

Summer 2015

ANTHROPOCENE NUMBER ONE

by Jim Daniels

There have been several epochs marked by certain characteristics. Usually the pre-eminence of one species or another. Right now that is considered to be man, hence Anthropocene. The difference this time is that man, as the dominant species has developed the technology to destroy the entire life support systems of a huge majority of the plants and animals on this planet. The problem is humans are doing just that.

The biggest impact is on how humans generate energy, the driving force of everything man has seemed to want to do. Energy from finite fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas has provided a massive change in the comfort level and short term control over famine and led to incredible adventure. But, there is a downside to that ‘progress’ if humans continue to rely on these energy sources.

Humans moved to pumping oil from the ground from getting oil from whales because of efficiency. By the way, the first oil well in the United States was in Pennsylvania and they struck oil at 59 feet. The same change can happen again.

This human experiment is not turning out well. Every chance we get we damage the very things we need to survive. The problem now is that our destructive capacity has dramatically increased with the sheer number of us. As Pogo said, “We have met the enemy and he is us.”

For a while the twisting and manipulation of nature seemed productive. In the sense that it made human life more comfortable. And, the Earth was able to absorb the resulting waste. Until the volume of waste exceeded nature’s ability to function as a convenient sink.

What we as environmentalists often advocate is a return to the way things were. Stop polluting so the water and air is as clean as it used to be. Don’t cut down all the trees for patios and copy paper. Don’t build or farm in wetlands. What we should be doing—not to say we should stop fighting against pollution—is to focus

more on what kind of systemic changes need to be made—and made now—based on what a just and ecologically viable world should look like.

When did humans become a large enough force to alter the planet to such a degree it no longer supports a healthy living space? Pinpointing that milestone is not important. Understanding that the milestone has been reached is. As is doing something about it.

It comes down to sheer numbers augmented by a first world ultra consumer mentality. 7 billion people is just too many. And since there is no progress in even stabilizing that number, much less reducing it, civilization will ultimately collapse. The question is not if, but when.

Civilizations collapsing is not a new thing. It has happened several times. These collapses are well documented and revolve around a theme of some form of environmental degradation which precipitated political and social unrest.

The difference now is scale and interconnectedness. When the Mayan civilization collapsed, for example, its ramifications were regional. The same holds for others too, like the Sumarians and the Easter Islands. With globalization the consequences are much more widespread. The drought in Russia a few years ago caused them to halt grain exports which devastated the importing countries and caused unrest outside of Russian borders. As these disruptions by drought, flooding and other disasters spread it does not bode well for nation states to be able to cope and maintain stability. The war in Syria, for example, has roots in a drought that drove farmers to the cities and there was no work and the city structure could not handle the migration.

If we continue business as usual we are asking for trouble.

FIT AND HEALTHY

[Reprinted from the Winter 2015 edition of AARP The Hartford's Extra Mile]

Four action categories to keep you moving and healthy.

1. **ENDURANCE:** Endurance activities will make it easier for you to keep up and keep going every day. They can be just about anything that keeps you breathing harder and your heart beating faster—dancing, biking, or mowing the lawn, for example. As long as you do them at a moderate or vigorous intensity for at least 10 minutes at a time, you will reap the benefits.

For an easy workout that meets government guidelines for aerobic activity, take a brisk 30-minute walk at least 5 times a week.

2. **STRENGTH:** Strength training exercises will make it easier to carry groceries in from the car and put heavy articles on high shelves. Try to do them at least twice a week, and increase repetitions over time. If you don't have hand or wrist weights, soup cans or water bottles will do.

Overhead Arm Raise—

* You can do this exercise while standing or sitting with your feet flat on the floor, shoulder-width apart.

* Hold weights at your sides at shoulder height with palms facing forward.

* Slowly raise both arms up over your head keeping your elbows slightly bent.

* Hold the position for one second.

* Slowly lower your arms.

* Repeat 10 to 15 times.

As you progress, use a heavier weight and alternate arms until you can lift the weight comfortably with both arms.

3. **BALANCE:** Balance exercises will help you walk safely on uneven paths, stand on your toes, and turn quickly.

Stand On One Foot—

* Stand on one foot behind a sturdy chair, holding on for balance.

* Hold the position for 10 seconds.

* Repeat 10 to 15 times with each leg.

As you progress, try holding onto the chair with just one hand for balance, then one finger, then without holding on at all. When you're steady, try it with your eyes closed.

4. **FLEXIBILITY:** Flexibility exercises make it easier to bend down to tie your shoes and look over your shoulder as you're backing out of the driveway.

Shoulder And Upper Arms– [If you have shoulder problems, talk with your doctor before trying this stretch.]

- * Stand with your feet shoulder-width apart.
- * Hold one end of a towel in your right hand.
- * Raise and bend your right arm to drape the towel down your back.
- * Reach behind your lower back and grasp the towel with your left hand.
- * Pull the towel down with your left hand. Stop when you feel a stretch in your right shoulder.
- * Repeat 3 to 5 times. Reverse positions and repeat 3 to 5 times to stretch your left shoulder.

As you progress, try pulling the towel down farther, but not so far that it hurts.

Doing activity that requires moderate effort is safe for most people. But if you have a chronic health condition such as heart disease, arthritis, diabetes, or other symptoms, be sure to talk with your doctor first.

NATIONAL FOOD POLICY

Union of Concerned Scientists action call

[Reprinted from the spring 2015 issue of Earthwise, a publication of the Union of Concerned Scientists. Visit their web site at www.ucsusa.org]

In a pathbreaking opinion piece in the Washington Post last fall, UCS Food and Environment Program Director and Senior Scientist Ricardo Salvador joined prominent food thinkers Mark Bittman, Michael Pollan, and Oliver de Schutter in

calling on President Obama to establish a national food policy. Since then, the idea has been endorsed by a growing number of scientists, food activists, legislators, journalists, and business and labor leaders.

Why do we need a national food policy? For one thing, the way we produce and consume food has a bigger impact on our health and well-being than any other activity. Consider, for instance, that the food industry is the largest sector of the U.S. economy. Or that our fossil fuel-dependent food and agriculture system is responsible for significant global warming emissions.

Equally important is the mounting evidence that our food system and the diet it encourages are causing incalculable damage to Americans' health—including hundreds of thousands of preventable deaths each year. In just one example, American children are expected to live shorter lives than their parents largely because a third of them will develop Type 2 diabetes, a preventable disease linked to obesity.

Meanwhile, our government's policies related to food are made piecemeal, under the oversight of eight separate federal agencies. Amid this incoherence, special interests thrive and the public good suffers.

The contraindications of these policies become clear as soon as you compare the federal recommendations for the American diet, known as MyPlate, with the federal government's agricultural policies. While MyPlate recommends a diet of 50 percent fruits and vegetables, the federal government devotes less than 1 percent of farm subsidies to support the research, production, and marketing of these foods. Conversely, more than 60 percent of farm subsidies support the production of corn and other grains—food that is mostly fed to animals, converted to vehicle fuel, or processed into precisely the sort of junk food the government urges us to avoid.

How can one government advance two such diametrically opposed goals? By failing to recognize that an agricultural policy is not the same as a food policy—and that the former does not necessarily contribute to public health. Even worse, many U.S. agricultural policies were developed decades ago and are now obsolete and counterproductive, providing billions in public support to an industry that churns

out a surfeit of unhealthy calories while simultaneously undermining the ability of farmers to make a living from their land.

So what might a national food policy look like? Among other things, it ought to ensure that public dollars are spent to serve the following goals:

- * All Americans have access to healthy food;
- * Farm policies are designed to support public health and environmental objectives;
- * Our food supply is free of toxic bacteria, chemicals, and drugs;
- * Production and marketing of food are done transparently;
- * The food industry pays a fair wage to those it employs; and
- * The food system's carbon footprint is reduced and the amount of carbon sequestered on farmland is increased.

In short, the policy would ensure that all Americans have access to food that is nutritious, affordable, and produced in a fair and sustainable way.

POPULATION

by Jim Daniels

Population, or more precise, overpopulation, is not being addressed in any serious or realistic way by environmental organizations. A couple of exceptions are those that have population as essentially their single issue, like Blue Planet United, and Zero Population Growth. But for the most part the big guns and the vast majority of the small guns are not doing much. The United Nations has recognized the problem and how it exacerbates all social, political, and environmental problems, and has an effort going. This involves education, especially young girls, women's rights, and contraception. But it is a far cry from the massive effort needed to effect real results that can impact the world's health and prosperity in a reasonable length of time.

To this writer it is sad, and pathetic, that these groups, the IWLA included, do not want to tackle the most pressing and profoundly important environmental issue civilization has ever faced.

Why is this? Overpopulation is integral to what every single environmental group says is important to them. Bar none. Every single environmental problem now confronting mankind would be less of a problem if there were fewer people. But efforts within groups that move to address overpopulation encounter significant resistance. From their own members. Two examples. The Sierra Club had moved population up on its list of issues a few years ago but that spawned an internal battle resulting in a schism within the organization. Population is no longer the prominent issue it was. Second, the Izaak Walton League. The Carrying Capacity Committee was dealing with population and for a while there seemed to be some progress, as a staff position existed to work on population. Some very modest policy was developed along with some nice outreach education tools. The whole thing kind of collapsed as the general membership became indifferent and even a little hostile to the issue even being part of the League's mission.

Even talking about population can generate heated denial of any problem at all, and can result in a rapid deterioration of the conversation. A very polarizing issue, to say the least. Which is the very reason it has not been sufficiently addressed, but also why it must be.

Let's think about this. In 1800 there were 1 billion people on earth. Now there are over 7 billion. That is in just over 200 years. Modest projections say there will be 9 or so billion by 2050. And it will keep growing. If you look at the exponential growth of population you will see that this rate of growth cannot continue and maintain any semblance of civilization. But it looks like it may grow right up to the collapse. Which is a guarantee. Why is a collapse inevitable? Think about it. Each and every one of us uses the resources of the earth. For everything. Literally everything. Every day. From the clothes we wear to the food we eat to the vehicle we drive or ride in to the glasses you use to read this. Well, you get the idea. The resources of the planet are being used up faster than they replenish. That means that sooner or later we will run out. There will be some things that can be substituted, but that is only temporary. We are also using

things up that are needed to be intact and unused. Like a nice supply of trees. The earth's lungs. We need those in the ground.

Okay. Since you picked up this paper and read this far you have demonstrated at least a modest concern for the number of people on the planet. What now? It is this writer's opinion that major changes and actions need to occur. And, I am not alone. The more damage that is manifested tends to foster sympathetic ears to the cause.

The idea that economies must grow to survive is wrong. The current economic models now in place are no longer viable. Unchecked and unlimited growth cannot continue forever. It cannot continue much longer. No finite system can support unrestricted growth, or even restricted growth indefinitely.

The list of things needed is long, but there are three categories I will mention here that would help to sustain human life with some modest comfort. I am going on the premise that human life is important. In a hundred years, if anyone is left, it won't be.

CORPORATIONS

The charters of corporations need to revert back to their original intent, when the establishment of corporate entities began. That is, there must be a community and social benefit to a corporations existence. This must be demonstrated each year to be able to have the charter renewed. Corporations are not people and should not be given the same rights as people. They must have accountability, transparency, and provide a public good. As they currently exist their sole responsibility is to generate a profit for the shareholders.

FINANCE AND WEALTH

The disparity of the distribution of wealth here in the United States needs to be changed. There needs to be more wealth to 99% of Americans. This would allow for the lower classes to make better environmental choices and make that investment for the future payoff to themselves and the planet. Things like insulation, switching to renewable energy, buying more durable goods, and eating more locally grown food. All of these things benefit the earth, some sooner than others.

ENERGY

Lastly, a massive and complete shift to renewable sources of all types of energy. The entire planet can be powered with 100% renewables. It will take a bit of time and a strong committed effort, but it will pay off in the short term by providing economic benefits to society as a whole and progressively improving air and water quality. It will reduce the greenhouse gas emissions thus reducing the carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere that cause climate change. This is a game changer in a game that must be changed. And for you. It will save your money and your lungs, not to mention your descendants.

PUSHING BACK AGAINST ALEC

[Reprinted from the Spring issue of 'Earthwise', a publication of the Union of Concerned Scientists, www.ucsusa.org.]

Emboldened by the results of the November elections, the American Legislative Exchange Council [ALEC] is doubling down on its anti environmental agenda.

At the secretive business lobby group's December conference in Washington, DC, more than 400 state lawmakers and industry representatives formulated sample bills and resolutions that would, among other things, weaken the Endangered Species Act, tie the hands of states that seek to cut carbon pollution through innovative policies, and block the EPA's proposed standard for ground-level ozone pollution.

But UCS is fighting back. A day before ALEC convened its conference, we joined more than 100 national, state, and grassroots organizations to issue a joint letter urging ALEC's legislator members to reject the group's agenda, end their affiliation, and encourage their colleagues to do so as well.

Since its inception in 1973, ALEC—which boasts approximately 1,800 state legislators and more than 200 businesses, trade associations, corporate law firms, and nonprofits as members—has been quietly disseminating sample state legislation hostile to clean energy. For example, according to the Center for Media and Democracy, 31 ALEC sponsored bills introduced in state legislatures last year

sought to roll back or repeal state standards requiring utilities to increase their use of renewable energy—standards, that the UCS has worked hard to implement and support.

Thanks to UCS members working in concert with other organizations, most of ALEC’s energy-related efforts have been foiled so far. And our efforts to bring ALEC’s agenda to light are working. Last fall, for example, more than 5,000 UCS members sent messages to Facebook’s energy efficiency and sustainability manager noting ALEC’s efforts to thwart clean energy. Shortly thereafter, the company ended its membership. Other technology firms, including Microsoft, Yahoo, and Yelp, also quit ALEC, as did Occidental Petroleum, which bowed to pressure from shareholders. Now UCS members are calling on Shell Oil to live up to its stated support for addressing climate change by severing its ties to ALEC. You can join the effort by clicking on “Take Action” at www.ucsusa.org.

SOLAR OP-ED

By Kerwin Olsen

Citizens Action Coalition

As members of a diverse coalition working to expand the ability and opportunity for all ratepayers to generate their own power using distributed energy, like rooftop solar and small-scale wind energy in Indiana, we applaud House Speaker Brian Bosma’s decision to pull House Bill 1320 from consideration during this 2015 session of the Indiana General Assembly.

The cost of distributed generation, most notably rooftop solar continues to decline while the efficiency of the technologies continues to improve. The changing economic and technological advances are leading to significant increases in the deployment of customer-owned distributed generation across the country as more and more consumers, big and small, now have increasing flexibility to choose how to spend their energy dollars.

Understandably, this shift in the energy paradigm is creating concerns and even fear among some regarding the reliability and security of the grid, the affordability

of electric service for all consumers, and the impact these changes may have on the financial stability of Indiana's electric utilities.

The Indiana Energy Association (IEA), which represents the monopoly utilities in Indiana, says it supports policies such as solar leasing to make home renewable generation more affordable and that it wants to “ensure the viability and growth of clean energy options — including customer-owned solar and wind systems.”

We could not agree with the IEA more. We believe we must begin an extended dialogue to address the concerns of all interested stakeholders regarding what the utility of the future may look like and the ways in which Indiana can begin to adapt to and moreover, embrace these economic changes and technological advances to the benefit of all Hoosiers.

As we move forward with this conversation, let's discuss policies that would expand access to clean energy such as community-owned solar and wind power, while protecting consumers, fostering free market entrepreneurial businesses, and ensuring a safe and reliable electric grid. Let's consider the benefits to public health and the quality of our environment that accompanies the diversification our energy portfolio by adding more emission-free, renewable resources.

Let's discuss the job opportunities and economic benefits of solar and wind technology, and keeping Indiana's best and brightest young minds here working on clean energy projects. Lastly, let's recognize the complexity inherent in equitable utility ratemaking and long-term energy planning and ensure that the experts at the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission and the Office of the Utility Consumer Counselor are at the table during an open and transparent process.

We extend our collective “thanks” to Speaker Bosma for doing the right thing and having the courage to stand up to the influence of the IEA and recognize that HB1320 was not ready for prime time.

Carmel Green Initiative - Leslie Webb

Citizens Action Coalition - Kerwin Olson

Hoosier Chapter of the Sierra Club - Steve Francis

Hoosier Environmental Council - Jesse Kharbanda

Indiana Association for Community Economic Development – Andy Frazier

Indiana Distributed Energy Alliance - Laura Arnold

Hoosier Interfaith Power & Light – Lyle McKee
Indiana Moral Mondays - Shannon Anderson
Indiana NAACP -Denise Abdul-Rahman
Indy Green Congregations - Ray Wilson
Moms Clean Air Force - Wendy Bredhold
Morton Solar, Inc. - Brad Morton
MPI Solar – David Mann
OFA Indiana Climate Change Team - Linda Porter
Rectify LLC – Phil Teague
Sierra Club Beyond Coal - Jodi Perras
Southern Indiana Renewable Energy Network
Southwest Indiana Greens - Caroline Nellis
Valley Watch - Mark Bryant
Whole Sun Designs Inc. - N. Ryan Zaricki

SPORTSMEN’S ACT IN SENATE

Immediate Release, March 12, 2015

[Contact: Kristyn Brady, 617-501-6352, kbrady@trcp.org]

TRCP Testifies Before Senate in Support of Bipartisan Sportsmen’s Act: Swift action on widely supported, bipartisan legislation could make millions of acres more accessible to sportsmen in the future.

Washington, DC: Senate lawmakers met today to consider legislation with provisions to conserve quality fish and wildlife habitat and to enhance recreational access to public lands. TRCP President and CEO Whit Fosburgh testified at a hearing of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in support of the Bipartisan Sportsmen’s Act of 2015, championed by Senators Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) and Martin Heinrich (D-NM), and a strongly bipartisan group of cosponsors.

“Hunting and angling will continue to thrive so long as the federal government continues to invest in the outdoor recreation business plan: improving access and conserving habitat,” said Fosburgh. “The legislation before the committee today excels on both fronts, and helps to ensure that future generations of Americans will continue to have opportunities to enjoy our federal lands.” Since 2012, three

bipartisan sportsmen's bills have failed to reach the President's desk due to partisan politics and gridlock. The TRCP hopes to see the most recent version move forward quickly with strong bipartisan support.

The Act, which was introduced in the 114th Congress on February 5, would first require that federal land managers consider the impact of land-use decisions--including travel management and energy development--on hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting opportunities. The bill further clarifies that lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management should be considered open for these activities, unless they are specifically closed. "Better planning at a landscape level on federal lands will ensure that both development and outdoor recreation can coexist," said Fosburgh.

A provision often referred to as Making Public Lands Public, which has garnered significant bipartisan support as a stand alone piece of legislation, is also a part of the package. It requires that 1.5 percent of annual Land and Water Conservation Fund monies be made available to establish and expand recreational access to federal public lands. "Tens of millions of public acres currently have inadequate access, and as ownership patterns in the West change, the problem is getting worse," said Steve Kline, TRCP director of government relations, adding that another provision in the bill would help prioritize access projects and the potential expansion of recreational opportunities. "The Hunt Unrestricted on Natural Treasures (HUNT) Act seeks to identify landlocked public lands and plan ways in which access to those lands might be improved."

The bill would also reauthorize the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act which, prior to its expiration in 2011, had leveraged strategic federal land sales to fund 39 priority conservation projects, including many that expanded sportsmen's access to world-class hunting and fishing opportunities.

In February, the TRCP signed a letter to the Senators showing community-wide support for the bill amongst 47 groups, including Boone and Crockett Club, Ducks Unlimited, Coastal Conservation Association, Mule Deer Foundation, National Wild Turkey Federation, Pheasants Forever, Quail Forever, and Trout Unlimited.

“The TRCP’s mission is simple but powerful: to guarantee all Americans a quality place to hunt and fish,” said Fosburgh. “That is why we are proud to testify in support of this bill today.”

THE HOOSIER WALTONIAN

by Jim Daniels

The editor report will be printed in each issue of the Waltonian with minor changes. Sometimes not changed at all. This will get the information to all members and provide a regular way to know how to get articles published as well as notes on copy needs and getting extra copies. My address is always on page 2 of each issue of the Waltonian in the 4th column. My email is jimdaniels6@gmail.com. Email is by far the best way to contact me.

PUBLICATION SCHEDULE:

WINTER ISSUE: Deadline for this is the December Indiana Directors meeting. A one week grace period is allowed for mailing. This means that any submission must be in my hands or in my email on the Friday after the quarterly meeting. The December meeting is generally the first Saturday of the month. This issue will be in members hands around the last two weeks of January.

SPRING ISSUE: The deadline for the spring issue is the March Division Directors meeting. A one week grace period applies here too, so the copy needs to be in my hands by the Friday after the meeting. The March meeting is generally the first Saturday of the month. This issue should be in members hands in the last two weeks of April.

SUMMER ISSUE: The deadline for the Summer issue is the annual Division convention held in June of each year. Usually the first Saturday and Sunday of the month. Again, there is a one week grace period, so copy needs to be in my hands no later than the Friday following the convention. This issue should be in members hands in the last two weeks of July.

FALL ISSUE: The deadline for the fall issue is the September Division Directors meeting. This is usually the Saturday after Labor Day weekend. A one week grace period is still in play, so copy needs to be in my hands no later than the Friday following the meeting. This issue should be in members hands in the last two weeks of October.

I prepare several articles for inclusion in the paper prior to the deadline, but always save space for anticipated copy sent to me. Once submissions are received I remove most of the formatting the writer has included and prepare the piece using software that blends with the printer. I then layout the copy on what is called a cut sheet, and email the individual files to the printer. All this is done after determination that the piece has statewide appeal and doing the necessary editing. If I have any questions about the piece I will email the author for clarification. If I cannot contact the author it will jeopardize the piece being printed. Responses are needed pretty quick.

I should note here that the printer for the Hoosier Waltonian is Clinton Color Crafters, located in Clinton, Indiana. I mostly work with Judy and Keith, and they are excellent. I also at times confer with the owner, George 'Sonny' Carey, who has provided valuable instruction along with his staff. We are lucky to have them working with us.

SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS; There are several guidelines for submitting copy for publication in the Hoosier Waltonian. The first, already mentioned, is meeting the deadlines. Additional guidelines include:

- * Hard copy should be typed or written neatly.
- * Include contact information, including email.
- * Electronic copy is much preferred. This can be as an email text, which is simply text written as the email message. Or, an email attachment. I need to be able to work the copy is software I have. So, use Word 2007, WordPerfect 2012, Google Drive, ASCII text, or a Rich Text. If I cannot access copy I will notify the author to resend. Do not send PDF files or text saved as images.
- * Points on text formatting:

- < No italics.
- < No bold.
- < No underline.
- < Margins should be 1 inch both left and right.
- < No color.
- < Layout as a basic manuscript, like you would see in a library book.

IMAGES: There are two kinds—graphics and photos. Both need to identify a source and have permission to use. Photos need to have a photographer credit and identify any people in the photo. And they should be captioned, that is, identify what is happening. Images need to have a good contrast as they are to be reproduced in black and white and in news print paper. Image files need to be sent separately from the text, not imbedded in it. Send as a .JPEG file.

COPYRIGHT: If you are submitting an article by another author, that authors permission is required. This can be done via email, and contact information for that author is needed. If you send something already published check the guidelines from that publication. Permission needs to be obtained to reprint. Some publications allow reprinting, they just ask that they be mentioned as the source. I will not print anything from a source without crediting that source. Generally, anything produced with funds from any government is ‘public domain’ and can be printed without permission. Credit still needs to be given to the source. There is also federal law called “Fair Use.” This is noted in each issue of the Waltonian on page 2. It basically allows non commercial partial use of material, generally for education or to promote the distribution of the piece. It is always best to be sure you are on safe ground when using someone else’s work.

TIMING: As noted, the Hoosier Waltonian is scheduled to be in members hands about six weeks after the deadline. Keep that in mind when submitting copy. It won’t help you much to try to promote an event that will occur before people have the paper. Same holds when asking for comments to an agency by a certain date. Explain things simply. New members get the paper and will not be familiar with procedure. Spell out not only what you want the reader to do, but also provide a little coaching with the information they need to take the action you want. For example, if you want the member to write a letter, give the address they should mail it to. Don’t say go to a web site. Give the web site.

MAILING/DISTRIBUTION: A few extra copies of each issue are generally available at each quarterly meeting. If you want a quantity, you can order them direct for a modest fee directly from Clinton Color Crafters, 422 South Main Street, Clinton, In., 47842. Email them at cccc@mikes.net or phone at 765-832-2443.

The mailing list for each issue is provided by the national membership office directly to the printer. This is based on their current rolls which they receive from chapter MDR's. As long as someone remains on the membership roster they will get a paper. One for each member. If someone is not getting a paper they need to circle back with their chapter MDR to make sure the mailing address is correct.

WEB SITE NUMBER 2: The Indiana Division has launched a second web site, www.earthpage.org. The editor of the Hoosier Waltonian, me, is also the administrator of this web site. It will be dedicated to environmental issues, focusing on population, energy, climate change, food, sustainability, and the structure of society to allow for the survival of some humans and other species. This is a broad and overlapping range of topics. It does not preclude other issues, and submissions are welcome.

The same guidelines can be utilized as for the Waltonian, but timeliness is not an issue. The site will not promote a chapter dinner and that kind of thing.

There currently is a way to comment on articles on the site, but I likely will remove it. So far in the early stages, all the comments are advertising spam. Progress on content is slower than I expected. This is due in part to my own inexperience. I am hoping to add some video clips that can be pulled from a YouTube channel I open, which saves space on the site.

One thing that is turning out to be a challenge is setting up a legislative action alert system similar to what the national IWLA has and Sierra Club, and others. It would be for the Indiana legislature first and hopefully expanding to the full US Congress. At least to the Indiana delegation. The software for this can be purchased, but it is over \$1,200 for the Indiana General assembly and over \$3,300 for the US Congress. This is each year.

USE IT UP!

WEAR IT OUT!

MAKE IT DO!

By Jim Daniels

This phrase, often used by my father and many others of an earlier generation, epitomized an era of scarcity and frugality. It also was a time, at least parts of it, of economic uncertainty and world war. While not in the slogan directly, explicitly understood was the need to avoid buying stuff you did not need, and to be circumspect about buying stuff at all. Strive for the simple life, not overburdened with piles and piles of stuff.

That is not such a bad philosophy, even now. Especially now. We are bombarded with so many pushes to buy more stuff. Stuff we don't need and if we really thought about it very much, stuff we don't really want either.

All of this stuff has to be made from something and come from somewhere. That somewhere is the Earth. All this stuff started out as natural resources. Many are finite, meaning there is only so much, a limited amount, or that it replenishes itself so slowly as to be considered for all practicable purposes to be finite.

Other things, like trees and fish, can, and do, replenish themselves. The trouble is we humans are consuming them faster than they can replenish. And, we do not want to recognize the value of these resources other than our direct use. For example, we value a tree based on its price per board foot, but discount, if we value it at all, the trees value for its ability to curb soil erosion or its ability to absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.

Bringing this segment to a head, the idea is that you can save yourself money and time by not buying so much stuff and save natural resources at the same time. What a deal! Future generations will applaud your thoughtfulness.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

By Karen Griggs

March, 2015

New Preserves Benefit Creek, Forest Ecosystems:

The ACRES Land Trust, Hometown, announced four new nature preserves this year. New nature preserves along Black Creek and Cedar Creek will help protect the ecosystem of Cedar Creek, a state Scenic River. Black Creek is the major tributary of Little Cedar Creek south of Garrett. Gretel and Don Smith and the Heinzerling family and the Bicentennial Nature Trust funded the land acquisition. The 115.8 acre Heinzerling Preserve features wetlands and oxbow system.

The James P. Covell Nature Preserve between Auburn and Fort Wayne along the west side of Cedar Creek will preserve 96 acres of forest and farmland. The late Jim Covell passed away in 2011, after expressing his 1999 vision of a permanent nature preserve to his family and ACRES Land Trust.

In its Spring 2015 Quarterly, ACRES said, “Thanks to the Bicentennial Nature Trust, [Jim’s brother] Jack and Joyce Covell, and many individual donors, ACRES is getting close to securing the funding needed to complete this fund drive.

In addition, two recent preserves have been acquired in DeKalb County.

Water Conservation to Save Utility Bills:

Did your city water bill go up 3000 % last summer? Mine did. The plumber found that my water bill increase was due to a small leak in a toilet fixture.

To conserve water and avoid watering my roses and other thirsty plants, I have used compost made from leaves and vegetable scraps. Native plants require less water than other ornamentals. Free Brochures, Speaker:

“Landscaping to Save Water” shows how to get started with a plan and cut water bills dramatically. The free brochure is available from the American Water Works Association.

Two other free brochures are “Common Questions about Water Quality” and “Household Guide to Water Conservation.” Contact them through the AWWA Water Wiser Web site for more information on water conservation www.waterwiser.org .

An employee from the Indiana American Water Company recently talked on a panel sponsored by the League of Women Voters of Greater Lafayette. He described the good water from the Teays Aquifer on the west side of the Wabash River as well as poor quality in other areas. Scientists have mapped declining water tables, discontinuous aquifers, low pressure, and sulphur contamination in rural northwest Indiana, near Americus and in Warren County. Dry wells due to farm irrigation have frustrated landowners for years.

You may contact your local water department to arrange a program for Earth Day or your chapter meetings.

The Price of Thirst: Global Water Inequality and the Coming Chaos by Karen Piper , a new book about water conservation and the growing worldwide water scarcity is available at local bookstores and the University of Minnesota Press.

A bill in the state General Assembly would set up a state study committee about water scarcity.

The Porter County Chapter IWLA has helped a local elementary school with after-school nature programs.

Does your chapter plan a day camp? Do you have a free Youth Day for fishing at your pond or lake at the chapter property? Does your church youth group have expertise in leading a float trip down the river? Let us know. We can use a short news article that will help other chapter leaders get started on youth outdoor recreation for kids. Karen Griggs (765) 463-5215 or e-mail with Water Quality in the subject line to kgriggs10@gmail.com .

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management is restricting infectious waste processing facilities from accepting and/or processing Category A infectious substances. IDEM is required to notify the public about its permit decisions.

Category A infectious materials include Ebola waste. For information about Ebola and Ebola waste management, please visit the following websites:

*Indiana State Department of Health: Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)

*Indiana Department of Homeland Security: Ebola Waste Management Guide [PDF]

In January 2015, the Rogers Group company sued the Tippecanoe County Commissioners over its local ordinance to protect well water in high population areas.

Landowners in the Americus Area Community Coalition are planning a pancake breakfast in May at the Leisure Time Campground to raise funds for their effort to fight a huge limestone mine, a stone quarry proposed by a Rogers Group company. The campground is south of Delphi, Indiana on Old Highway 25.

Members of the Water Quality Committee are Karen Griggs, Ch., Charlotte Read, and Jim Sweeney. We meet during the quarterly Indiana Division IWLA Board of Directors. If you are interested in doing research, monitoring government meetings, and writing, call Karen Griggs at (765) 463-5215 or Jim (219) 322-7239.

WHAT IF ?

Let's say we gift the next 1 billion people born one 60w incandescent lightbulb. Each bulb weighs about 0.7 ounces, including packaging, but a billion will weigh 20,000 metric tons (about 15,000 Priuses). Now, turn them all on. That's 60,000 megawatts if only used 4 hours per day. That translates into 20 or so 500mgw coal burning power plants. So 1 billion people can turn on one light.

[From Hot, Flat, and Crowded page 68, by M. Friedman]

YOUTH CAMP HELP

By Stan Jarosz

The Indiana Division Izaak Walton League of America has launched a social media fundraising drive for its annual Youth Camp. I estimate 3000 kids have been through the IWLA camp over the years.

The camp has been operating almost every year since 1962 and has moved from its location at Tippecanoe River State Park to Ross Park in Lafayette.

It is a beautiful camp but there are not enough mattresses for a group our size. We need to raise funds to buy more mattresses. The more money we raise, the more kids we can get to camp.

Member Keith Halper and his daughter Dakota started a GoFundMe page to raise those funds. "This will be the fifth year at camp for Dakota and she wants to help get as many kids there as we can get," he said.

Find the IWLA Indiana Division Youth Camp on [GoFundMe.com](https://www.gofundme.com/o5tvnk). The Indiana Division is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization and all donations are tax deductible. For more information call 219-730-0496.

<http://www.gofundme.com/o5tvnk>