



The Highlands Voice

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Vol. 24, No. 12, December 1991



Andrew Maier received the Laurel Award for environmental initiative from the West Virginia Chapter of the Sierra Club. Presenting the award is Barbara Fallon.

Sierra Club honors three at luncheon

BUCKHANNON -- W. Va. Highlands Conservancy Board member Andrew Maier was among three people to receive major awards Dec. 7 from the members of the West Virginia Chapter of the Sierra Club.

"Andrew has been a lightening bolt drawing attention to major environmental issues throughout the state, especially threats from nuclear waste and out-of-state garbage," said Jim Kotcon who chaired the awards committee.

Also honored at a luncheon at the Western Steer Steak House in Buckhannon were Governor Gaston Caperton and Dr. George Constantz, director of the Pine Cabin Run Ecological Laboratory in Highview.

Gov. Caperton was awarded the prestigious Cranberry Award, given for generating an atmosphere of cooperation in resolving environmental issues.

Sierra Club Chair Mary Wimmer, who presented the award, cited the governor's efforts in achieving a consensus on groundwater legislation and his work to resolve out-of-state garbage issues.

Dr. Constantz received the Seneca Award for environmental stewardship for his efforts to monitor water quality and river pollution in the Cacapon River.

His work provides "a tremendous step forward in long-term protection of that river," Kotcon said, "and will serve as a model for others throughout the state."

Additional awards were presented at the luncheon to Sierra Club members active in promoting club goals.

Board approves priorities

On a damp, foggy Saturday in November, board members met at Cindy's home in southern Upshur County.

Among the actions taken was a decision to support the legislative priorities of the WV Environmental Council (WVEC) with an emphasis on preservation issues.

Resolutions passed by consensus at the 1991 Annual Conference of WVEC included:

Corridor H: opposition to all southern alternative routes for Corridor H along portions of Route 33 East of Elkins, based on the irreversible damage to the Monongahela National Forest and Canaan Valley the would result from construction and the incompatibility of the road with pristine wild lands which are available in few other places east of the Rocky Mountains;

Canaan Valley: support for designation of Canaan Valley as a National Wildlife Refuge and appropriation of federal funding for the land acquisition involved.

Department of Natural Resources: recommendation that a formal channel for public participation be created within the DNR so that all interested parties can become

involved in decisions about the management of our State's natural resources.

Wild and Scenic River Designation: full support for Federal legislation to protect 13 rivers in the Monongahela National Forest and support for full and open participation in all the processes leading to designation of these rivers as wild, scenic, or recreational.

Off-Road Vehicle System: assertion that any development of off-road vehicle facilities in West Virginia avoid ALL state park, state forest, and national forest lands, which comprise less than 10 percent of West Virginia's land base, and that any public ORV system include environmental safeguards and open public involvement in its planning and operation, based on the serious environmental damage caused by vegetative destruction, soil erosion, and stream pollution.

Ashland Oil, Inc.: recommendation that U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region IV fully implement all recommendations made by the EPA following release of the EPA 1990 Tri-State Air Study.

Flatboat Project to re-live the days of clean water

1992 will bring the 20th anniversary of the federal Clean Water Act. It is also the year chosen by Capt. Bela K. Berty of Malden, W. Va. to recall a time much longer ago, before the nation's rivers were the receptacles for and carriers of major pollutants.

"The Flatboat Project ...because we all live downstream!" Berty tags his project and through 1992 and 1993 he will be recruiting like-minded souls to help build a flatboat and then navigate it from from Fairmont on the Monongahela River, through Pittsburgh, down the Ohio to Charleston, then on to the Mississippi and New Orleans in 1993.

Here is his invitation:

Join the Flatboat Project to build a flatboat of the type that was used by the hundreds to haul barrels of red salt produced in Kanawha Salines (now known as Malden).

HELP WANTED in building this all-wood boat in the spring of 1992. No experience necessary.

HELP WANTED in crewing this flatboat down the Monongahela River and the upper Ohio River, with a side trip up the Great Kanawha River, to Cincinnati in 1992; and down the lower Ohio River and the lower Mississippi River to New Orleans in 1993.

This flatboat will be barged upriver to Malden for permanent display in the Spring of 1994.

The boat construction is to be supervised by John Cooper, Boatwright, of Gallatin, Tenn. John has built a large raft and three flatboats, including the flatboat Spirit of Kanawha, which made a voyage to Cincinnati with a cargo of red salt from Malden. That 1988 voyage was featured in numerous shows, in National Geographic's book Great

American Journeys, and in the "National Geographic World" of May, 1990.

Join us for a day, for a week, or for

a month. Come as you are or don clothing traditional 200 years ago to blend in with the other crew.

Cook over an open fire on board after completion of safety training. Chop wood. Haul water. Wash dishes without being asked. Sleep on deck inside or under the stars. Explore islands inhabited only by wildlife. See the beauty of America from a slow riverboat.

Share your knowledge; learn from others. No experience needed; free training provided.

Lead visitors on tours on board our temporary home, showing the old, traditional way of traveling and the ultra-modern composting toilet.

People who treat the rivers as sewers need not apply.

Couples welcome. Families with well-behaved children welcome at certain times. Singles, male and female, welcome. Americans and foreigners welcome. Non-smokers encouraged.

Write a letter detailing your interests and your offerings to:

Capt. Bela K. Berty
The Flatboat Project
107 Georges Drive
Malden, WV 25306
(304) 346-3651

1992 Calendar of WVHC Meetings

Winter Board Meeting: Saturday, Feb. 22 or 23, Charleston.

Spring Review: May 15-17, Watoga State Park, Pocahontas Co.

Focus on the Forest

Summer Board Meeting: Saturday, July 25, Holly River State Park, Webster County.

Fall Review: Oct. 23-25, Cass, Pocahontas County,

25th Anniversary Celebration.

— from the heart of the mountains —

by Cindy Rank

!! 25 YEARS !!

Occasions like the January 1992 anniversary of the official birth of the W.Va. Highlands Conservancy create special opportunities to reflect on the past, evaluate the present in light of that past, and move ahead to better define future directions.

Fine idea, you say, but who has time to think very much about today, let alone review events of the past 25 years? I agree it's difficult, but letters like the one from Judge Ward (see page 3) are occasional reminders that time to review, evaluate and reflect is as essential in the life of an organization as it is in our own individual lives.

And so, I hope to make the year 1992 a time to remember the past as well as a time to focus on the pressing problems of today.

WHERE DID IT ALL BEGIN ?

DATELINE: APRIL, 1964 The Canoe Cruisers Association met for the First Annual Whitewater Weekend on the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac River between the Mouth of Seneca and Petersburg. Members were disturbed by reports that a scenic highway was to be built across Dolly Sods.

DATELINE: SPRING, 1965 People who would later become the WVHC met at Bob Harrigan's camp near Yokums Motel at the Mouth of Seneca to further discuss threats to Seneca Rocks, Spruce Knob, Dolly Sods, etc. They decided to plan a review to publicize the necessity of saving these natural areas.

DATELINE: OCTOBER, 1965 The First Fall Review was held on a cold wet day on Spruce Mountain. Rupert Cutler and the Wilderness Society had printed and mailed a brochure that brought some 400 people to hear Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall and U.S. Senator Robert Byrd.

DATELINE: 1966 A series of meetings were held to organize and become a permanent ongoing organization to act as a watch dog for wilderness areas in W.Va. and to be an activist group in the state.

DATELINE: JANUARY, 1967 At the first Mid-Winter Meeting at Blackwater Falls Lodge the group officially adopted the name "West Virginia Highlands Conservancy" and approved a Constitution and a set of By-Laws.

The specific goals and purposes of the group were wrapped in an all encompassing statement of general purposes that continues to guide the Conservancy 25 years later:

"The purposes of the conservancy shall be to promote, encourage, and work for the conservation — including both preservation and wise use — and appreciation of the natural resources of West Virginia and the Nation, and especially of the Highlands Region of West Virginia, for the cultural, social, educational, physical, health, spiritual and economic benefit of present and future generations of West Virginians and Americans."

WHERE HAVE WE BEEN ?

Having joined the Conservancy in 1979, my memories don't go back as far as some others with names like Harrigan, Cutler, King, Smith, Hardway, Rieffenberger, Burrell, Elkinton, Carlson, Nestor, Zvegintzov, etc. But I've been looking through past issues of the VOICE to get a more complete picture of the Conservancy so that I can better see just what concerns and activities are considered most appropriate for WVHC, and evaluate for myself just how consistent we've been or how far off course we've come.

Are we "shadowing upon the rock of diversity" as Judge Ward believes, or have we remained true to our original goals while responding in a variety of different ways to the multitude of challenges that have presented themselves to the Conservancy throughout the years? Let us know what you think.

In order to answer that question for myself, I took a trip down memory lane through past issues of the VOICE. The journey has been both reassuring and sobering.

The issues are the same, so I'm sure we're still on target. *But, the issues are the same*, so have we accomplished anything?

Even from the earliest days the pages are filled with our desire to protect "special places" as they are threatened by various projects and development. Canaan Valley, Dolly Sods, the Monongahela National Forest, Cranberry, the New River Gorge, Seneca Rocks, Rivers, etc. are constant subjects of discussion.

See 'heart of the mountains' continued, page 3

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heart of the mountain, from page 2

Those pages are also filled with attention to policies, laws and activities that threaten the quality of life, the "specialness of place" that we all experience in our own homes and backyards and communities. Articles on mining, timbering, air and water quality, nuclear facilities, dams and flooded farmlands have all appeared frequently over the years.

At first glance our attention seems to have been divided between two different sets of concerns, i.e. to these "special places" and to this "specialness of place". However, it becomes clear after tens of dozens of issues of newsprint that the Conservancy has always recognized the interconnectedness of the two and that it is perhaps more accurate to think of the differences in terms of viewpoints rather than actual difference in content.

For example, Anne Burnley's picture of garbage in the middle of Dolly Sods infuriated people about the trashing of Dolly Sods, but it also spoke of an attitude that pervades more than just one event that desecrated one of those special treasures, one of those special places. It spoke volumes about our ability as a society to deal with the waste that we now create. And it spoke volumes about our attitude toward wilderness, what activities we consider to be appropriate, what uses we allow, what value we put on such areas.

Those underlying values are what determine our actions with regard to whatever place you're talking about, and the Highlands Conservancy has consistently been concerned about both the specific actions and the policies that express the more fundamental values.

THINKING BACK & LOOKING AHEAD

As i struggle to condense my rambling thoughts into a concise, readable column that won't lose every reader before i finish, i chuckle at the realization that i am also struggling to define, explain and rationalize my own involvement in all these issues and in the WVHC itself.

It was natural that i join WVHC. Our local group FOLK (Friends of the Little Kanawha) had asked for and received financial and moral support from the Conservancy at a very important time. All WVHC asked in return was that we stay active in the organization. I had some spare time and was the logical person to uphold our end of the bargain.

After years of attending meetings as an observer, and several times refusing similar offers, i agreed to serve as a director at large. I was still reluctant, and more than a bit apprehensive, because i felt my own concerns to be far more limited than the grander goals of WVHC. Where i wanted to protect the specialness of place in my community and the head waters of the Little Kanawha River from the ravages of acid mine drainage, the Conservancy had it's sights set on those special places like Canaan, Cranberry, etc. that were state and national treasures.

By 1988 when i couldn't say no to Linda E. and the nominating committee that was looking for a candidate for President, i was still hesitant, but mostly because of my own limitations especially in terms of time and energy. By then i had come to recognize the interconnectedness of what i perceived to be my concerns and those of the Conservancy. Those special places and that specialness of place are but different points in the web of life where what we do at one particular instance can be felt at every other point to some greater or lesser degree. The policies and laws and attitudes that determine how we treat the small headwater stream on my property are the same attitudes that guide our actions on the rivers in the Mon Forest or in the New River Gorge. If there is little respect on the one level, there can be little on the other.

My backyard is but a small piece of the bigger backyards of the WVHC, the State of W.Va., the nation and the world. Our level of commitment to protecting, preserving and conserving the natural resources in any one of those yards is indicative of how willing we are to protect the others. I've arrived at that perspective from trying to protect a specialness of place; WVHC seems to have started from a desire to protect those special places.

How well we do at any of this, how much we can do, and what we focus on at any particular time depends upon the determination, talents and energies of everyone who has been willing and able to work together over the years.

1992

And, speaking of working together, i invite, encourage and implore all of you to help us make 1992 a memorable year. All you founders and original members of WVHC, where are you now? Do you carry fond - or sour - memories of time spent working on some issue or fighting some fight? And do any of you readers and members have a personal reflection to share with us, about the world today, about the direction of the WVHC, about the successes and failures of past and present, about your hopes for the future?

Please... Take a moment or two and jot down some of your thoughts. Write to me, or to Mary Pat, at our home addresses that appear in the Roster on page 2. ...Look for little tid-bits from the past in this year's issues of the VOICE. ...Plan on joining us for the grand birthday party at Cass October 23rd - 25th.

And finally, may the new year bless you with many new beginnings.

Member questions Conservancy direction

Ms. Cindy Rank
President
West Virginia Highlands Conservancy

Dear Ms. Rank:

In the July, 1991, issue of *The Highlands Voice*, an article appeared titled "The coming of the Greens, etc.", featuring the said article prominently on the front page of our publication.

I am prohibited from belonging to and participating in any political party or movement, and I am concerned about the appearance of the aforesaid article, as its apparent purpose was to encourage membership in a political movement.

Not only does the article encourage readers to attend a meeting in August, but a financial solicitation is included among the information provided.

I hold my resignation from our group dependent upon your reply.

In addition to being concerned about the political implications of such an article, I regret that our group, which in its inception provided so much valuable information and so much strong support for the preservation of our highlands, now seems to be shadowing upon the rock of diversity. Surely the Peace Movement, social justice, the Women's Movement, animal rights, social ecology, international networking, Worker's Superfund, Multi-Cultural Alliance Building, and Green Parties and the Green Movement are not appropriate subjects for the Highlands Conservancy and the front page of *The Highlands Voice*.

Please accept my resignation conditionally based upon your reply.

Sincerely,
Thomas Ward
Judge

Circuit Court for Baltimore City

President replies to member's concerns

Dear Judge Ward,

I'm sorry you were offended by the July 1991 *Voice* article about the fourth national gathering of the Greens in Elkins, WV.

Although I sympathize with the sensitivity of your position in matters relating to political implications of membership in any organization, the article you referred to in your August 26th letter did not "encourage membership in a political movement" as you suggest, but rather announced a weekend of meetings and workshops that dealt with a variety of issues, many of them of particular interest to the Highlands Conservancy and other WV conservation, sports and environmental groups.

Furthermore, the financial information presented was not a "solicitation" but rather an indication of the cost of registration to attend and participate in the workshops.

Similar announcements are not unusual in the *Voice*. In fact, on page 5 of the same July issue there was a notice about the PAW (Preserve Appalachian Wilderness) conference in Virginia, and on page 8 was a notice about the 1991 Conference on the Environment: W.V. Waste - What's to Become of It. Both contained a similar overview of program information, cost of registration, names of people to contact for further information and arrangements, etc.

I do hope your hesitations about the *Voice* are limited to this particular article, because I feel strongly that our editor is doing a great job of continuing the fine WVHC tradition of providing an excellent and informative publication about a multitude of events and issues of concern to the entire WVHC membership. (Of course, as with all previous editors of the *Voice*, Mary Pat can always use more input and copy from interested members and readers such as you.)

As for your more fundamental question about what might be appropriate subject matters for the WVHC to concern itself with, and whether or not we are "shadowing upon the rock of diversity," I also question our directions and actions on a regular basis. After much internal debate and discussion, and often extended conversation with others on the board of directors, I usually return to two basic guideposts.

One is the echo of the many voices of our Past Presidents saying things like "It is what you make it!" and "The people who are most active, usually the 25-30 member board of directors, determine the day to day directions of the organization and interpretations of the purposes as stated in the bylaws," and "You just have to follow your own best judgements, temper them with comments and criticisms from other members, and go with what you've got....."

The other is the statement of purposes on page one of the WVHC Bylaws, and I quote, "The purposes of the Conservancy shall be to promote, encourage, and work for the conservation — including both preservation and wise use — and appreciation of the natural resources of West Virginia and the Nation, and especially of the Highlands Region of West Virginia, for the cultural, social, educational, physical, health, spiritual and economic benefit of present and future generation of West Virginians and Americans."

With 1991 winding down and the 25th Anniversary of the WVHC upon us, i've taken the liberty of using your letter as a point of departure for my column in the December issue of the *Voice*. I do hope you and many others respond to my inquiries.

Finally, thank you for your letter. If you choose to renew your membership and continue to read the *Voice*, please keep in touch and let us know of any other comments or suggestions you might have for future articles, directions, etc., etc.

Sincerely,
Cindy Rank, President

Continued Road Building: Is it

The Upper Potomacs:

Ed. note: This call for papers, poems and other materials from *The Upper Potomacs (TUP)* arrived too late to be useful in soliciting papers, but the questions are interesting and pertinent. We can look forward to the Fall issue of *The Upper Potomacs*, edited by *Jorn K. Bramann*, 520 Greene St., Cumberland, MD 21502.

The Fall issue of TUP will be called *Psychoanalysis of a New Freeway*. It will deal with the following questions:

Around 1900 there were about 1.6 billion people on this planet. Around 1950 there were 2.5 billion. By 1986 there were 5 billion. By 2000 it will be 6.12 billion. Beyond that the estimates reach anything between 8 and 15 billion by 2040 — well within the life time of today's college students.

In terms of cities: In 1950 there were 13 cities in the world with a population of over more than 4 million people. By 1986 there were 35 such cities. By 2000 there will be 66 of them. Mexico City or Sao Paulo will have 24 million inhabitants each.

While most of this growth will take place in the less developed countries, the landscape in the U.S. will nevertheless be gravely affected. The region between Boston and North

Virginia, e.g., will be one giant metropolitan blob, massively besieged by such problems as air pollution, traffic congestion, excessive noise levels, toxic and solid waste, etc., and most surely urban blight, social tensions, crime waves, etc. as well.

Massive numbers of people who demand our levels of material consumption create much greater environmental stresses yet. The average American consumes 20 times as many resources as an average Indian. The more efficient the productive technology, and the greater a society's affluency, the greater a population's impact on the environment. Thus, in the United States a relentless war is being waged against the remnants of wilderness in this country, as well as any other remaining resources. The last virgin timberlands, even though owned by all Americans, are logged by private corporations at a rate of 60,000 acres a year — three times the rate at the height of the post-war

building boom. The depletion of other formerly abundant resources, such as top soil and water, is beginning to be alarming.

Meanwhile, growing millions are rushing out of the cities into the dwindling natural areas to recreate themselves. In Yosemite National Park there are, besides pizza parlors, parking lots, video shops, foul air, and regular traffic jams. Caravans of people are climbing the slopes to escape into a little bit of carefully fenced-in wilderness. At the Grand Canyon one has to make a (computerized) reservation months in advance to be allowed to hike down to the bottom — together with oodles of other hikers. Even though the Park Service is doing its best, a sort of Coney Island is developing on the rims, and the Park Police are busy all summer long to contain the growing crime wave. As almost everywhere else in the country, helicopters are breaking the former silence, and jet airplanes are flying overhead.

These and similar trends constitute the "growth" that some people still call "progress". They are the backdrop to what is unfolding these days in Northern West Virginia — and what may be in store for all parts of Appalachia that still have left much

of the original beauty of this country and the planet. There is something to think about here, some questions to ask.

The occasion of this issue of *The Upper Potomacs* is the planned construction of a new four-lane freeway across Northern West Virginia, the so-called Corridor H. It is a project deeply rooted in the old ideology of limitless growth and material (not spiritual) progress. We have reached a point in history, however, where one can see where more growth and "progress" is most likely to get us, where all the new highways are eventually leading. For anyone who looks just a little bit beyond the narrowest political boundaries and the next five years, it should be clear that people here may soon be very sorry for undoing something that in little time will be in very short supply anywhere: an area that is still relatively quiet, unspoiled, and of a humanness that is vanishing fast in other places, an area of continuous forests where one can still hike unmolested by the sound of Macktrucks and four-wheelers, natural sites where one can still listen to the wind in the trees or see a night without arc lights. For people now growing up, it will soon be clear that this is incomparably more valuable than the sort of "develop-

ment" that is being proposed. That it is worth protecting against a growth ideology that has run its course.

But, as somebody once said, the environment is not the problem. We are. And that will be the focus of *Psychoanalysis of a New Freeway*. We want to take a look at ourselves and ask such questions as: Why are we always tempted by the money that "developers" promise? Why exactly do people sell out? Why can't we really appreciate trees, except in the form of lumber? Why doesn't it hurt us anymore when the bulldozers go through the forests? Why do we believe that it is money that will solve our problems? Why do most of us eat more than we need? Why can't we ever get enough? Why can't we resolve to address openly the growing problems of illiteracy, drug abuse, health care, wife and child abuse, or debt at home — instead of embarking on dubious military adventures? Why are we so insecure? Why are many of us so lonely — even in our marriages? Why have so many given up?

We will publish the most interesting answers to these questions, plus related documents and materials. Prose should not be longer than 5 pages, if possible. Graphic art is very welcome. Deadline was October 1st.

Just how much is a forest worth?

by **Donella H. Meadows**

reprinted from the *Sunday Gazette-Mail*, Dec. 12, 1991

ONE OF THE MAIN problems of the market system, every economist knows, is that it doesn't put a price on nature.

Brazilian cattle barons who burn down tropical forest for temporary pasture never compare the value of beef exports to the full value of the standing forest. U.S. developers can pick up a swamp for a song; they count the cost of fill, but not the worth of the wetland for moderating floods, breeding fish or feeding ducks. Japanese fishing boats can sell a single bluefin tuna to Tokyo sushi makers for \$20,000 and pocket all the profit without paying rent to the ocean.

Therefore, rain forest turns to pasture, wetlands become shopping malls, and the Atlantic bluefin tuna population is 95 percent gone and still going down.

Most people who don't directly profit from these transactions feel instinctively that there is something wrong with them. Something of great, enduring, communal value is being lost for a small and transitory gain realized by a very few. But the gain is measured in dollars and the loss is in value of a different, less quantifiable kind. In a culture that takes dollars more seriously than anything else, it's hard to argue against environmental depredation, except in strictly economic terms.

So some ecologists engage in the exercise of putting price tags on nature. Surprisingly, that's not hard to do. Perhaps not so surprisingly, even conservative assessments of the value of undisturbed ecosystems show that failing to consider their value can lead to stupid economic decisions.

For example, Eugene Odum and J. Gosselink of the University of Florida once calculated the value of a tidal marsh. They

included its services in removing water pollutants (marshes are superb sewage treatment systems) and in acting as a nursery for game and food fish. The didn't try to include the inestimable scientific or esthetic values such as providing a free home for endangered species. Even with an incomplete analysis, they concluded that the marsh left undisturbed was worth at least \$82,940 per acre — about 100 times its going market price.

Alwyn Gentry of the Missouri Botanical Garden did a similar estimate for a hectare (2.4 acres) of tropical forest in Peru. The hectare he surveyed had 842 trees of 275 different species on it. (For purposes of comparison, the 15-hectare forest on my New Hampshire farm has 20 tree species.) Of those many kinds of trees, 72 yielded products with current value in the nearby market — including rubber, medicines, and many kinds of fruit and nuts. There were also bushes and vines that could be harvested sustainably for baskets, roofing, and other purposes.

Gentry found that the hectare of forest could yield a perpetual harvest worth (subtracting transportation and labor costs) \$422 a year. That return gives each hectare a net present value (discounted at 5 percent) of \$6,820. In comparison, the net present value of a fully stocked cattle pasture was \$2,960 not counting the costs of weeding, fencing, and animal care, and assuming that the pasture would not erode into worthlessness. The net present value of wood from a one-hectare managed plantation of a single kind of fast growing commercial tree was \$3,184, again assuming a dubious sustainability. The value of the forest clearcut and delivered to a lumber mill was \$1,000 — once.

It's instructive to play this nature-valuing game, and it's necessary when talking to people whose sense of value is limited to dollar signs. But again an instinctive feeling comes up that there's some thing wrong about it. Treating nature as a commodity is

dangerous and demeaning.

It's dangerous because it implies complete knowledge, when in fact our understanding of what natural products and services could be useful is very incomplete. It's dangerous because economic calculations ignore social concerns about who benefits and who loses. Most of all it's dangerous because dollars are slippery: Using them as a measure is like using a ruler with inch marks that stretch or contract with inflation, interest rates, and momentary imbalances of supply and demand. You wouldn't want to measure anything important that way.

And nature is so important that measuring it at all is in fact a sacrilege. It's like evaluating the Pyramids for building material or putting the Washington Monument up for bid for a theme park. It's worse than that, because those examples are works of man, and nature is a work of God. Measuring it in money terms reduces the eternal, mystical, and unreproducible to the short-term, expedient, and commercial. It is an act of ignorance and arrogance.

And, given the world we live in, it's necessary. We who try to defend nature against relentless commercial pressure have to argue in economic terms. We can win by doing so, because nature's gifts, even when only partially estimated, are much greater than the value added by human productivity.

Economic terms are the only ones taken seriously in the present public discourse. Therefore we should work to change that discourse. Every time we pretend to put an economic value on nature or descend to engage in marketplace discussions about it, we should apologize. We should never let the discussion end without pointing out how cheap and trivial it has been.

Meadows is an adjunct professor of environmental studies at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire.



getting us where we want to go?

Alliance for a Paving Moratorium:

"They pave paradise, put up a parking lot."
—Joni Mitchell, 1970

The Alliance for a Paving Moratorium sprang from the premise that a "conservation revolution" similar to the industrial revolution is needed if we and other species are to survive. Officially launched in 1990, the Alliance is a diverse and rapidly growing movement of grassroots community groups, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and individuals. Our common goal: to halt the tremendous environmental, social and economic damage caused by endless roadbuilding.

Abandoned inner cities, crumbling highways and bridges, diminished forests and wildlife habitat, foul air and water, and global warming are all byproducts of our growth-at-any-cost economy. The Alliance seeks to change this course of development and begin the restructuring needed to assure a healthy planet and functioning society for future generations.

A paving moratorium will limit the spread of population, redirect investment to inner cities and revitalize our economy. Forests, wetlands, farms, historic sites, etc. will be preserved from pavement. Moreover, funds will be freed to repair and maintain existing roads and bridges, as well as for alternative and mass transit.

Under this moratorium, existing pavement will be maintained for as long as necessary. Road widenings will be prohibited. Pavement for new bike and foot paths will be exempt. New logging roads in national and state forests will also be prohibited, and those already in existence will be evaluated for closure.

The Alliance is bound to the principle of "thinking globally, acting locally." We support community groups fighting local roads projects with technical assistance and networking. At the same time, we are building a national coalition to stop federal funding of new roads.

We hope that by turning around our fossil-fuel use and halting the destruction of forests in our home, we will be an example to other countries under pressure to save their rainforests. Our South American Bureau is busy promot-

ing the US moratorium there—for example, through our weekly radio show, *Mother Earth 2000*. We are building a Pan American movement to promote biodiversity and stave off global warming.

We see roadbuilding as the opposite of conservation. New roads also don't mean better transportation; they only allow our 140,000,000 cars to bring their pollution to new frontiers, lengthening our oil supply lines, and, leaving established communities to decay. Are you ready to put a stop to it? The choice is ours to make.

America— Save It, Don't Pave It

Vital Statistics

- Approximately 47,000 people are killed each year on US roads.
- 30,000 additional deaths per year are caused by motor vehicle emissions.
- Only 63 lives have been lost in Amtrak accidents since 1971.
- New roads cost more than \$22,000,000,000 in 1988.
- Over 907,000 miles of roads and 23% of all bridges in the US are listed by the DOT as being in "poor or worse" condition.
- An average of 1.5 million acres of farmland is lost to suburban development each year.
- The US consumes 40% of the world's gasoline.
- US reserves of oil will be depleted by 2020; world reserves by 2040.
- Pavement covers 40% of many urban areas.
- 6 of the 7 chief air pollutants come from automobiles.
- 300,000,000 animals are killed each year on our roads.

Alliance for a Paving Moratorium
P.O. Box 8558
Fredericksburg, VA 22404
(703) 371-0646

Public transportation vs. Corridor H

Governor Gaston Caperton
State Capitol
Charleston, WV 25305

Dear Governor Caperton:

The Alliance for a Paving Moratorium is very concerned about the Corridor H proposal to build a superhighway across the beautiful Allegheny Mountains of West Virginia. We are opposed to any version of this highway because (1) it is not needed in an area already adequately served by roads, (2) it would intrude in an area in which remoteness itself is among the greatest assets (Tourists are greatly attracted to the state because of this quality), (3) it would do irreparable damage to the region's ecosystems and famous wilderness areas through intrusive noise, rapid water run-off, air and water pollution, and destruction and fragmentation of wildlife habitat and (4) it would further encourage a wasteful and increasingly discredited form of transportation — the private automobile — that depends excessively on the uncertain oil economy and which creates severe domestic and international environmental and political problems.

Governor Caperton, we ask that you carefully consider all impacts and alternatives of this highway before you make a decision. In particular, we ask you to consider the ecological implications that are becoming increasingly apparent. The air, land and water, the ozone-depleted upper atmosphere and the ozone-polluted lower atmosphere of our planet simply cannot tolerate more automobiles and pavement, particularly pavement on this scale. We ask you to seriously consider the far more benign alternatives of public mass transportation to move people and goods in this beautiful and fragile region that is so important not only to West Virginians but to all who are familiar with it. In doing so you could establish West Virginia as an innovative state in solving one of the most pressing problems of the 21st century.

Sincerely
Robert F. Mueller, Ph.D.

A handwritten note to WVHC president Cindy Rank accompanied a copy of this letter:

Cindy:

I hope the Conservancy will come off its NIMBY policy and realize that all such roads are bad for everywhere. I'm surprised that that opinion hasn't crossed The Voice yet. It's time it does.
Bob Mueller

New wetlands definition called unscientific

By H. Josef Hebert
reprinted from *Charleston Gazette*,
Nov. 22, 1991

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government wetlands experts have concluded that the Bush administration's proposed redefinition of the term is unworkable, unscientific and would leave "many obvious wetlands" unprotected, say documents obtained by The Associated Press.

After a nationwide field test of the proposed definition, announced in August, members of agencies involved in regulating wetlands have universally chastised the policy in documents summarizing the test program.

Copies of the document summaries, which the White House has barred from release, were obtained by The AP.

The reports describe the proposed guidelines for determining whether

an area is a wetland as "inflexible," "scientifically unsound," "unworkable," "unwieldy," "having no scientific basis" and "technically deficient."

Most of the documents urge that the definition not be implemented.

The sharpest criticism was universally aimed at a proposed requirement that an area must be saturated for 21 consecutive days or inundated with water for 15 consecutive days to qualify as a wetland. These requirements — as well as new definitions of a growing season and criteria on wetland vegetation — would leave unprotected thousands of acres of legitimate wetlands, the officials complained.

The suggested definition "does little, if anything, to improve upon (the current policy) and actually deviates from accepted wetland science," concluded an assessment of tests in six Southeast states.

Around the country, the test results indicated that the new definition would sharply reduce wetlands acreage.

In many regions, from 30 percent to 80 percent of acreage now classified as wetlands would lose protection, the summaries said.

In West Virginia, none of 18 sites tested would have remained a wetland under the proposed definition. Among these are millions of acres described in the various documents as having such legitimate uses as safeguarding fish and wildlife habitat, endangered species and water quality.

The analyses, reflecting the views of experts at the Army Corps of Engineers, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Fish and Wildlife Service, have been sent to Washington but have been kept secret by the White House.

Members of a wetlands task force

on the White House Domestic Policy Council, which played a key role in crafting the new definition, have argued that only the raw data documents — and not the analyses — should be available to the public.

The new definition of a wetland was proposed by the Bush administration as an attempt to ease concerns among business interests and some landowners that the federal government's interpretation of a wetland has been too broad.

Environmentalists immediately denounced the much narrower definition and predicted it would lead to the destruction of half of the land now protected as wetlands — including parts of the Florida Everglades and the Great Dismal Swamp in Virginia.

As part of the proposed regulations' review, the government directed that agencies involved in protecting wetlands apply the new criteria as a

test to selected sites across the country.

According to the assessment, among current wetlands that would lose federal protection are:

- Millions of acres of hillside swamps and scrubs known as Pocosins, flatwoods and coastal swamps from Virginia to Florida.
- Wet pine savannahs and bottomland hardwoods in Alabama.
- Bogs and inland salt grasses in Washington, Oregon and Idaho.
- As much as three-fourths of the scrub and shrub wetlands in Wyoming.
- Western riparian wetlands in Colorado.
- Forested wetlands including bald eagle habitats in Iowa.
- Wooded swamps, marshes and bogs in Minnesota and Wisconsin.
- Various swamps and marshes in New England.

Coal and timber operations blamed for mudslide that closed I-77

by Frank Young

A giant mud slide, which carried trees, rocks and assorted debris onto both northbound lanes of I-77 just south of the community of Standard in Kanawha County disrupted Turnpike traffic Monday evening, Dec. 2, between Charleston and Beckley.

Depending on whom one asks, the mud slide, which swamped and damaged several vehicles and tied up traffic for hours, is blamed on poor drainage, a mountain-top removal coal mining operation, a timber operation which "didn't leave things in the shape they should be: or a "high precipitation event," or a combination of the above.

The giant slide dumped an estimated 2,000 tons of mud and debris onto Interstate Highway 77 and several thousand more tons near the highway. According to W.Va. Division of Environmental Protection (DEP), the slide was caused by a mountaintop removal/valley fill strip mining project operated by Cyprus Kanawha Coal Company.

Ed Griffith, of the DEP office in Oak Hill, blamed the problem mostly on a diversion ditch failure in the coal company's system of draining water away from the site. This failure, said Griffith, resulted in a high volume of water pouring over the mountainside uncontained, causing a tremendous amount of erosion of soil and carrying treetops, logs, etc., from an abandoned logging operation down a hollow and onto the highway.

Griffith told the Voice, "We feel that the (coal) operation was ultimately at fault because this came off their permit area." DEP will seek civil penalties from the company for failure to protect off-site areas, Griffith said.

A spokesman for Cyprus Kanawha denied the company was at fault in the situation.

"We're in disagreement with them," said Richard Usery, manager of technical resources for Cyprus Kanawha. "After viewing tapes and slides, we don't think there is any

cause on our part. The area we stabilized stayed intact," he said, referring to an earlier stabilizing effort in the area.

The company is "in the process of making changes" in drainage as a result of recent problems, Usery said.

He attributed the slide to a variety of factors, including, "a high precipitation event," and a timber crew that worked earlier in the area between the mine and I-77 and had "torn things up quite a bit: and left "not as much ground cover as usual.

In addition, Usery said, a grate covering a drain under I-77 was blocked. Griffith rejected the notion that the drain caused the mudslide, saying the drain was blocked because of the mudslide, rather than the other way around.

Usery admitted Cyprus Kanawha's diversion ditch failed, but claimed that it failed "from the bottom up." Asked to explain, Usery said the ditch failed because "the material below it failed. It didn't break over. The ditch just fell over the hillside."

Usery was highly critical of conditions below his company's mine, which he blamed on an unidentified timber operation abandoned a year or more ago. He repeatedly referred to "a high precipitation event" as contributing to the problem. In a 24-hour period, Usery said, 3.5 inches of rain fell.

That amount of rainfall can occur several times a year in Southern West Virginia, some observers commented.

Vehicles quickly became mired in the flowing mud. A tow truck operator on the scene told the Voice that soon after arriving on the scene to help pull out a motorist stuck in the mud, his own tow truck was up to its running boards.

Occupants of one vehicle reportedly could not escape from their car. The doors were held shut by the mud until the vehicle was towed from the slide. A body shop foreman reported damage to the 1991 vehicle was estimated at \$6,000. The driver, reported to be from Akron, Ohio, could not be reached.

The DEP official praised the company for their quick response Monday night. Coal company trucks, along with those operated by Turnpike maintenance personnel, removed an estimated 100 loads of mud and debris from the highway overnight.

A common thread among the various versions of events is a "phantom" timber operator who, while not cited by anyone except the coal company as having caused the mudslide, is cited by all as having left treetops, logs and scant vegetation in the area. But, since timber operations are not required to be licensed to operate at any specific location, officials neither know their identity or are able to call them into account for their responsibilities.

The treetops and logs contributed to the massiveness of the slide and the scant vegetation and poor drainage in the area below the strip mine operation certainly did not appear to have slowed the overflow of mud and water from the mining operation.

The environmental community has long called for registration and licensing of timber operations. This situation, which possibly not directly caused by the timber operation, was certainly more massive because of its excesses.

In view of the long list of environmental atrocities related to drainage, vegetation, and resulting siltation, it is difficult to understand why state officials, including the Director of the Division of Forestry, resist even mandated registration and licensing of timber operations.

When "rip and run" timber operators abandon a site, it is almost impossible to track down and call into accounting those who contributed to the headaches caused by their operations.

Ironically, one of the hundreds of motorists caught up in the several hours of closed highway, was the Charleston Gazette's investigative reporter Paul Nyden, who has uncovered hundreds of environmental violations by coal operators. In his mudslide story in the Charleston Gazette, Nyden quoted Dick Hagman,

another Cyprus spokesman, who blamed the slide on a defective drain under the turnpike.

Hagman did not explain how a defective drain, some distance downwater from a hillside which slipped away, caused the the slippage.

On observer of the cleanup operation said, "It would have taken a drain more than 100 feet in diameter to carry all the mud, logs, debris, and water that flowed from this mining

and timber operation. Even then," he continued, "Paint Creek, which is on the opposite side of the turnpike from the mining and timber operations, would have been completely blocked by all that mud and debris."

"We wrote an imminent harm cessation order against Cyprus Kanawha," the Gazette article quoted another DEP official, John Ailes. "The company was a major contributor to all the mud and stuff that went across the highway."



Geoff Hechtman, 1948-1990

Friends and colleagues from the Conservancy will be sad to hear of the death in August 1990 of Geoff Hechtman, but will perhaps be glad to share a memory and a tribute to him.

I am a little late in sending this in, but Geoff and I were often a little late for worthwhile endeavors. He was on the Board of the Conservancy from 1970, as an alternate delegate from the Sierra Club, and as an elected Board member from 1975 to 1979.

I first met him on Shaver's Fork at the 1972 Fall Weekend. Characteristically, we both decided that the other hikers were slackers and idlers, and, characteristically, we almost got lost on the return, as we scanned anonymous empty ridge lines in an ominous dusk.

But we made it down the hill, and shared many expeditions to WV from the Washington DC area where we both lived, usually in the middle of the night after a hectic work week.

Geoff was born in Champaign Urbana IL in 1948, and grew up in Seattle. He lived all his adult life in the Washington DC area, where he was a tireless combatant for conservation and community causes. Besides the Conservancy, he worked also with the Sierra Club, and with Washington area citizens committees on such issues as transportation and clean water and land use. Latterly he was President of the Federation of Lorton Communities.

He was an expert kayaker. He ran his own electrical contracting business. And he had a surprising vein of urban sophistication.

He was merry, kind-hearted, and honorable. I make the motion that he lives on among us.

— Nicholas Zvegintzov (WVHC Board Member, 1973-1980)
141 Saint Marks Place, Suite 5F, Staten Island NY 10301 USA

Otter Creek, August 1991

a bit of cheese is what the doe ate
from my fingertips on Shavers Mtn
in the opening about the shelter
near the ancient spruce/hemlock forest.
Have you been there?

for half an hour the two of us
studied one another.
they are so curious and tame here.
she could ignore me some after awhile
and uneasily crop the grass before the shelter.
yet when i too began to eat
she was lured back to me
circling round the breeze
to better smell the cheese and mustard.

in the last few minutes before
she took the cheese
i saw her flies on her
how they flocked and searched her fur
her eyes so large and flaring nostrils
sucking in the air to know
what weird perfume i wore

as the cheese left my hand
i wondered what effect it would have.
was she tamer now?
would it cause her trouble,
bring others joy?
Someday in peaceful evolution

by bill ragette

In tune with the environment



by Douglas Imbrogo
reprinted from The Charleston Gazette
Thursday, Dec. 12, 1991

I was halfway through a second listening of the West Virginia Environmental Council tape "We Are Not For Sale" when I realized what was so interesting about it.

If you're unfamiliar with the new cassette album, it's a roundup of mostly original tunes by various West Virginian musicians on the general theme of preserving the state's environment (sales of the tape benefit state environmental groups, who can also get the tape in bulk for fund-raisers).

The songs bemoan, berate, protest, eulogize, kid around and call people to arms. Musical styles include traditional folk and old-timey tunes, a tongue-in-cheek rap, a blues for Mother Earth and a rocker, among others.

Listening to the cassette is a lot like tuning into the public radio program "The Folk Sampler, whose host picks a theme like "sea songs" or "longing for home," and then finds a broad mix of songs on that topic performed by numerous artists. In this case, almost all the songs on "We Are Not For Sale" are of recent vintage and are recorded for the first time (except for a David Morris version of Billy Edd Wheelers' 1956 tune "They Can't Put It Back" and Tommy

Thompson's "Twisted Laurel," done by Mountain Thyme). That's what is so interesting about the music on this album. You get a chance to listen to folk music in the making, fresh out of the oven. The songs are inspired by yesterday's—if not today's—headlines about landfill landmines, chemically altered air, rip-and-run coal companies, and the basic disrespect for the planet's bones that has landed Earth in intensive care.

You hear West Virginian musicians having their say about what has deservedly been christened the world's "eco crisis." The tape is also a reminder that folk music is a living form, not just museum music trotted out at sorghum festivals so listeners can get moony or morose about the old days. Several of the tunes, in fact, were written for a 1990 "Mountain Aid" fund-raiser to fight a proposed monster landfill in Barbour County.

There are several winners on this tape, but since there is such a variety of styles and tones, everyone's list of favorites—and not-so-favorites—will be different. There are too many songs (12) and performers (more than a score) to go into great detail, but here are some quick impressions.

If this tape gets area radio airplay, it may start with the off-the-wall tunes. They include "Boom In Appalachia," by members of Stewed Mulligan; "The Charleston Blues," a parody of Uncle Dave Macon's "The Morning Blues," sung by Colleen Anderson and written by Kate Long (the Gazette's part-time writing coach); "Mother Earth Blues," by Ron Sowell and Jon Ely; and "Recyclable Man," written by Steve Hines and done by Barney and the Bedrockers.

The first is an out-of-state-trash rap, a new genre: "Just come on down! There ain't no fuss. Just toss that container, 'cause trash R us ... Bring us your trash! We need the cash!"

The second song laments Charleston's often chemically perfumed air: "I wake up in the morning, and I hit the street./ There's a smell in the air, sort of sickly sweet./ A little bit further

on down the block./ The air smells just like a dirty sock ... I got the Charleston blues"

In Sowell and Ely's witty tune, Father Time passes on word that Mother Earth is getting very peeved: "For the last hundred years./ I've heard every excuse./ But what we've got here/ Is a case of first-degree planet abuse...."

What might sound like hectoring in such songs usually goes down sweet because of their high spirits and playfulness.

That's not the case for the Steve Hines tune "Time For a Change," which suffers from the environmental movement's tendency to lecture and admonish like a sour old grad-school nun: "You know it's time, people/ We've got to work together/ Seems like this train's gone off the track./ We've been on this selfish binge/ For way too long...."

The tune is saved by the lead vocals of Roger Bush, an alumnus of Big Money, who has a wonderful, big voice, worth listening to even if he was singing dramatic selections from the Charleston phone book.

Hines provides a more pleasurable song with his bluesy "Recyclable Man," which can be read as either a screed on recycling or a dumped lover's lament: "Don't burn me, baby./ Even if you've had your fill./ 'cause if you don't want to use me./ I now somebody else will"

Someone associated with the tape told me there was some thought about whether to include the old-timey song "Sandy Creek," sung to the traditional tune "Cripple Creek." It's good that it was included if only that an old-time fiddle-driven tune deserves to be on a West Virginia environmental folk sampler. Especially one about acid mine drainage, sung with such vigor by Tom Rodd, who also wrote it (Mike Furbee drives the fiddle):

"Well, I felt ashamed before the kids/ For them to see what the coal mine did:/ Poisoned the water out of a hill./ All for the sake of a dollar bill/ Going up Sandy, feeling bad/ Going up Sandy, feeling sad"

Mike Morningstar's 1988 tune "Mountaineers Are Always Free" at first seems a little too earnest, but it grows on you, in large part because of Morningstar's spirited, easy-to-listen-to voice and clean guitar playing: "I've heard you speak the words of progress/ In those shattered hills that lie/ Like broken bones, teeth of the mountains/ Grinning at your smokefilled skies"

I understand that this is the first time Morningstar—a roving troubadour with a devoted band of fans—has been recorded. It shouldn't be the last.

Three other names appear on the cassette's liner notes, several guys who helped to make it all possible: "This album is dedicated to Jack Fugett, John Faltis and E. Morgan Massey."

Faltis led the way on developing the failed Barbour County landfill from hell; Jack Fugett pushed the now-fallen McDowell County black hole landfill; and E Morgan is top dog at the coal baron company A.T. Massey. Good work, guys. Thanks for the music.

"We Are Not For Sale" can be purchased from the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy. Tapes are \$10, plus \$1.25 for postage and handling (total, \$11.25). Send a check payable to the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy, to Mary Pat Peck, 36 Meade Street, Buckhannon, WV 26201.

Party planner wanted

Person, or persons, with environmental outlook, but interested in planning parties, needed by quarter-century-old environmental organization.

Duties involve planning Spring and/or Fall Reviews and enticing other members to enjoy the peace, beauty, and joy of West Virginia.

Contact: Cindy Rank, Rt. 1, Box 227, Rock Cave, WV 26234, or call (304) 924-5802.

Is 99.9% Good Enough?

Reprinted from the West Virginia Press Association newsletter..

An article in TRAINING, the magazine of Human Resources Development, ponders the question of accepting less than 100% in quality or service standards.

Here are some examples cited in the article of what would happen if 99.9% performance was the general rule:

- 12 babies will be given to the wrong parents each day.
- 2,488,200 books will be shipped in the next 12 months with the wrong cover.
- 3,056 copies of tomorrow's Wall Street Journal will be missing one of the three sections.
- 18,322 pieces of mail will be mishandled in the next hour.
- 880,000 credit cards in circulation will turn out to have incorrect cardholder information on their magnetic strips.
- 22,000 checks will be deducted from the wrong bank accounts in the next 60 minutes.
- 20,000 incorrect drug prescriptions will be written in the next 12 months.
- 114,500 mismatched pairs of shoes will be shipped this year.
- 107 incorrect medical procedures will be performed by the end of the day today.
- 315 entries in Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language (unabridged) will turn out to be misspelled.

Ed. note: This crossed my desk at a time when I was listening to lots of folks talk about what constitutes acceptable risk. The notion always seems to arise when trying to reach compromises between environmental protection and safety, political realities, and the profit expectations of business and industry. I offer it in hopes that it helps put "acceptable risk" in perspective.

Wanted! Forest Activists

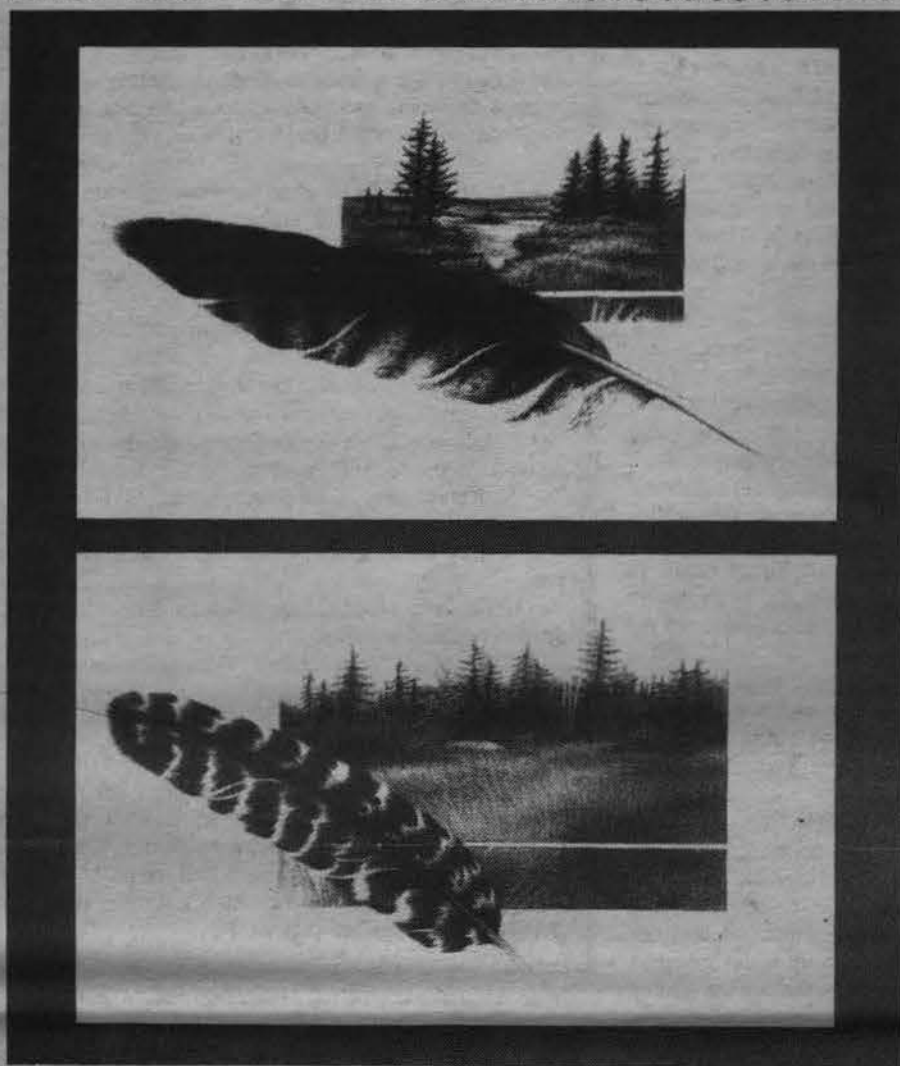
To paraphrase John Kennedy: ask not what the Mon Forest can do for you, but what you can do for the Mon.

The wilderness of the Monongahela Forest becomes more precious and precarious as all around us the forces of development continue to grow (corridor H for one). As a newly appointed board and public lands committee member, I have been discussing various forest issues with Conservancy members and have been surprised to hear so many "radical" ideas; such as more wilderness buffer zones and corridors, and managing the forest as an evolutionary preserve. But except for scattered activities by different members, ideas are all we have. So what I'm proposing is that any of you who will write letters, make calls, help monitor the Forest Service, work on proposals or anything at all please send me a note or give me a call. I'd also like to see more folks write articles and letters for the Voice and share their special places or visits to the Monongahela.

One project that a few of us (you are welcome to join in) are working on now is an investigation of the 57+ thousand acres of the forest that the Forest Service says is over 150 years old. Although these acres are for the most part not virgin forests, they are most likely the remains of such, though probably selectively cut at one time. The Forest Service has promised us a printout of the areas in the Cheat and Greenbrier Ranger Districts by January. I'd also like to work on a proposal for a resolution on forest preservation for the Conservancy to adopt during the Spring Review. Any ideas? Hope to hear from you all soon.

bill ragette', 144 trace fork, culloden, wv 25510, 824-3571

Plan now for Happy (and environmentally correct) Holidays



Only a few "Scenes from Dolly Sods" left.

"Feather and Sodscape" (top) and "September Scenery" were produced several years ago by artist Anne B. Burnley in a special limited edition for the Highlands Conservancy. Overall dimensions are 12 3/4" by 18." Image size: 12" by 7." A few are still available and can be purchased for \$25, plus \$2.50 shipping and handling. To order, send check or money order and the name of the print you want to:

Donna Borders, 402 Fifth Ave., Huntington, WV 25701.

Special Holiday Offer

New memberships, at any level, received before Dec. 31, 1991 will receive as a bonus, a copy of Mary Rodd Furbee's new "Complete Guide to West Virginia Country Inns." This handy little guide is a perfect introduction to unique lodgings along West Virginia's byways. (See review, page 11)

Join the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy

Category	Individual	Family	Organization
Senior/Student	\$ 12	--	--
Regular	15	\$ 25	\$ 50
Associate	30	50	100
Sustaining	50	100	200
Patron	100	200	400
Mountaineer	200	300	600

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Make checks payable to: West Virginia Highlands Conservancy
Mail to: P.O. Box 306, Charleston, WV 25321

"We Are Not for Sale"

An album of environmental songs by some of the West Virginia's finest musicians is available just in time for the holidays. An eclectic combination of original music features Mike Morningstar, Larry Groce, Ron Sowell, Kate Long, Stewed Mulligan, Mountain Thyme, David Morris, Jim Martin, Colleen Anderson, Barney and the Bedrockers (Steve Himes), and Tom Rodd. (See review on page 11.)

Tapes are available for \$10, plus \$1.25 shipping and handling (total, 11.25 per tape). To order, send check or money order to Mary Pat Peck, 36 Meade St., Buckhannon, WV 26201.

Proceeds support the environmental work of the WVHC.

The fifth edition is 320 pages and includes:

- * classic West Virginia hiking areas like the Allegheny Trail, Otter Creek, Spruce Knob, Blue Bend, Dolly Sods and more;
- * detailed descriptions of 164 hiking trails covering 780 miles;
- * 60 maps;
- * 39 black and white scenic photos;
- * hiking and safety tips;
- * conservation concerns.



A perfect holiday gift!

To order your copy of the Monongahela National Forest Hiking Guide send \$9.95 to:

The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy
P.O. Box 306
Charleston, WV 25321

Please include \$1.50 for shipping and handling. West Virginia residents include \$.60 sales tax. (\$11.45, or \$12.05 in W.Va.)

I have included a check or money order for the amount of \$ _____ to the WVHC for _____ copies of the Monongahela National Forest Hiking Guide.

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Monongahela National Forest Hiking Guide, Fifth Edition

by Bruce Sundquist and Allen de Hart

with the cooperation of the Monongahela National Forest staff and numerous hikers

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