land and were forced to sell. All of this took place in the absence of well thought out land use controls. It is not accidental that now Vermont is one of the only four states in the Union with its own land use legislation, although admittedly belated in arriving.

The situation on the Shavers Fork headwaters in past ownership was almost intolerable for the life of the river. Senator Randolph's remedy was to run a highway along the river, condemning all of the land in the process to bring it under Federal control. Apparently the remedy of others is to turn it into an expensive recreational development. Although there can be no argument from any quarter against the need for highways or development from private enterprises, I feel that both solutions for this particular area are cog cuts that ignore grappling with the real problems of the river. If things are bad in a river's youth, it will never have a chance to grow up into a worthwhile downstream.

Shavers Fork - Regionism in Facet, 1973.



TUCKER COUNTY bottom land farm and the village of St. George which would be inundated by the proposed Rowlesburg Dam. As can be seen most of the land is mountainous and unsuitable for farming. Since the Rowlesburg Dam would destroy most of Tucker County's farms like this the county would not be able to exist due to loss in taxes. Photo: R. G. Burrell



HIGH FALLS of Cheat, Shavers Fork. A prime example of pristine mountain beauty constantly threatened by mining, logging and roadbuilding. Photo - E. G. Burrell

Shavers Fork 1973

by Bob Burrell
Continued from Page 1

mines, the threat of renewed interest in deep mining, and the lack of interest on the part of the Forest Service towards initiating protective action for this once magnificent river.

In only two years since the report was written many additional changes have transpired. The strip mining has been stopped, thanks to a combination of WV HC protests and such abysmal malpractice by the companies involved that the DNR just couldn't look the other way any longer. Lumbering and road construction on Mower land seems to have slowed considerably. The Forest Service bureaucracy in Washington and Milwaukee have gathered that there is an organization in West Virginia that gives a damn about Shavers Fork and has curtailed almost all activities except construction of a system road through a bear breeding area. But no efforts have been made to halt the acid drainage from abandoned mines, although a new bureaucracy is present now, the Environmental Protection Agency, whose activity to date consists only of gathering data on sources of pollution. Mower and the Forest Service came to a widely heralded, but temporary moratorium on private mineral holdings within the National Forest. Best of all, the river was proposed by Congressman Ken Hechler for study for possible inclusion under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. So on the whole, a comparative study of the two reports indicates great progress made in protecting this wonderful river. Or does it? Before deciding, let's look at what new assaults are being made on the river and by whom.

(1) Congressional funding has been approved for continuation of the so-called "Highlands Scenic Highway" right across the Shavers Fork headwaters and right along its wilderness course - Senator Randolph.

(2) Construction of Corridor H paralleling a five mile stretch of the river near Elkins has resulted in occasional, intermittent interference with one of the wells that supplies the Bowden Fish Hatchery, partly responsible for the Hatchery putting in a \$100,000 water line into Shavers Fork on the upstream side of the construction, and sitation of the river north of U. S. 33- Gover-

nor Moore and Highways Commissioner Ritchie.

(3) Continuation of F. S. 92 system road construction through bear breeding area on watershed- Forest Service.

(4) Repeated failure of state legislators to enact protective legislation introduced before it - the 1973 West Virginia State Legislature and Delegate Tom Haws, Chairman of Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources, W. Va. House of Delegates.

(5) Constant plans for new mines in the unprotected 14 mile stretch between Bemis and the Stuart Recreation Area keep arising - King Coal.

(6) As of this writing, the seemingly open defiance of the T and J Coal Company in removing coal from a proposed mine near Bemis in spite of a denial for a water permit by the DNR's Division of Water Resources. Legitimate entry by DNR inspectors has been forcibly denied thus requiring DNR to seek judicial intervention through Elkins courts, a slow process - T and J Trucking Co.

(7) Refusal of Congressman Staggers to support the Hechler bill. The parochial system in Congress is such that no bill affecting an area will be acted upon by committee unless the Congressman from the District in whose area the project resides give his approval - Congressman Staggers.

(8) Last, but not least is Operation Snowshoe, a multi-million dollar private recreation complex consisting of ski slopes, condominiums, golf courses, and private clubs slated to go in on the very headwaters of Shavers Fork (on land purchased from Mower). They also plan to impound Shavers Fork to make a lake. The exclusive and expensive nature of the planned activities will make it well beyond the reach of the average West Virginian. It will also most likely be a death blow to the bear and native brook trout in the area. With an expected one million visitors a year, it will require at the very least, tertiary sewage treatment to protect Shavers Fork and the Bowden Fish Hatchery (and their new water line) for the ordinary public. At the present, few, if any, West Virginia municipalities even have secondary treatment - Snowshoe, Inc., T. M. Kramer, Greensboro, N. C., Dr. T. Bringham, Birmingham, Ala., and John Grenier, Birmingham, Ala. Thus the outlook for this once

magnificent treasure is very bleak. No place in West Virginia seems to be a greater victim of exploitation due to the absence of land use controls than does Shavers Fork. The Forest Service has announced Unit Plan Hearings for the river, but they

by Charles Morrison

Industry And The Environment

Much of the blame for what is wrong with our environment is directed towards the engineer; however, most of the burden belongs with industry, particularly with the managers of our industrial system - corporate and governmental. At the beginning of the industrial revolution, when machinery commenced to replace human labor, the world's total productive effort was small compared with its resources. Whatever environmental impairment the new mechanical devices created was localized and masked by the tremendous interest in the achievements of mankind.

Many of the inventions were financed and promoted by the inventors themselves or by their own efforts. In a way they became the managers of industry and its development, and as such they became socially and politically important.

In time, as corporate identities emerged, the separation of management and engineering became clear, with the engineers still enjoying a measure of professional independence, such as is still the status of corporate lawyers and medical doctors.

It was out of these beginnings that the idea was accepted that the air and water were free for the taking by those engaged in industrial production just as they had been previously for agricultural production and for the world generally. Nor was this idea re-examined when mass production revolutionized industry.

Despite the fact that the end product was rendered more cheaply in terms of dollars, mass production created the need for more air, more water, and more energy, some of which were used wastefully and their byproducts returned to nature woefully polluted. Mass production also resulted in the need for mass technology,

will only be considering a part of the river which won't help if problems in the headwaters are not carefully dealt with. Such a study currently has a hollow ring to it anyway because it is doubtful if any positive recommendations could be funded due to administration

and more and more the engineering departments became just another unit in a production system, they providing the drawings, specifications, bills of material, estimates, schedules, job orders, etc. Today much of this sort of engineering is done by computers, and computers are not generally programmed for human factors.

Engineering bridges the gap between science and technology, with most engineers in industry working in a sub-professional realm close to or within the sphere of technology. As a consequence of the diminution of his professional role, the engineer has become less and less responsive to environmental matters.

Those who have worked close to the scientific end of the spectrum have known for some time that our environment was being ravaged; and they have known too that in many cases the solutions were available but were not being developed because of what management chooses to call economy. In the usual business practice this amounts to saving money for a limited time or within a limited endeavor, but seldom in the whole range of dimensions that ought to be considered in economics.

Corporations enjoy a status under our laws in some of the same ways as do individuals, and they are subject to laws as are individuals, though not necessarily to the same laws. But unlike many individuals, whose sense of moral and spiritual law rises far above the requirements of statute law, most corporations do not seem to be impelled by this same idea. In environmental matters they take refuge in mere compliance with the law, and in some cases even in non-compliance which has been granted them by some government official or agency. It is this deficiency in corporate conscience which has made environmental protection under the law a national and local necessity. But the

cuts in Forest Service budget for anything but timber management and the edict to markedly increase the annual timber cut on public lands. The next report on Shavers Fork, due in 1975, may well be an epitaph.

law is not sufficient, nor will it ever be. Corporations, like individuals, differ in matters of conscience, in their search for good will, in the range of their economic viewpoint, and in their interpretation of human values. In the private sector they are almost universally agreed on one thing: the profit motive.

In matters concerning the environment, as in many other things, industry depends on its public relations people to create for them a good public image, whether deserved or not, and to defend it for not doing certain things it ought to be doing, and vice versa. I could cite more than one public relations release that was not only deceptive, but in my opinion a poor reflection of corporate ethics.

On the other hand, one energy company that operates in and around the area of the Conservancy's interest has lately shown a remarkably progressive interest in the improved burning of coal for fuel. For some time now its major stacks have been almost free of visible pollution (particulate matter). Now it seems to be actively engaged in pilot efforts to reduce the sulfur and nitrous oxides that are the inevitable byproducts of the combustion process.

In the long run this will sustain the profit they need to stay in business, or at least create a more favorable balance between corporate profit and environmental loss. In the end it is the people who must pay the price for a clean environment. We must pay for the neglect of the past and keep on paying for the future, but it is industry which must channel our substance in a way that will produce the results.

Next article: "Energy, Economics, and the Environment."

Wilderness Struggles

by Helen McGinnis
Continued from Page 1

Designation of a Scenic Area and a Wilderness in the central area of Dolly Sods will not solve the problems of the northern end of the sods. Since 1960 three different highways have been tentatively routed there -- usually on top of Cabin Mountain, one of the wildest and most scenic parts of the area, but known to few compared to the eastern edge precisely because it is roadless. Corridor H is presently the prime contender.

Independently, and apparently without even considering the proposed highways, the Allegheny Power System proposes to turn the largest bog on Dolly Sods, the Dobbin Slashings at the upper northwest corner, into a lifeless 600 acre pumped storage reservoir, a component of the proposed Davis Power Project. If the proposed 7,200 acre lower reservoir becomes a tourist attraction, Western Maryland Railway Company, which owns 7800 acres of the northern Sods, may be tempted to sell out to developers. (Buy your (1/4 acre) Cabin Mtn. Estate overlooking beautiful Blackwater Lake!). If the combined construction of Corridor H and the reservoir have messed up the landscape too much to appeal to second home buyers, strip miners could always move in and complete the devastation. (Proponents of these two projects state that they would not harm the Dolly Sods because they would not be in the Scenic Area or the proposed wilderness area, inferring that Cabin Mountain isn't really a part of Dolly Sods. It certainly is geographically and ecologically. The only reason it cannot be proposed for special designation now is that it lies outside the arbitrary national forest boundary and is privately owned.)

OTTER CREEK

At the Fall Review in 1969, the Conservancy proposed a second wilderness -- Otter Creek. Somehow this 20,000 acre block lying just south of Parson had managed to remain roadless, although without our intervention it would not have been so today.

Efforts to get wilderness protection for Otter Creek stepped up in early 1970 when we learned that the Forest Service was planning to complete the McGowan Mtn. Road through the southern end of the area. At the northern end, timber sales had been marked and another road and a bridge across the Dry Fork had been surveyed. While lawyers belonging to the group prepared a series of petitions asking the Forest Service to suspend development of Otter Creek until it could be studied as a potential wilderness, members of the Wilderness Committee held public meetings in Elkins and Parsons.

In March of the same year the Forest Supervisor announced he had approved a plan submitted by the mineral owner -- Island Creek Coal Company -- to bulldoze 24 miles of jeep roads to take core samples for coal. A mile had been completed when we requested a halt to all road building. The judge of the Northern Federal

Court of West Virginia agreed that Island Creek would have to take its core samples in a way that would damage Otter Creek's wilderness qualities before Congress had time to consider them. The company decided to use pack horses instead of trucks and bulldozers. It took the first six months of 1972 to take the five samples, since the drill rig had to be taken apart and carried into the backcountry in nine separate trips, suspended on a special litter between two draft horses, and then reassembled. It was worth the trouble, though. The samples showed the coal seams are too thin and erratic to mine with present technology, and Otter Creek has been spared 24 miles of roads.

Today Otter Creek is in limbo. In 1971 the Forest Service began working on a Unit Plan for Otter Creek. The study was suspended early this year pending a decision by Congress on the wilderness issue. The area definitely needs a special management plan now to eliminate off-road vehicles and to begin to control recreational use to prevent it from being loved to death by wilderness seekers in coming decades.

CRANBERRY

The proposed 36,300 acre Cranberry Wilderness lies northeast of Richwood in the southwestern end of the Monongahela. Most of it is in the Cranberry Backcountry a 50,000 acre area acquired by the federal government in the mid 1930's. Even though logging and road building proceeded as in the rest of the national forest, fishermen, hunters and hikers came to regard the Back Country as a kind of a wilderness area. By the time the Conservancy had completed its study of the proposed Cranberry Wilderness Area in early 1971, logging had destroyed the wilderness attributes of the western half of the Backcountry. In fact, public outcry over the huge clearcuts there led to Rep. Ken Hechler's first wilderness bill in mid 1970.

The proposed Cranberry Wilderness is a rugged area. Pockets of virgin timber overlooked by the first logging persist. Spruce and hemlock forests cover the tops of the high ridges, up to 4600 feet in elevation. The largest stream, the Middle Fork, is one of the least disturbed for its size in southern West Virginia, and as such was selected for a special water quality study by Trout Unlimited. The entire area is in the state's only black bear sanctuary.

There are two major obstacles to wilderness designation -- timber and coal. The Forest Service estimates that it is above average as a timber growing site, and would like to keep at least two thirds open to logging (which has not taken place since the 1930's). The mineral rights are owned by the Mid-Allegheny Corporation, which has leased them to various subsidiaries. They have threatened to open deep mines with accompanying roads or railroad grades and power lines. So far, this has not happened.

The Davis Power Project

by Dave Elkinton

Almost exactly three years ago the Conservancy's Board of Directors voted to become an intervenor in the proceeding that would decide whether the Federal Power Commission would issue a license to the three power companies that comprise the Allegheny Power System to build the Davis Power Project in the Canaan Valley, near Davis. Since that time much research has been done in preparation for the long-delayed hearings that will be held in early January, 1974.

Most recently the Conservancy, in conjunction with several other intervenors, has filed its comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that was prepared by the staff of the FPC. In its comments on the proposed \$151 million dollar project, the Conservancy has raised serious questions as to a variety of matters. There is serious question as to whether the Valley will actually hold the

proposed 7200 acre lake. Questions of noise pollution and air quality degradation need further study. There are major omissions in the Impact Statement's dealing with the ecosystem and individual species found in the area. The examination of alternatives to this means of producing power and to the availability of better sites on which to build such a project, if indeed the project is desirable, have not been fully and properly examined.

Canaan Valley and adjacent Dolly Sods are unique areas and are enjoying the growth in interest that they deserve. It seems foolish to place such developments as a power project in such areas without the most careful consideration of all aspects of such a development and without overwhelming proof that they are justified.

The record of the Conservancy's intervention in this matter has

been to force research and planning and full public discussion of this proposal. Studies have been done, Federal and State agencies have carefully weighed some of the serious questions in this complex matter because of the pressure of the Conservancy and other intervenors. Our presence has forced compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act, among other things.

As we gear up for the hearings this winter, our mission continues to be to represent what we feel to be the unrepresented public interest. Support from our members by way of communications to the Federal Power Commission will be helpful in assuring a full and unbiased hearing which is necessary before the decision can be made whether or not, under what conditions, a license should be issued to construct the Davis Power Project.

Land Use Bill Struggling

One of the strongest American prejudices to overcome is the individual's conception of the freedom of property. Private property is sanctified in American eyes, and most people believe the Constitution gives property owners extraordinary rights concerning use of their land.

Only gradually are Americans becoming aware that freedom has its limits, that private property is not sacrosanct and that the Constitution does not give property owners special rights and privileges. Increasing awareness of the problem of unregulated land use is reflected in an act now before the House Interior Committee and already passed by the Senate, the National Land Use Policy Act of 1973 (H.R. 10294).

Contrary to propaganda spread by opponents of the measure H.R. 10294 is actually a mild bill, merely a first step in approaching the titanic problem of unregulated land use. The bill does not set forth regulations to govern land use. Rather it empowers states to develop a land use policy which takes crucial land use decisions out of the hands of petty, local officials and gives the state an authoritative voice in assisting local governments to make land use decisions.

The main evil which 10294 hopes to correct is the tendency of local officials to make land use decisions which effect an area beyond local concern. In such cases the decision to dredge, subdivide or otherwise interfere with unimproved areas will be made with the assistance and supervision of an authority beyond the local level, ideally from state government.

Two key sections of 10294 which have provoked hostility are the provisions for subdivisions and sanctions against states which do not formulate land use policies under Federal guidelines. The bill requires states to identify subdivisions which are subject to regulation. The states must then assure that when development occurs environmental specifications will be met. The bill also provides for the withholding of a percentage of available Federal money for highways, airports and recreational facilities for states which do not comply with 10294's

order to develop land use programs.

Opposition to the subdivision and sanctions provisions has quickly developed. Housing interests, of course, oppose the subdivision section, while a horde of construction interest oppose the sanctions provision. Both special interest groups have powerful, wealthy lobbies, and their hostility to the bill thus far outnumbers support for the measure.

Successful passage of an unweakened 10294 seems to have fallen to the general public. Congressmen vitally concerned with the bill are waiting for grass roots support for 10294 to counter-act the antagonism of special interests. Supporters of the bill fear that if 10294 fails passage this year increasing population and its

demands for large scale housing, public service and recreational projects may well lead to immediate environmental disaster in many areas of the nation.

The House will not vote on 10294 until the middle of November at the earliest. Support for H.R. 10294 can be voiced by writing letters, sending telegrams or calling your Congressional Representative as quickly as possible. Conservancy members who support 10294 are urged to write all four of West Virginia's Congressmen. Only a strong outpouring of letters to our Congressmen will assure them that grass roots support exists in West Virginia for land use controls and responsible development of private property.

Conservancy Receives Donation

Ralph McCarty, WVHC member and owner of Mountain Streams and Trails, has made a very generous contribution to the Conservancy's efforts. Ralph's outfitting firm conducts and guides rafting trips down the Youghiogheny River from Ohio, Pa. during the summer and fall months. During the spring, Ralph's rafts and satisfied customers may be found on the Cheat Canyon below Albright, W. Va. He is in the habit of donating the proceeds of his Fourth of July receipts to some worthy cause annually and this year he elected us. Although Ralph would

profit greatly if the Rowlesburg Dam were to go in (he would be able to depend on adequate flow of water year 'round), he is a conservationist and river man, preferring to meet the river on its terms and not interfere with its natural course by man-made alterations.

The Conservancy gratefully acknowledges this contribution and for those of our members interested in seeing a wild river from the river, we would urge you to contact Ralph at Box 106, Ohio, Pa. 15470. See you on the river!

TNC To Meet

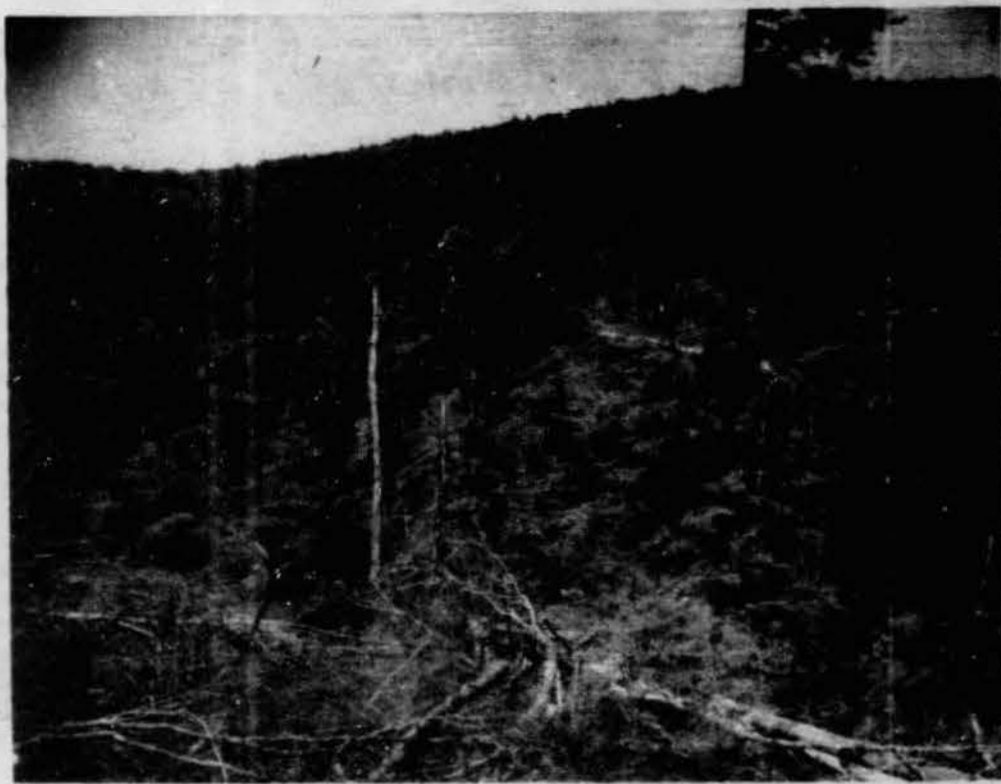
The West Virginia Chapter of The Nature Conservancy will hold its annual meeting at Mont Chateau Lodge near Morgantown on November 3-4. The meeting will be the tenth annual session held by the West Virginia Chapter.

Chapter President Willem Van Eck has announced that the meeting will begin at noon on Saturday, November 3. A panel discussion

on the future of natural area preservation in West Virginia is on the agenda for Saturday afternoon.

Patrick Noonan, National President of The Nature Conservancy, will address the gathering at the Saturday evening banquet.

Anyone interested in natural area preservation and the work of Nature Conservancy is invited to attend the weekend meeting.



"... a clearcut area will develop a tangled mat of briers and shrubs and will remain in that stage for an indefinite time." Left Fork of Condon Run, Otter Creek. Photo - Gordon T. Hamrick



OTTER CREEK'S quiet magnificence awaits Congressional action. Photo - Gordon T. Hamrick

The Monongahela National Forest And Clearcutting

by Gordon T. Hamrick
Continued from Page 1

Clearcutting is not a recent development in West Virginia; the virgin spruce forests were clearcut shortly after the turn of the century. In some places, stands of fine second-growth spruce have developed. Too often, however, areas formerly occupied by spruce are covered by pin cherry, trembling aspen, bigtooth aspen, mountain ash and other species.

A living forest, whether in a climax stage or in one of the various intermediate seral stages, is a dynamic place. Plants intercept and capture radiant energy from the sun and, through photosynthesis, convert this energy into food. The forest flora feeds a host of other forest creatures, and in turn, is dependent upon soil micro-organisms that break down organic matter and return the minerals to the soil.

The forest cover acts as a cushion to intercept and break the force of rainfall, modifies temperature and humidity, and moderates the effects of wind. By preventing excessive heating or freezing - by maintaining a relatively constant environment - the forest makes life possible for the micro-organisms so necessary for the breaking down of the organic litter produced by the forest. When a forest is clearcut the energy flow is drastically slowed or stops completely. Forest creatures must find a new home and vacant niches in Nature are few.

When a forest is clearcut, the ground surface is opened to the full force of the weather. Rain beats down with full force upon the forest litter and, through a process similar to saltation, removes virtually all forest litter on the slopes. The soil is compacted; absorption of water is impeded; and the air spaces so necessary to life for the micro-organisms in the soil are eliminated.

Rapid runoff of surface water follows and litter and soil are carried into streams. The soil is further compacted and even greater runoff follows, removing not only the topsoil but also subsoil. Streamflow is adversely affected, at first by surface runoff, and, later, by changes in the water table caused by removal of the

forest cover. The average temperature of stream increases in the summer and decreases in the winter. The content of dissolved oxygen is correspondingly affected.

Rocks in the clearcut area are subjected to intensive weathering; the weathered rock particles do not, however, remain to form soil and provide minerals but are washed into the streams. Rapid leaching of nutrients and minerals accompanies rainfall and these minerals, lost forever to the forest, accelerate deterioration of rivers or man-made lakes far downstream.

Rapid heating and cooling of the ground surface following clearcutting creates convection currents in the clearcut area. In warm weather, the hot dry air over the area rises to be replaced by cooler moist air drawn from the surrounding forests. This means higher temperatures and lower humidity in the surrounding forests which, in turn, means a reduction in the rate of turnover of organic matter. As the rate of reduction of organic matter slows and undigested litter accumulates, fewer minerals are available to the plants and the annual rate of growth slows. Conversely, in cold weather, the clearcut area becomes colder than surrounding areas and the warm air of the forest is replaced by colder air from the clearcut site. Lower temperatures in the forest result and some plants are killed by freezing. The micro-organisms in the litter and soil must go deeper to prevent freezing and this reduces the rate of conversion of organic matter. This also reduces the annual rate of growth, since fewer nutrients are available.

The understory cover in an area suitable for timbering is generally poorly developed and consists of shade-tolerant species. When such an area is clearcut, the understory - such as it may be - is exposed to the full intensity of sun and weather. Those plants that have survived timbering operations may not be able to withstand changed conditions and may die off. Regenerative vegetation for recolonization must come into the area from the outside.

If the clearcut area includes numerous conifers, the acidity of the soil will be high and will fur-

ther increase because of air pollution and leaching of nutrients following clearcutting. Conifers survive in areas of low pH only because of associated fungi that grow on roots and aid in taking up of water and nutrients.

Colonizing plants must therefore be drought resistant and must be capable of germinating and existing on scanty acid and nutrient deficient soils. As surface mine reclamation work has shown, there are few plants that meet these requirements. Further, there is no assurance that a clearcut area will regenerate with

desirable timber species. Nature has rather definite ideas of the annual rate of growth for a given species of tree; this is one reason why we have such a diversity of species in second-growth forest stands. It is quite probable that a clearcut area will develop a tangled mat of briers and shrubs and will remain in that stage for an indefinite time.

Clearcutting - or "even-age management" - may be a valuable management tool under proper circumstances. It has no application in mountainous areas where

extremes in weather occur; where slopes are steep and rain fall is high.

The Northern Forest type cover has been around since the last Ice Age; the plants have adapted themselves to existing conditions. Why should man think he can improve on Nature? That which is valuable in nature may not necessarily be valuable in the eyes of the forester who sees only so many lumber piles in the trees of the forest. Why trade a proven forest cover for an unknown vegetative cover of unspecified type?

VEPCO Fails To Meet Deadline

by Lowell Markey

EDITOR'S NOTE

Conservancy member Lowell Markey and a Hampshire County resident, William Moore, are working on testimony to be presented at the Nov. 1 Public Service Commission hearing, but neither can attend. They urgently need a Charleston area member (or someone who is able to travel to Charleston) to appear at the hearing to offer testimony. If you can help, write or call Lowell Markey, RFD 1, Box 99-A, Keyser, W. Va. 26726. Call 788-3963.

The Virginia Electric Power Company did not meet a September 15 compliance date for fly ash emission control at its Mt. Storm Power Station in Grant County.

The West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission had extended compliance dates for shut-down of two units at Mt. Storm at an April hearing at Blackwater Falls State Park. The Commission granted VEPCO permission to delay removing unit 2 from May 1 to May 15, and unit 1 from July 1 to Sept. 15. The power-generating units had to be removed from service to install electrostatic precipitators designed to bring fly ash emissions down to a level acceptable to W. Va. Air Pollution Control Commission requirements. VEPCO did meet the May 15 deadline for shutting-down unit 2. The electrostatic precipitators were installed, and the unit came back "on line" around June 1. But an explosion in this same unit on Sept. 16 required it be removed from service. Company officials asked the Commission to grant an extension on the extended date for taking unit 1 "off line" for installation of fly ash emission control equipment.

On Sept. 20, the Commission met in Charleston and granted VEPCO an extension until Oct. 5. Company officials hoped that dam-

age in the boiler of unit 2 could be repaired by that time.

MON. POWER PLOTTING NEW LINE

Yet another shadow threatens the landscape around Mt. Storm. The Monongahela Power Company has proposed a 500,000 volt transmission line from Mt. Storm to Riverton, Va. The line will pass through Grant, Hampshire, and Hardy Counties. The proposed route is 1,000 yards north of Greenland Gap (a scenic spot marked with an historical marker) and crosses "The Trough" section of the South Branch of the Potomac about 2,000 feet south of an existing line.

Companies proposing new power transmission lines in West Virginia are subject to new legislation drawn up by Eastern Panhandle State Senator William Oates. The new law, passed by the legislature last spring and signed into law by the governor this summer, requires the proposing company to secure a Certificate of Public Convenience from the W. Va. Public Service Commission. Previous to this, companies had only to obtain permission from the State Department of Highways if the line crossed a state road, and to "consult" with County Courts involved.

Thanks to Sen. Oates' bill, Monongahela's proposed 47.3-mile line

will be subjected to the scrutiny of the Public Service Commission during a public hearing at 10 a.m., Nov. 1, in the Commission's hearing room in Charleston. As part of the application for a Certificate of Public Convenience, a power company must submit state-

ments of justification and environmental impact and a description of the location and type of line facilities proposed.

Most ecology-oriented types think first of the visual pollution created by the ever proliferating transmission lines which mar landscapes from coast-to-coast. But, there are other considerations: A mile of right-of-way passing through a densely wooded area requires the sacrifice of thousands of trees. The wide slash is maintained with powerful herbicides, often sprayed from aircraft. The slash also provides an avenue for erosion. There is increasing evidence that ultra-high voltage lines (they are uninsulated and some electrical dissipation occurs, called "corona discharge") may present danger through air pollution (build-up of ozone around transmission lines), noise pollution (noise levels up to 70 decibels have been emitted from the crackling, humming lines in rainstorms), and through build-up of electrical charges in metallic objects (mostly autos and farm mach-

inery insulated from the ground by rubber tires) left near a line for a period of time. Interested readers are referred to an article on power lines in the September issue of THE SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN entitled "Forests of the Future."

Report From Germany Valley

Karst Area Task Force

by Bobbi Nagy

The Germany Valley of Pendleton County was signed into the National Register by Interior Secretary Rogers P. Morton on August 6, 1973. That is probably the most promising event of the summer in the joint effort of the National Speleological Society and the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy to protect the scenic Germany Valley and the rare bats of Hellhole Cave from inroads of the Germany Valley Limestone Company.

The first significant result of the joint effort was the classification as of February 14, 1973 of Hellhole Cave as a "dwelling place," thereby bringing the historic cave under the protection of blasting regulations of the Department of Natural Resources.

One of the chief objectives of early task force efforts was to clearly define the significant problems in the valley. Physical protection of the cave was reasonably assured by the "dwelling place" classification, but it was soon seen that this offered the bats only partial protection and did nothing for the valley.

The bats (Indiana, big-eared, and little brown) are extremely sensitive to disturbance. Although blasting from the quarry is a significant source of disturbance, of at least equal importance is caver traffic. A campaign to limit traffic into the cave has begun, largely through the emdium of the NSS NEWS. It is hoped that a positive effect of this campaign

will eventually be noted.

The valley itself is being drastically altered by the quarry operations. The smoke and dust from the operation is particularly apparent and obnoxious. The company has been ordered to install an electrostatic precipitator to control the smoke, but foot dragging on that order has occurred. The task force's lawyer, Mason Sproul of Staunton, Va., has been in contact with the company and other interested parties, and it is possible that a legal battle to get the precipitator installed may ensue.

The new status of the valley as National Landmark will lend weight to the task force's efforts to act as watch dog on the quarry operations. It is to be hoped that some of the more serious violations of drainage laws, particularly regarding improper and inadequate drainage of water in and around the peripheral operation, will be rectified by the company. An effort to accomplish that end will be made. A recent West Virginia Highlands Conservancy "mini-weekend" involved Conservancy members driving and hiking through the Germany Valley. It is the task force's hope that more conservation-minded persons will concern themselves with this beautiful valley. As in most citizens' group efforts, the work of this task force must continue on a chip and peck basis. But that's how mountains get lowered into the sea, they say.

Current Status Of Wilderness Bills

As of early October, passage of the eastern national forest wilderness bills is not a sure thing. The modified version of S. 316 marked up the Public Lands Subcommittee has temporarily bogged down in the full Senate Interior Committee. Western lumber interests are opposing the liberal interpretation of the Wilderness Act, fearing that it will open the way to many more wilderness areas in the West. Senator Frank Church effectively discounted this argument in the February hearings, pointing out that just because an area is qualified is no guarantee that Congress will classify it. Laurel Fork could be dropped from the bill, partly because of the timber it contains and because Sen. Scott (Va.) is publicly on record as being opposed to any wilderness in Virginia.

The situation in the House is also cause for concern. So far, the House Interior Committee has taken no action at all on H. R. 1758 or H. R. 2420.

WHAT CAN YOU DO? It is not too late to write to the Chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, Sen. Henry Jackson, praising the liberal interpretation of the Wilderness Act and asking for a speedy markup of S. 316. Also write to your U. S. Representative, asking him to request the chairman of the House Interior Committee, James Haley, to consider H. R. 1758 and H. R. 2420 as soon as possible. A letter directly to Mr. Haley is also recommended. (Senators' address: Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510; representatives' address: House Office Bldg., Washington 20515).

SOURCES OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN THE U.S.
Millions of tons per year

	Carbon Monoxide	Particulates	Sulphur Dioxide	Hydrocarbons	Nitrogen Oxides	Percent of Total by Source
Motor Vehicles	64.7	1.1	0.9	45.7	36.6	44.2
Transportation (Misc.)	9.0	1.2	2.4	7.2	10.5	7.2
Fuel Combustion in Stationary Sources	1.2	20.5	73.0	2.4	42.0	15.7
Industrial Processes	7.9	40.8	22.5	14.7	0.8	14.1
Solid Waste Disposal	5.2	4.0	0.6	5.3	1.7	4.2
Miscellaneous	12.0	32.4	0.6	24.7	8.4	14.6
Percent of Total by Component	53.8	12.5	11.9	13.3	8.5	100.0

Source: Office of Science and Technology

—See "VEPCO Fails To Meet Deadline" By Lowell Morley, Page 5—

Laurel Fork

The Laurel Fork crosses the W. Va. - Va. line in the central Monongahela. Most of its watershed is in the George Washington National Forest of Virginia, but the lower two miles and 1154 acres are in the Monongahela. The proposed 11,656 acre wilderness area includes much of the headwaters of the Laurel Fork of the North Fork, South Branch, of the Potomac River. The Laurel Fork is a clear

trout river that flows down the middle of the area and receives about a dozen tributaries. Most of the water is drinkable. The area was logged near the turn of the century, but has recovered beautifully. A network of overgrown logging railroad beds provides an excellent system of trails. The area boasts an unusual (for Virginia) mixture of white pine, spruce, hemlock, beech, yellow

birch, maple, oak, hickory, and chestnut. There are laurel thickets along Laurel Fork and beaver ponds and meadows along several tributaries. Wildlife includes beaver, bear, deer, snowshoe hare, grouse, woodcock, turkey, brook trout -- and it's good bird-watching country.

The Virginia Wilderness Committee has studied and publicized Laurel Fork.



Check This

The Earth belongs to all men to use and enjoy in a manner which leaves Man and Nature at peace with one another.

But sometimes individuals lose their respect for Nature. They have been away from the land so long that they have lost touch with the reality of the earth. Then we have strip mining, clear cutting, water pollution, air pollution, lit-

ter and other gnomes of civilized blight.

The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy strives to reawaken respect for our spectacular bit of earth, to again put man in touch with his natural heritage. It belongs to all of us -- why not help us keep the peace?

Join the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy.

- \$5.00 individual regular
- \$10.00 individual associate
- \$25.00 individual sustaining
- \$20.00 organizational regular
- \$30.00 organizational associate
- \$50.00 organizational sustaining

NAME: _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make checks payable to the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy. Mail membership form and dues to:

Carolyn Killoran, Membership Chairman,
6202 Divison Rd. Huntington,
W.Va. 25705

Do You have a friend who might be interested in joining the WVHC if he or she only knew whom to contact? If you do fill in your friend's name and address on the form below and we will send them a complimentary copy of the VOICE and a membership brochure.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Mail the above form to Ron Haraway, 206 Union St., Webster Springs, W. Va. 26286, and he will do the rest.