



THE HIGHLANDS VOICE

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State assumes problem of acid drainage treatment

The controversy over coal mining in the acid regions of Upshur County surfaced again in late August when Gov. Arch Moore announced that the state had reached an agreement with the DLM Coal Corp. Under the agreement DLM will transfer to the state more than \$850,000 in assets in exchange for release of its environmental liability to the state.

Rick Webb, an environmental activist in Upshur County, fought against DLM mining in the area for a number of years, arguing that there were no permanent solutions to acid mine drainage. Webb and others were trying to protect the Buckhannon River, a fragile trout stream which they thought would sustain permanent damage from acid drainage.

DLM eventually filed a libel suit against Webb. In 1981-82 the coal company lost the libel suit but received the go ahead from the Reclamation Division of the state Department of Natural Resources to mine coal in Upshur County.

At the time of the ruling DNR of-

icials admitted that there were geologic units in the area which probably could not be successfully reclaimed. They said, however, that because a blanket designation of unsuitability would work an unfair hardship on companies and citizens, mining would be allowed.

After several years of mining, costs of drainage treatment are about \$300,000 per year and no permanent solution to the problem is in sight, according to a report in the *Charleston Gazette*.

The agreement between the state and DLM also provided for continuation of a study to find possible solutions to the acid drainage problems, with DLM contributing about 4,000 acres of unmined land to be used for research.

The problem of treating current drainage is now the state's, due to the unusual arrangement made in August between DLM and the Departments of Energy and Natural Resources. The state has always had a system of bond forfeitures for improper coal mining operations. If companies are

unable or unwilling to reclaim mined land, they must forfeit their bond. Defaulting companies are then prohibited from further coal mining in the state.

Because DLM did not forfeit its bond, it will not be prevented from starting other mining operations in West Virginia. The state has gained \$850,000 in assets and a large, continuing liability. Treatment of the problem must continue, at a current cost of \$300,000 per year.

The magnitude of the problem is illustrated by some figures presented by Skip Johnson in a Sept. 14 column in *The Charleston Gazette*. He said that in August 1984 and March 1985 the DNR measured the acid load in 112 seeps in the Buckhannon River watershed.

These were seeps resulting from coal mining and ones which will require perpetual treatment. Results indicated that last year the acid load was 5,320 pounds per day while in March of this year the daily load was 8,435 pounds. If left untreated, these drainages have the capability to

reduce the pH of the river to a level incapable of supporting fish.

Not only the Buckhannon River, but also the Tygart River and reservoir are at risk from acid drainage in the watershed.

The necessity of continued treatment became obvious in 1978 when treatment along the Buckhannon stopped for two months during a mine strike. A dramatic dip in pH in the Tygart River and reservoir occurred, indicating that the Buckhannon River acts as a diluter as long as treatment is continued.

Some environmentalists fear that by allowing DLM to shed its liability to treat acid drainage in Upshure County, a dangerous precedent has been set. Another large coal company, Enoxy, has a similar but larger operation in the same area. If Enoxy wants to make the same kind of deal with the state, environmentalists fear West Virginia will be stuck with a long-term obligation to treat acid drainage and that efficient operation of the bond forfeiture system will be undercut.

Ski developer eyes Forest Service land

Timberline Incorporated, a real estate development company in Canaan Valley, is expected to ask the Forest Service for permission to build a downhill slope about 500 feet northwest of Dolly Sods Wilderness in the Monongahela National Forest, according to Forest Supervisor Ralph Mumme.

The *Charleston Gazette* reported on Aug. 29 that although Timberline received a permit last year to use 1,400 feet of forest land as part of a 8,000-foot ski slope, investors are now proposing to change the slope location. The broader project envisioned by the investors would mean more of the ski run would go through the forest, possibly having a greater impact on the Dolly Sods wilderness.

The area Timberline wants to use is about 2,600 feet long and 100 feet wide on land between Yoakum Run and Cabin Mountain Trail on the Potomac Ranger District. The proposed slope would come within 500-700 feet of the Dolly Sods Wilderness at its closest point.

No formal request has yet been made to the Forest Service and one Timberline official said he

fears the new slope location will fan environmental objections. He pointed out that jobs and revenue for the area would be positive aspects of the proposed project.

Timberline employs 120 to 130 people directly or indirectly and officials estimate that approximately 200 new jobs would result from construction of the new ski facility.

Forest Service officials said they have begun collecting information which will be needed in making a decision on the matter.

Experts have already been on the site collecting information about the possible impacts on threatened or endangered species from the proposed slopes. These experts include Dr. Thomas Pauley, chairman of the University of Pittsburgh's Natural Science Division and Judy Jacobs, a biologist with the Department of Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service.

Forest Service officials stress that decisions of this nature will not be made until an Environmental Analysis, with public involvement, is concluded.

State won't fight injunction against two-acre exemption

The temporary injunction preventing the Commissioner of the Department of Energy from enforcing the portion of the DOE bill dealing with surface mines of two-acres or less will continue indefinitely, according to Conservancy member John Purbaugh.

State officials have agreed not to do anything with the two-acre clause

and to allow the injunction to continue indefinitely. This means that for 1985, at least, there will be no two-acre exemption for surface mine operators.

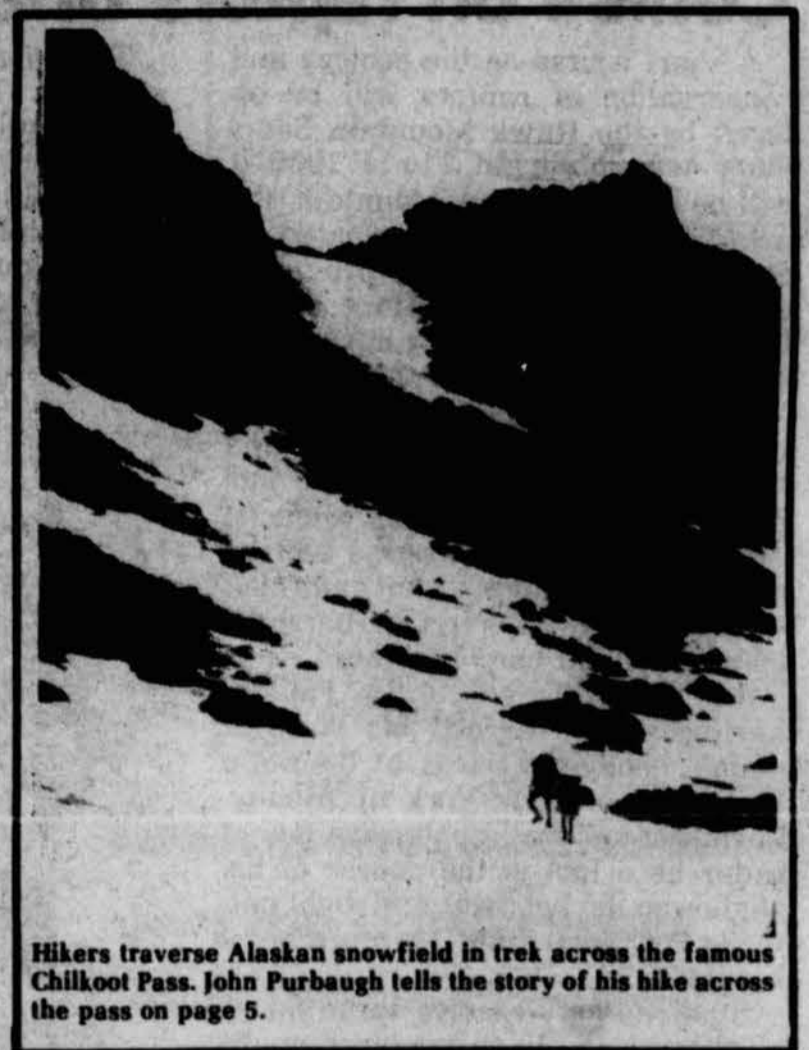
The Conservancy opposed this provision in the law because it said the provision was adopted in violation of the state's constitution. In addition,

the WVHC and other organizations believed that enforcement of the exemption provision would do serious damage to West Virginia's reclamation program.

The provision would have encouraged operators to subdivide large mine sites into two acres or less sections so only the less stringent re-

quirements would have to be met. In addition, bonding requirements would have been reduced, making it more profitable to forfeit the bond than reclaim the site.

The Conservancy was joined in the lawsuit by the League of Women Voters of West Virginia and the West Virginia Citizen's Action Group.



Hikers traverse Alaskan snowfield in trek across the famous Chilkoot Pass. John Purbaugh tells the story of his hike across the pass on page 5.

Resolution of environmental disputes topic of conference

The third in a series of national conferences on Environmental Dispute Resolution will be sponsored by the Conservation Foundation May 29-30, 1986 in Washington, D.C.

The conference will focus on new approaches for resolving environmental disputes. Conference leaders will discuss experiences with innovative approaches; the conditions under which dialogue and negotiation can be effective; and how business, environmental groups, and public agencies can learn how to resolve environmental problems more effectively.

Special attention will be given to negotiated rulemaking, new state-sponsored offices providing media-

tion services, and other institutional mechanisms to encourage resolution of controversial issues.

The program is designed for business leaders, government officials, environmentalists, attorneys, planners, and others interested in innovative problem solving techniques.

Registration is \$195 before May 5, 1986 and \$245 after that date. More information about the conference is available from the Conference Manager, The Conservation Foundation, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

After November 1, the Conservation Foundation will have a new address which is 1255 23rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Audubon osprey project update

The Potomac Valley Audubon Society reports that their osprey project is in full swing and that as of July 21 seven osprey in the program had fledged. The following is an excerpt from an article about the project from the summer 1985 Valley Views.

On June 26, we adopted six nestlings from the Tidewater area of Virginia, gave them both federal and state bands, and placed them in their new homes with a dinner of fresh trout.

The next day the experiment was repeated with five birds from Maryland. Unfortunately a sixth bird was so badly entangled in monofilament fishing line that one foot had been mangled and had to be amputated.

He did not survive the shock. (Moral: If you can't put discarded monofilament line in a hot campfire, cut it into short lengths (six inches or

less) and put it in a trash can.)

The eleven birds in five nests are doing well. They seem to enjoy fresh fish and have a piercing look that lets you know that you have been seen.

The first bird left the nest on July 10. When we lowered the front of the nest boxes the oldest and largest bird decided his time had come. Before the front of the nest was opened, he squeezed through the wooden bars and took off to the delight of a stunned audience.

After momentarily hovering about 20 feet in front of the nest, he flew upstream and diagonally across the river to inspect the camp. He then circled back and was last seen flying strongly downstream.

By July 21 seven osprey had fledged; most return to the platform for fish. One osprey has been seen to catch a fish by itself—a good sign of success.

Course on raptors offered

A short course on the ecology and conservation of raptors will be offered by the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association Jan. 2 to 11, 1986. It will be based at Hawk Mountain, the world's first sanctuary created to protect migrating birds of prey, and will concentrate on raptors in the winter season and during migration.

Topics such as morphology and flight, behavior and ecology, population biology, and conservation and management will be covered in lectures, laboratories and field projects. The intensive 10-day course will be academically rigorous, but informal, with a strong emphasis on personal instruction and team projects.

The instructor will be Dr. Paul N. Kerlinger, who earned his Ph.D. in animal behavior/ecology at the State University of New York at Albany. Kerlinger has made extensive use of radar as a tool in the course of his studies on the behavior and flight patterns of migrating raptors and songbirds.

Students may receive three hours of undergraduate or graduate credit through their own institution or through Cedar Crest College in Allentown, Pennsylvania. The cost is \$295 which includes tuition, room, and local transportation.

The course will be limited to 8-12 students. Non-degree students and highly motivated amateurs interested in raptors and ornithology are encouraged to apply.

More information is available from Raptor Course, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Rt. 2, Kempton, PA 19529. Applications must be received by Nov. 15.



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Gettysburg hostel now open

A new international youth hostel is now open in Gettysburg, Penn., according to the Pittsburgh Council of American Youth Hostels.

The Gettysburg hostel is located at 27 Chambersburg Street just off the town square and only one half mile from the National Military Park's Visitors Center. Gettysburg and the surrounding area have many attractions for people interested in learning about the Civil War period. The hostel building dates from the Civil War and

was formerly known as the James Getty Hotel.

With four floors and small dormitory rooms, the hostel is flexible enough to accommodate groups and singles or families. A group kitchen, common room and separate restroom facilities are also provided.

A brochure describing the Gettysburg Hostel is available from AYH/Hostels, 6300 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15232. The Council requests that a first class stamp be enclosed with queries.

Your Voices

Author clarifies points in May acid rain article

(Editor's Note: An article by Sandy Fosbroke about acid rain in the May *Voice* prompted some criticism by Norman Kilpatrick in the *State Journal*. This criticism and Conservancy President Larry George's response were printed in the July *Voice*. In the following letter Fosbroke presents additional information about the article.)

...I would like to explain why I wrote what I did in hopes of clearing up any remaining confusion or misunderstanding.

Kilpatrick's first comment dealt with what would happen if power plants switched to low-sulfur coal. I took my information from Rhodes and Middleton (*Environment*, 1983, Vol. 25(4): 6-9, 31-37) who stated:

"For the most part, coal mined in the eastern states and in the Ohio River Valley is high in sulfur content, while low-sulfur coal is primarily found in the northern plains and Rocky Mountain states and, to a lesser extent, in Kentucky and West Virginia. Thus, a program to switch from high-sulfur to low-sulfur coal would portend negative economic consequences for the regions that produce high-sulfur coal, consequences that

are socially and politically unattractive."

It was not my intent to say there is no low-sulfur coal mined in West Virginia; I was trying to illuminate the potential economic ramifications in this situation. If I had included the qualifiers highlighted above, my message would have been clearer.

Although Kilpatrick disagrees with the statement, "Supporters of scrubber technology, on the other hand, claim that this system can be cost effective and need not result in increased utility rates for customers," there are those who do.

The *Scrubber Technology* (1984), by Mary Ann Baviello, Alexandra S. Bowie and Lillian E. Beerman, found no foundation in the argument that scrubber costs are "excessive" in a 10-month study of plans that would change nine New York State oil-burning utility plants to coal.

Their study concluded that, "Although the cost of (scrubber installation) in these nine plants is large (\$11.3 billion), the expense would be small compared to the savings possible in switching from oil to cheaper coal. Total net savings possible in switching these plants could be more than

\$40 billion, compared to oil burning, and they would not only produce about one third more power, but SO₂ emissions would be less than present emissions from oil burning.

"Moreover, as the study pointed out, a coal-burning utility that uses a scrubber can partially offset the scrubber's capital costs by burning cheaper coal with a higher sulfur content: in 1981 this could have cut fuel costs by 13 percent, compared to costs of burning low-sulfur coal without scrubbers."

This was the only reference I found that supported this viewpoint. The overwhelming majority of references feel that use of scrubber technology would range in the billions of dollars for U.S. power plants and drive up electric utility rates. However, in presenting a balanced review of a controversial issue, minority opinions should not be ignored. I should have included the above reference to avoid simplification.

I hope this clarifies any confusion over these two points.

Sandy Fosbroke

LWV hosts environmental meeting in Huntington

The League of Women Voters of the Huntington Area is sponsoring a public meeting on environmental concerns at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, October 17 at the First Huntington National Bank. The mini-bank entrance should be used.

Robert "Chuck" Chambers, chairman of the House of Delegates Judiciary Committee, will be the speaker. Although significant environmental laws have been passed at both the federal and state levels, many problem areas remain.

Safe drinking water is of primary importance to everyone, but drinking water supplies may be harmful because of chemical spills, the combination of chlorine with naturally occurring compounds in the water, and ground water contamination. When ground water becomes contaminated, cleanup can be an expensive, if not impossible, endeavor.

All of us have been frightened by chemical accidents, whether they are in the work place, released into the air or waters, or spilled in a transportation accident.

Safe hazardous waste disposal and the cleanup of abandoned waste sites are governed by both federal and state laws, but cleanup and the development of proper disposal sites are extremely expensive.

Toxic emissions into the air are still unregulated largely because the federal Environmental Protection Agency has neglected to develop standards to control emissions of 85 toxic air pollutants, many of which are carcinogenic.

In the 1985 session, the West Virginia Legislature weakened the surface mining controls in the interest of promoting the use of coal. The new West Virginia Energy Act

also politicizes the permit issuance enforcement process.

West Virginia lacks a soil erosion and sediment program for the construction industry. Eroding soil enters water courses, destroying wildlife habitat, and killing fish and other aquatic life. Sediment also increases the frequency of flooding.

The lack of adequate landfills for solid waste disposal is one of the reasons for the proliferation of unauthorized dumping.

This is a partial list of concerns. May more could be added.

The League of Women Voters of Huntington Area hope that the meeting on the environment Oct. 17 will stimulate those concerned about environmental problems to work together to solve these problems.

Helen Gibbins
LWV of Huntington Area

Roads in forest not necessary

Something is going on in the Monongahela National Forest and has been for years which not only amazes me but also angers me. This is the construction of long distance roads that are not needed nor used for long periods.

The timber that is sold from time to time over a long period never pays the cost of the roads. The only reason that I can see for this is that they are trying to perpetuate their jobs. Just as the Corps of Engineers are doing by building so many unneeded dams.

Another reason for not accepting the roads is the area they take up. A road that is 50 feet wide, the usual size from tree line to tree line, takes over six acres per mile out of production. A five mile road means over 30 acres gone.

Charles Carlson

Conservancy president calls for volunteers

By Larry George

Legislative Assistant

The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy is considering retaining a Legislative Assistant for the 1986 session of the West Virginia Legislature. A stipend and expenses would be provided under a personal service contract. This position is subject to approval by the Conservancy Board of Directors at its October 13 meeting.

WVHC President Larry W. George requests that interested individuals submit a brief written proposal specifying services offered and desired stipend for this position. Specific services sought include review of relevant legislation, monitoring legislative activity, grassroots organizing, preparation of testimony, *Voice* articles and position memos, media contacts, testimony at public hearings, and contact with legislators and their staffs.

Subject matter will include the broad scope of natural resources legislation and rulemaking review with an emphasis on mining, water rights, river conservation, public lands management, and water quality issues. Technical and legal assistance on specific issues would be provided by WVHC members.

Proposals can be flexible and a fulltime

presence is not required. The nature of the legislative process can require prompt action and long hours on short notice. Please submit written proposals with resumes to WVHC President Larry W. George at 9 Crestridge Dr., Huntington, WV 25705 (phone: 304/736-1325).

Public service

announcement producer

The WVHC is seeking volunteers to edit, produce and market public service announcements for both television and radio. The purpose of the announcements is to solicit contributions to the new WVHC Endowment Fund. The Conservancy would pay expenses for materials. Target media markets are West Virginia, Pittsburgh, and Washington, D.C. Interested individuals should contact WVHC President Larry W. George at 9 Crestridge Dr., Huntington, WV 25705 (phone: 304/736-1325).

National Forest plan monitors

The WVHC Public Lands Management Committee is seeking volunteers to monitor and participate in the second attempt of the U.S. Forest Service to prepare a Draft Management Plan for

the Monongahela National Forest. Specific tasks may include participation in USFS briefings, tours and public meetings, and preparing Conservancy comments on timbering, recreational development, road construction, mineral leasing, wildlife management, and forestry practices.

Interested individuals should contact WVHC President Larry W. George at 9 Crestridge Dr., Huntington, WV 25705 (phone: 304/736-1325).

Join the Conservancy

(Editor's note: Your comments on the *Voice*, Conservancy issues, and other topics of concern or interest to WVHC members are always welcome, in fact they are encouraged. I would like the *Voice* to be a forum for ideas and opinions of Conservancy members. So write in and let me know what issues concern you, what ideas you have for improving the *Voice*, and what topics you think need to be covered but are not. All I ask is that you put your name on all correspondence. Hope to hear from you!)

Hiker finds wild, wonderful trails in Cranberry ripe for bushwhacking

by Ed Lytwak

One of the things I like best about the Cranberry Wilderness is the great variety in the trails. There are the classics, like the Forks of the Cranberry, and the Big Beechy trails. Then there are the old roads, easy going with their gentle grades, sometimes lined with young spruce, sometimes like long grassy meadows filled with wildflowers in spring and summer, and often following closely the Middle Fork of the Williams, or North Fork of the Cranberry through fine old forests. On my last trip to the wilderness, I had the opportunity to discover yet another "breed" of trails.

After camping on Sugar Creek Mountain and with my car parked at the Three Forks of the Williams River, I had a good chance to see the District and County line trails, a journey of about

"If the trails you have been hiking lately seem a little tame, a little footworn, a little congested, then perhaps you are ready for a new experience..."

10 miles. If the trails you have been hiking lately seem a little tame, a little footworn, a little congested, then perhaps you are ready for a new experience; trailwhacking.

For these sections of trail the familiar "wild and wonderful" could not be more appropriate, with the emphasis on wild. The lack of recent maintenance combined with high elevation and general remoteness of this extended section of Sugar Creek Mountain provided a unique setting;

wild, seldom used, rough, and far removed from modern life.

Both trails are well blazed but the growth of young trees in places and the undergrowth on a trail which few hike means you sometimes have to search for a blaze and pay careful attention to where you are going. In one place on the District Line a laurel thicket has virtually blocked the trail requiring a short but intense bushwhack.

Along both trails there are numerous downed trees. The higher elevation sections are rocky in places although often covered by a carpet of moss and ferns.

The forest along the trails is pleasant even without groves of old trees. Spruce dominates the higher sections of the trails, particularly in rocky, steep areas. Where the trail flattens out a bit a hardwood forest of birch, maple, and beech mixes with the spruce. Toward the western end of the County line, hemlocks and some nice cherry join the forest mix.

A total elevation change of 2,000 feet from 4,400 feet at the juncture of the District Line and the Big Beechy Trails, to 2,400 feet at the Three Forks of the Williams gives the hiker a good opportunity to see the forest change with elevation. As you drop off the mountain toward the Three Forks, oaks are seen in some especially picturesque rock outcroppings. As far as views go there are none of the sweeping panoramic variety when the forest is in full foliage. There are, however, several rock outcrops which offer those "closed in" views with their intriguing glimpses of the surrounding mountains through the trees.

A few notes for those whose interest has been aroused. Camping is somewhat limited, although there is some potential, particularly on the central sections of both trails. Water as usual on



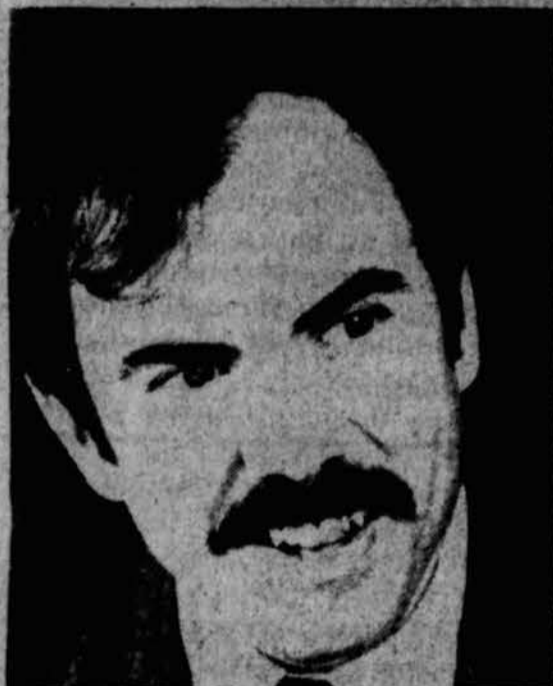
Sun shines on small rock garden found along the County Line trail in the Cranberry Wilderness. Not an easy hike, but according to Ed Lytwak, an enjoyable one.

mountain tops is scarce along the trail. Generally the side streams to the south of the County Line (especially around the Little Beechy Run section) are in open forest and offer some good possibilities.

The upper reaches of Ken's Creek on the District Line also seems a good bet. Likewise on the other side of the District Line, the Big Beechy is a good water source, for those willing to make a steep and rocky descent through an open forest of magnificent large maples and birches.

As I hike a trail, I often give it a nickname (especially when I don't like the official designation). For these trails two came naturally to mind. For me the County Line will always be the "Burma Trail" and the District Line the "bushwhacker." But then again, perhaps you have to hike the trails to fully appreciate the nicknames.

In any case, these are not easy sections of trail, especially with pack. Nevertheless, the ambience of a wild and remote environment make these trails well worth the effort should the opportunity to hike them arise.



Bob Wise

Wise featured speaker at Fall Review

Representative Bob Wise (D-WV, 3rd district), an advocate of environmental causes in West Virginia, will be the featured speaker at the Conservancy's Fall Review October 13.

Last year Wise was awarded the Distinguished River Conservationist award by the American River Conservation Council and the Environmental Policy Institute. Wise was honored for his efforts in challenging the Stonewall Jackson Dam on the West Fork River and for his opposition to a

proposed hydropower project on the Gauley River.

He also supported the State and Local River Conservation Act considered by Congress last year.

Economic development projects have also been one of Wise's priorities. He has actively promoted the use of methanol as a cost-efficient, clean, coal-burning fuel. In addition, he is the author of a Community Right to Know Bill now being considered as part of the Superfund legislation in the Public Works Committee.

Elected to Congress in 1982, Wise now serves on the Public Works and Transportation Committee, the Government Operations Committee, and the Select Committee on the Aging. Known for his grassroots approach, Wise has involved thousands of citizens in his campaigns for fair utility rates.

Wise will address Conservancy members at 7:15 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 13 at Yukon's Vacationland near Seneca Rocks. A summary of his remarks will be printed in the November Voice.

Injunction sought to prevent coal hauling in Panther State Forest

The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy is seeking a temporary injunction against hauling coal through Panther State Forest, according to John McFerrin, chairman of the Mining committee.

Issuance of a permit to New Windward Coal Co. by the state Department of Energy has been appealed by the Conservancy. A hearing on the injunction was scheduled for Sept. 18 in McDowell County Circuit Court but the results were unknown when the Voice went to print.

The Conservancy objects to coal hauling through the forest because it

interferes with people using the forest, McFerrin said. New Windward received the permit in late July.

A deep mine on a 6.4 acre tract adjacent to the forest is being developed and 3,200 feet of the haul road goes through Panther State Forest. The state Department of Highways recently took over this section of the road to make it legal for coal to be hauled on it through the state forest.

According to a report in the Charleston Gazette, the appeal has been filed with the reclamation board of review which is the state's appeal board for matters pertaining to coal.

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Karl Bodgley, a prominent wildlife artist, donated 100 of his American Woodcock prints to the CVA to aid in the effort to create a wildlife refuge in Seneca Valley. Mail order to:

The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy, Suite 201, 1206 Virginia St. E., Charleston WV 25301

Join the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy Today!

Hikers retrace gold rush route over Chilkoot Pass

Adventure, not gold, prompts Alaska trip but evidence of stampeding days remains

by John Furber

Laughter and music from a boat anchored off the point tantalized us as we trudged the dusty miles to Dyea on a late June night. Upon disembarking from the ferry at Skagway, Alaska, and learning of the \$25 per head charge for a 9 mile lift to the trailhead, the four of us opted for the night hike.

The goal of our trip was the legendary Chilkoot Pass over which thousands of stampedeers once struggled to carry the year's supply of food required for entry into the Yukon.

After joining our companions, Mark and Cindy, in Seattle, we drove to Prince Rupert, British Columbia, and boarded the Skagway ferry. Thirty hours, two humpback whales, and innumerable sandwiches later, we arrived to find the profiteering spirit of the 1898 gold rush alive and thriving. The dirt streets of Skagway were lined with old pickup trucks guarded by big dogs and store clerks in doorways advertising "last liquor."

After our midnight hike to Dyea we pitched a comfortable camp near the mouth of the Taiya River. The cold water was gray with powdered granite, abraded by headwater glaciers. Settling out on our trek the next morning we passed the beamed, rusty wreck of a doorless car, now the only permanent resident of a town which once had a transient population of 10,000.

The trail climbs abruptly from sea level, winding from dark, mossy woods onto hills overlooking the river. The lower part is easy going except for the stream crossing flooded by glacier melt. Wet socks make good blisters, but one advantage of a June trip is that you avoid much of the summer crowd.

Although we saw no bears, we heard tales of them. One lean Canadian couple pulled into camp and nonchalantly asked around for needle and thread. While sewing up a ripped sleeping bag, they told how they climbed the nearest tree after an unexpected encounter with a bear. Their packs were left below for an offhand swipe by the grizzly who then proceeded to graze on ferns below their tree for an agonizing hour before genially ambling away.

The Chilkoot Trail is not a pristine wilderness hike. Men by the thousands tramped and littered the entire route in 1897-98. One soon learns to pass the rusty skillets and

other artifacts without a second glance.

The time warp began in earnest just above Sheep Camp, the base for the push up and over the pass. We all took a serious approach to the summit climb and were up and off by 6:30 a.m. Julie fairly ran through the scrub growth and we pulled up sweating at the base of a boulder field, looking back down the narrowing valley.

Just off the trail was a mossy wooden grave marker bent by the elements. For the first time I could really see the pass and we bounded up, challenged by its height. Three miles out of camp we came to the Scales where stampedeers who could pay had their loads weighed by paid packers. Here the snow-covered "golden stairs" appeared to go straight up for at least half a mile. One misstep and you would slide all the way to Skagway.

After the snowfield we climbed on rock scree, then up one last narrow ridge of white across the notch of the pass. A frigid wind cut short the celebration as we struggled into warm gear and gobbled a snack.

Looking back into Alaska, the rock outcrops framed the sinking, winding Taiya gorge. Looking out across the white expanse of Canada, the blue ice of Crater Lake was just visible through the blown snow. We hiked easily on snowfields for about seven miles, past small glaciers and melting snowfields which form the headwaters of the Yukon.

Long Lake drains its turbid waters into gray Deep Lake, and the spot where the color line marks their confluence was our stopping point. Bone tired, blistered, euphoric, we all flopped on a rock in the sun for a snooze. The force that drove the Klondikers must have been stronger than anything I have felt: it would take much money or power or love for me to make this journey twenty successive times during the winter. Adventure hungry men and a very few women, avarice, lawlessness, and everywhere, beauty.

At Deep Lake, supplies which had been hauled in many trips from Sheep Camp and then slogged in winter or ferried to summer across Long Lake were unloaded for the wagon trip to Lindeman City, where the hopeful miners built boats for the long downstream journey to Dawson. In 1898, after a winter of human carlage over the pass, 10,000 stampedeers



Hikers climb through snow on route over the Chilkoot Pass. In the background is the Taiya River gorge, looking from the Alaskan side of the international boundary.

waited impatiently for ice breakup and their future in the goldfields.

Today the hills once denuded of timber for this civilian navy have reforested, and were shrouded in dense mist. We ambled along the shore, relaxed after the previous day's work, and camped early on a sandy beach just short of our destination, Lake Bennett. Like all last nights, this one was a bittersweet campfire where friends and tired feet compete for attention.

In the morning the mosquitos were bad for the first time in the trip. Julie, Mark, and Cindy set off without finishing breakfast, but I muttered something like "mind over mosquito" and stubbornly stayed behind to finish my coffee and pipe. The mosquitos soon won.

Bennett, our destination, now consists of the gutted but impressive St. Andrews church, built entirely of logs, and a train station which is the halfway stop between Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and Skagway, Alaska on the White Pass and Yukon Route. During the stampede, the

White Pass was a competing freight and packer route to the Klondike, and with the completion of the railway in 1900, the Chilkoot Trail and Dyea died a quick death.

We planned to take the train from Bennett back to our starting point in Skagway. During the tourist season the train carries tour groups over the cliff-hanging route between the Alcan Highway at Whitehorse and the ferry terminal at Skagway. We loafed outside the station waiting impatiently for the all-you-can-eat lunch of beans, beef stew, home baked bread, and vegetables that came with the ticket.

When the train braked to a stop and the stiff, hungry tour groups came in, the first few were seated at a table with six dirty and very hungry "stampedeers." We had almost a private car back to Skagway as only one sprightly grand dame full of questions dared our collective aroma after pointing out early on that she "wasn't part of the tour," and wanted to hike the Chilkoot herself soon.

The trip was just over and the storytelling had already begun!!



Lake Bennett, near the headwaters of the Yukon River, was the last night campsite for the Chilkoot Pass hikers.

I think the following person(s) may be interested in Conservancy membership. Please send them the membership brochure and other information about the Conservancy.

Name _____
 Address _____

Name _____
 Address _____

Please return this form to:
 The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy
 Suite 201
 1206 Virginia St., East
 Charleston, West Virginia 25301

Everyone needs a Mountain

Enthusiasm for West Virginia highlands expressed

"To dwell on a heath without studying its meaning is like wedding a foreigner without learning his tongue." These words by Thomas Hardy reflect the theme of *Everyone needs a Mountain*, a book about a young couple from Washington, D.C. who find a mountain paradise in the highlands of West Virginia. Subtitled *Skylife at Eidolon*, this book by Marguerite Zapoleon provides a new glimpse of all the things country folk take for granted but which are strange and wonderful to people from the city.

Louis and Marguerite Zapoleon were introduced to the Mountain State with a visit to Berkeley Springs in the years before World War II. After exploring the town and immediate surroundings they ventured further into the Allegheny range and eventually stumbled on Sideling Hill Mountain. The promise of a fire tower from which mile upon mile of Allegheny ridges and the Potomac River could be seen lured them to explore a deserted section of Sideling Hill.

Entranced with the mountain they continued to visit Berkeley Springs so they could explore what they came to consider "their" mountain. Visits were curtailed during the war years but the Zapoleons resolved to buy the mountain as soon as the war was over. In 1945 their dream was realized when they purchased 507 acres on Sideling Hill. To Marguerite it was "like owning a piece of heaven."

After much consideration, the mountain tract was named Eidolon after the phantom women which Zeus is said to have compounded from mist to light. Everyone who saw an Eidolon fell in love just as the Zapoleons did with "their" mountain.

Once the mountain was in their hands, the Zapoleons spared no time in getting to know first hand the wonders of the land and its creatures. Although confirmed cityfolk, they were eager to learn everything they could about their mountain. Details of meetings with rattlesnakes, deer, birds and other wildlife at Eidolon are provided by Marguerite in such enthusiastic terms that the reader is pulled into the adventure of learning all there is to know about a small part of West Virginia.

The mountain dispelled many city-bred fears; the Zapoleons learned much from locals, foresters, and game wardens. As details of how they came to recognize the sights and sounds of Eidolon are presented, the reader quickly realizes, like Marguerite did, that "there is much to explore."

Eidolon supplied a haven for the Zapoleons from the perplexities and pressures of the D.C. bureaucracy where both worked as economists. They built a cabin on the mountain and the book tells of the good weekends and vacations they had with friends and family. From copperheads to yellowjackets, deer to phoebes, Marguerite Zapoleon brings



Potomac Panorama. Arrow points to Eidolon on Sideling Hill.

the Allegheny mountain retreat to life with her descriptions of their explorations. They learned meteorology, forestry, and how to gather wild berries and fruits. Blackberries, blueberries, dewberries, raspberries, plums, and persimmons are among the many wild foods they came to know and love at Eidolon.

The Zapoleons enjoyed their mountain together from 1945 to 1969 when Louis died. Although her permanent home is now Fort Lauderdale, Marguerite decided not to sell Eidolon but she became concerned about what would eventually happen to their retreat.

To will a mountain to an individual would protect it only for a generation at most; to give it to a university or

government agency would be risky. With protection of Eidolon foremost in her mind, Marguerite decided to will the mountainside to the Nature Conservancy. In addition, all proceeds from her delightful book of adventures on the mountain will go to the West Virginia Chapter of The Nature Conservancy for stewardship of nature preserves that it manages.

For those who have become accustomed to the beauty and wildness of West Virginia *Everyone needs a Mountain* brings a fresh look into how newcomers view the Mountain State.

Copies of the book, \$10 plus \$1.25 for postage, are available from McClain Printing Company, 212 Main Street, Parson, WV 26287.

ARCC drafting Omnibus Rivers Bill

The fate of the Wild and Scenic Rivers studies sent to Congress by President Ronald Reagan in April has prompted action by the American Rivers Conservation Council. Of the 24 rivers studied, only three were recommended for inclusion in the national protection system.

Disappointed by this treatment of the study rivers, ARCC is drafting language for a comprehensive Omnibus Rivers Bill. It will call for 20 rivers from 12 states to be brought into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and another 20 added for study.

In addition, rivers which are now threatened by development projects would receive temporary protection under the proposed legislation. These include the Merced and Kings Rivers in Califor-

nia, the Henrys Fork in Idaho, the Red in Kentucky, and the Farmington in Connecticut.

ARCC promises that the draft bill will be one of the most significant pieces of Federal river protection legislation since Congress passed the Parks Protection Act in 1971 when designation of 8 Wild and Scenic Rivers and 8 new study rivers was made.

Plans are for the legislation to be introduced before Congressional hearings in October. Release of the 24 studies in April set a three-year clock ticking; Congress must act during this period or protection will be lost. The Omnibus Rivers bill proposed by ARCC will give comprehensive protection to several of these rivers.

Superdrive draws attention to Superfund

Trucks carrying samples of toxic wastes collected from 37 states were to arrive in Washington Sept. 25. The effort, called Superdrive by organizers, was designed to focus public attention on the expiration of Superfund legislation and persuade members of Congress to pass a stronger cleanup bill.

With names like "The Love Canal Limited" and "The Times Beach Express," the trucks carried petitions with more than 1 million signatures in addition to the toxic waste samples. The petitions urged quicker and more thorough action by the Environmental Protection Agency in directing Superfund work.

Current Superfund legislation expires Sept. 30 and Congress is expected to complete action on a new bill by early October. Under consideration are a House bill earmarking \$10.1 billion and a Senate bill providing \$7.5 billion. Critics want more money plus a mandatory work schedule and mandatory standards for protecting human health.

The "superdrive" campaign was intended to witness the neglect and inaction that have marked the administration's implementation of Superfund over the past five years, according to Michael Podhorzer, director of the National Campaign against Toxic Hazards.

Wilcox appointed new Washington VP

Bill Wilcox, a resident of Fairfax, VA, was appointed Sept. 22 as vice president for federal affairs for the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy by President Larry George.

Wilcox is originally from Pennsylvania where he lived in the coalfield area in the eastern part of the state. He worked as Cabinet Secretary for Communication Affairs for the Pennsylvania state government for several years before moving to Washington to work for the Federal Disaster Assistance Program.

His specialty is public administration and the development of emergency management plans. He now works as a consultant, assisting in preparing emergency management plans for Third World countries.

A member of several outdoor and hiking organizations including the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, Wilcox said he has always had an interest in environmental affairs. "West Virginia is a beautiful state in which environmental considerations are very important," he said.

He has camped and hiked in West Virginia but said he hopes to get to know the state better by being active in the Conservancy.

The vice president for federal affairs is responsible for Conservancy contacts with West Virginia's Congressional delegation, developing and managing strategies to influence legislation, and liaison with national conservation organizations. George said he looks forward to working with Wilcox who he thinks will be a valuable addition to the Conservancy's board.

Linda Winter, former vice president for federal affairs, resigned July 1 to accept a professional staff position with the National Wildlife Federation in Washington, D.C.



Winter's Coming!!

NEWS BRIEFS

(Editor's note: Each month I would like to publish a News Briefs page summarizing relevant news stories from newspapers around the state. It is hard, however, for one person (me) to have access to all the different papers. Therefore, help is needed!!! If you regularly read a local newspaper, including the Charleston ones, and would be willing to clip out articles about environmental issues or other topics of interest to Conservancy members I would like to hear from you. Please send any contributions or questions to me at the address listed in the roster. Be sure to write the date and name of the newspaper on the clippings. Thanks!!!)

EPA proposes 38 new Superfund sites

A proposal to expand the Superfund toxic waste cleanup program by adding 38 of the worst sites in the country was made by the Environmental Protection Agency in September.

This means that the 38 sites will be evaluated to determine the best cleanup procedure. In addition, the agency can authorize preparations to remove the hazardous materials while the review is underway.

If approved, and less than three percent of proposed sites have been rejected by EPA, the sites will be added to the list of 850 sites eligible for federal cleanup money.

Superfund legislation expires September 30 and Congress is now examining how it will be reauthorized. The White House has proposed spending only \$5.3 billion on Superfund but both the Senate and the House have recommended much larger sums.

EPA officials said the new sites were proposed in an effort to keep the pipeline full of projects and to ensure there is no loss of momentum in the Superfund program. Of the 850 sites on the priority list, actual long-term work is in progress at 69 and preliminary planning has begun at 379.

Superfund goals call for the eventual cleanup of about 2,000 hazardous waste sites around the country.

—reported in *The Charleston Gazette*, 9/6/85.

Discharge permit backlog reduced by DNR

Since the state took control of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit program from the federal Environmental Protection Agency in 1982, officials have been striving to reduce the backlog of 1,300 applications for discharge permits.

This backlog has been substantially reduced but many permits are still pending according to a state DNR official. New applications now receive priority because state officials say they believe that many of the old permit applicants are no longer in business.

The water resources division of the DNR issues about 600 permits a year, receiving about 50 new applications each month. The backlog inherited from the federal program had been reduced to 751 as of June 1984.

The state agency also has 32 field inspectors which cover the state concentrating on major polluters which are checked annually. Other discharging entities are inspected on a priority basis or when a complaint is registered against them.

—reported in *The Charleston Gazette*, 8/27/85.

Landfills pose threat to public health

Although chemical spills and gas leaks have been in the public eye this summer, a West Virginia University professor contends that municipal and county landfills pose a greater threat to public health than these accidents.

The variety of chemicals and the likelihood of ground water leakage from landfills and dumps is much greater than the chances of widespread health risks from chemical plant releases, Robert Duval told reporters in August.

Duval suggests that federal testing requirements for possible ground water contamination are inadequate. Environmental Protection Agency regulations require four tests per year of ground water above and below a suspected pollution source. Water is only tested for certain chemicals, however, and Duval says that chemicals not tested for may increase in volume dramatically but remain undetected.

There are more than 19,000 waste sites in the U.S. many of which are not monitoring for pollution adequately, Duval said. Fortunately for West Virginia, the state Department of Natural Resources requires twice as many tests for pollutants from landfills per year as does the EPA.

—reported in *The Sunday Gazette-Mail*, 9/1/85.

DEADLINE FOR NOVEMBER VOICE

OCTOBER 19

Send contributions to Deborah Smith

see address in roster

Poca River Dam approved, work begins

Official approval for construction of a dam on the Middle Fork of Poca River was given Tuesday, September 4. The dam, which was authorized by Congress in 1971, will supply water to Sissonville and hunting and fishing to the general public.

The dam will create a 250-acre lake and will probably be completed sometime in 1988. The federal government is paying 90 percent of the cost with various local and state agencies putting in the remainder. The state Department of Natural Resources has acquired 18,000 acres of land around the future lake to manage as a public hunting and fishing area.

Startup on the Poca project has been delayed several times since it was authorized. The major hurdle was that the dam was to be located in Jackson County but the primary water supply and flood control beneficiaries lived in Kanawha and Putnam counties.

Located on Middle Fork Road off the Sissonville exit of Interstate 77, the earthen dam will be 86 feet high, require 200,000 cubic yards of fill, and will control a drainage area of approximately 10,000 acres.

—reported in *The Charleston Gazette*, 9/4/85.

Stream acidity control system installed

Sharon Steel Co. is attempting to control acidity in a small stream that receives runoff from its abandoned coke plant's oxidation ponds by installing discharge abatement controls.

The system will use soda ash briquettes to reduce the acidity of the small stream. A state Department of Natural Resources inspection of the stream several years ago found it to be devoid of aquatic life due to high acidity and contamination from chemicals in the oxidation ponds.

The steel company was given until 1987 to comply with discharge standards established by the federal Clean Water Act. The DNR issued the company a permit in August to install the discharge control system.

A DNR official said the Sharon Company may request a variance for less restrictive standards than those set forth in the permit. The controls required by the permit would require a treatment plant costing approximately \$1 million.

A variance may be granted if the Water Quality Board determines that the environment will not suffer from relaxed standards. The main problem is acidity and if that can be controlled a variance from the standards apparently would not pose a problem.

—reported in *The Charleston Gazette*, 9/4/85.

Waste transport on Ohio focus of booklet

"Transporting Hazardous Materials on the Ohio River" is the title of a new pamphlet published by the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission.

According to the pamphlet, approximately 30 million tons of hazardous materials are shipped on the Ohio each year. Details of efforts to prevent major spills are provided.

These efforts include four main components: barge construction specifications, pump safety devices, licensing, and inspection. The commission indicates that the number of accidental discharges on the Ohio today is a tribute to these efforts.

Although the quantity of material shipped on the river is large, the number of accidents and spills is small and is declining. Plans to ensure that little or no adverse impacts result from accidents are also discussed in the pamphlet. Free copies of the pamphlet are available from the ORVWSC at 49 E. 4th St., Suite 815, Cincinnati, Oh. 45202.

reported in *The Charleston Gazette*, 9/9/85.

Lack of rain may curtail Gauley rafting

Lack of rain in early September led to some controversy between the Corps of Engineers and whitewater raft outfitters on the Gauley River, when the Corps announced it would be unable to release the promised amount of water from Summersville Lake.

Originally an agreement between rafting companies and the Corps said that 2,400 cubic feet of water per second would be released for the first two weekends in September and then daily from Sept. 21 through Oct. 6. The lack of rain and the fact that the Corps is required by law to maintain a certain amount of water in the lake resulted Sept. 13 in the proposed curtailment which the outfitters opposed.

The Corps announced that day that releases over the weekend would be less than 2,400 cubic feet per second. The raft outfitters argued that the amount of water released would not be enough for them to conduct their planned trips.

The Corps agreed to compromise and released enough water for rafting over the weekend of Sept. 13. Future curtailments may be necessary, however, since the water releases affect the water quality in the lakes and in the Kanawha River.

—reported in *The Charleston Gazette*, 9/14/85.

The Nature Conservancy

Natural Areas Campaign nears end, \$160,000 raised

by Ed Maguire

In the spring of 1984, the West Virginia Chapter of The Nature Conservancy launched a statewide "Natural Areas Campaign" for the simultaneous protection of eight highly significant natural areas in West Virginia. With a goal of \$200,000, the campaign is the most comprehensive and ambitious conservation/protection effort ever attempted by a private organization in this state.

As of mid-September this year, nearly \$160,000 in contributions and pledges had been received. This included proceeds from matching grants pledged to the campaign by the Goodhill and Benedum Foundations.

The two cornerstone projects for the campaign, Panther Knob in Pendleton County and Brush Creek in Mercer County, have already been purchased by TNC.

Panther Knob is a high windswept plateau located on top of North Fork Mountain. It is home to more than a dozen species of rare plants including beach heather, white alumroot, silvery nailwort; two rare types of mountain rice, a dwarf pine forest similar to the pine barrens in New Jersey, and the best known population in the world of the sedge *Carex polymorpha*.

The rare pink-edged butterfly lives on Panther Knob along with an abundance of deer, black bear, squirrel, grouse, wild turkey, snowshoe

hare, ravens, and an occasional golden eagle. In addition to its profound ecological significance, Panther Knob is unquestionably one of the state's most spectacular spots. It is also a site which was seriously threatened with cabin and weekend home development prior to its acquisition.

Contrasting nicely with the stark wildness of the summit on 4,500 foot Panther Knob is the lush wooded gorge through which Brush Creek rushes and tumbles on its way to the Bluestone River. From just downstream of a surprisingly impressive 60-foot waterfall, the Nature Conservancy purchased 123 acres in the gorge—from stream bed to mountaintop on either side of the stream and including nearly one mile of footage on the Bluestone.

As a result, numerous plants and animals will be protected, including the rare green salamander and the Canby's mountain-lover. The Brush Creek preserve, near Athens, is surprisingly convenient to the West Virginia Turnpike.

Both the Panther Knob and the Brush Creek preserves are open to the public.

Other sites targeted for protection through the Natural Areas Campaign include a marl marsh lake in Jefferson County. The marsh surrounds one of the few natural lakes in the state and is home to a large number of rare plants. The Nature Conservancy is negotiating with a na-

tional corporation which owns the site and hopes to acquire the tract through donation.

Corporate donation of a shale barren site in Monroe County is also being negotiated. Shale barrens are unusual geo-botanic natural communities which occur only in Virginia, West Virginia, and parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Protection for two plant species targeted by the campaign has been provided through a cooperative agreement with the individuals who own the areas where the plants grow. The box huckleberry and the harperella will receive protection through this method. The Nature Conservancy is also pursuing protection for a site for the Guyandotte beauty and additions to its Cranesville Swamp preserve in Preston County (a National Natural Landmark).

Although the "West Virginia Natural Areas Campaign" is heading for a successful conclusion, there are a number of other highly significant natural areas in the state which are in need of protection. The Nature Conservancy hopes to follow this campaign with an even more ambitious project in 1986.

More information about the campaign is available from The Nature Conservancy, West Virginia Field Office, 1100 Quarrier St., Room 215, Charleston WV 25301, 304/345-4350.

Faerber's name should be withdrawn, Kaufman says

State Senator Tod J. Kaufman (D-Kanawha) has said that Gov. Arch Moore should withdraw his nomination of Kenneth Faerber as acting director of the new West Virginia Department of Energy. Reasons for withdrawing Faerber's name are numerous, Kaufman said.

"Basically, Gov. Moore and Faerber are setting a poor example of public service through Faerber's conflicts of interest," he said. "How can government see that the people's interests are paramount when the chief regulator of the vast DOE is passing on his own permit applications to make money from coal?"

Kaufman has charged Moore with using government as a revolving door to pay back Faerber for the \$1,000 political contributions he and his family made to Moore.

Faerber, appointed by Moore as the acting director of the DOE in July, has a half interest in a steel mining firm and full ownership of a reclamation firm.

Kaufman is the chairperson of the Senate Confirmations Committee which must approve the nomination of Moore's appointee to head the DOE. He said he was unsure how the committee might vote on Faerber because of close alliances between some committee members and Moore appointees.

The state reclamation division under former Gov. Jay Rockefeller was "unyielding in its insistence that nobody, including field inspectors, had even the appearance of a conflict," Kaufman said. He also said that West Virginia energy policy should not be subject to even the appearance of conflict of interest.

Although the senate committee will have to confirm Faerber's appointment, a ruling from the federal Office of Surface Mining must first be received. The OSM is now reviewing the situation and should issue a decision soon on whether Faerber's appointment violates conflict of interest provisions of federal law.

Lack of conflict of interest provisions for various officials of the new Department of Energy caused concern among environmentalists and others when the bill was passed in April. The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy requested a review of the legislation by the OSM in an effort to have conflict of interest provisions added to the legislation.



The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy is a private, non-profit voluntary organization started in 1969. Its objectives are "to promote, encourage, and work for the conservation - including both preservation and wise use - and appreciation of the scenic, historic, open space, wilderness, and outdoor recreation resources of and related to West Virginia, and especially the Highlands Region..."

More than 700 people now belong to the Conservancy and support its conservation work. Members include people and organizations diverse in their personal interests and professions but united by a common interest. Most WVHC members are West Virginians but many live outside the state's borders as transplanted West Virginians or just those who have visited and loved what they found in the state.

Specific issues change over time but the Conservancy remains active in monitoring developments proposed for the highlands to en-

Why Join WVHC

sure adverse impacts do not result. This work includes conducting land use studies, formulating management recommendations, stimulating community interest, educating the community about resource issues, and advocating legislation.

Conservancy members receive the monthly 8-page *Highlands Voice* which is filled with environmental news on topics of interest and concern to members. An outings schedule is maintained during the winter and spring months to give members a chance to meet other members and participate in recreational activities.

The Conservancy also sponsors two special weekends each year, the Spring and Fall Reviews. These are usually at some scenic spot in the highlands of West Virginia and feature speakers, outings, and board meetings; giving members an opportunity to voice their opinions about the organization's activities.

Your contribution to WVHC is tax deductible and joining is as simple as filling out the form below and returning it to our Charleston office.

Join today and become part of an active organization dedicated to preserving West Virginia's natural resources.

Membership benefits of WVHC:

- a one-year subscription to THE HIGHLANDS VOICE, filled with news, analysis, book reviews, and announcements of WVHC activities
- outings, hikes, canoe trips around the state
- special meetings, with workshops, films and speakers
- representation through WVHC's efforts to monitor legislative activities

The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy is a nonprofit organization. Please keep this for your records. Your contribution is tax deductible.

Contribution/Membership to WVHC.

Date _____
Amount _____
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Yes, I'd like to support the work of the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy and receive THE HIGHLANDS VOICE.

Please accept my membership in the category I've checked.

INDIVIDUAL

- \$5 Regular
 \$25 Family (1 vote)
 \$30 Associate
 \$50 Sustaining
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ORGANIZATIONAL

- \$50 Regular
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(304) 344-8833

Name _____
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I'd like to volunteer, please contact me.

I can't volunteer at this time, but want to support the work of WVHC with my membership contribution.