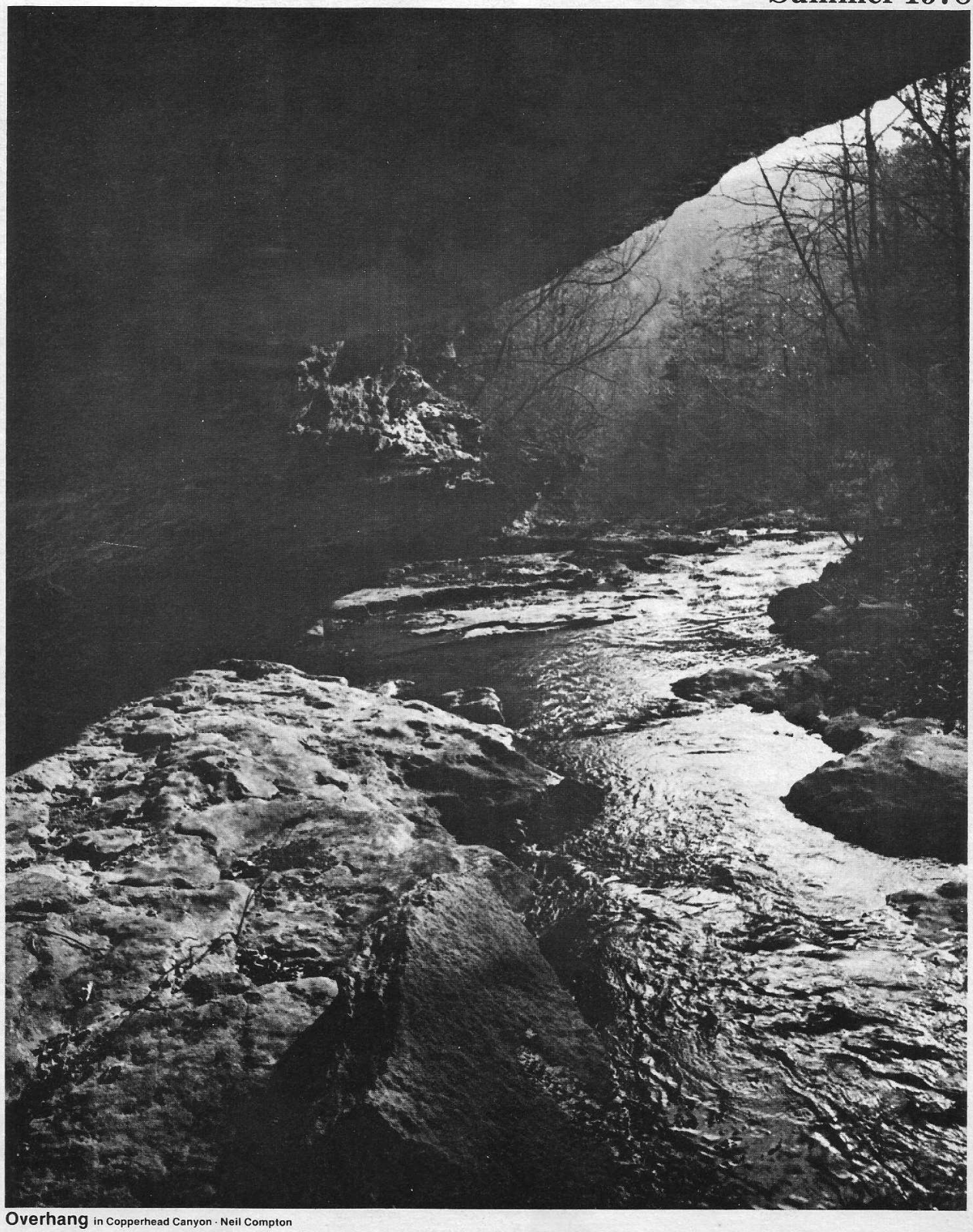
Ozark Society Bulletin

Summer 1978



Overhang in Copperhead Canyon · Neil Compton

OZARK SOCIETY BULLETIN

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OZARK SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING
September 8, 9, 10

Lake Sylvia - Camp Ouachita Ouachita National Forest

Fri. night - Registration, Council Meeting
Sat. - Program
Sunday - Business Meeting & Election of Officers

More information will be mailed.

Twelfth Annual Buffalo River Cleanup Float

August 26 and 27

Meet at Gilbert 8:30 a.m. Saturday the 26th. Prizes will be awarded and we hope to have a canoe for 1st place. Chapters may contribute prizes.

Contact Ralph Roseberg, 501-246-4945

Rules for the 1978 Cleanup Float:

1. There will be three judges and a scorekeeper, all of whom will be elected by those people taking part in the cleanup, chosen on the morning of the 26th after one vehicle shuttle takes place. These officials will decide starting and finishing times.
2. Carrying trash for other people will be allowed on a voluntary basis, but picking up trash for other teams will not be permitted. In other words, the idea is for teams consisting of only two persons and one canoe to compete.
3. No motors.
4. Burlap bags will be provided by the Society. **Full** sacks will count one point. Partially or incompletely filled sacks will count whatever the judges decide. Full car size or larger tires will count ½ point. Other trash or objects will count whatever point value the judges decide is equitable.
5. No individual may win a canoe as first prize two years in a row.

Will go to Maumee, down river, Saturday the first day and camp that night at Gilbert. On Sunday, the second day, from Hwy. 65 to Gilbert. This is because the Youth Conservation Corps has cleaned the river from Maumee down. Come prepared to participate in a pot luck supper Saturday night at Gilbert.

President Steve Wilson's Address

Ozark Society Spring Meeting
April 8, 1978

I'm going to spend a few minutes giving you my impression of the state of the Society and I would appreciate, during the weekend or following, some feedback from you.

The total membership of the Society is down! Down significantly from the boom period following Earth Day! Have we outlived our usefulness? Do folks feel they aren't getting enough for their $5.00? Is our dependence on volunteer help/staff penalizing us?

While these may be contributing problems, I really don't think these are the reasons. I think there are very understandable causes. It has been 8 years since Earth Day, 8 years since our one big burning issue the Buffalo National River legislation passed Congress, and I really think the fadism of outdoor recreation which replaced the anti-war movement among the young folks has waned somewhat.

Our membership, I think was temporarily inflated at the height of the environmental awareness movement and it's now returning to a more natural level.

Although we don't have one big burning issue, I think our involvement in a variety of issues, including national issues like the Alaska National Interest Lands, has given us a broader base and has strengthened us.

Through our Conservation Committee, chaired now by Bill Coleman, we are deeply involved in the management of the National Forest lands in our region. You will hear a lot about RARE II today and throughout this year, but we are also working with the Forest Service staff on Timber Management Plans and other aspects of National Forest management. We can see very positive impacts of this involvement in certain areas and on particular forests.

We continue to be involved in the Cache River controversy.

We will be working hard to pass legislation in the next session of the Arkansas legislature to establish a system of Natural and Scenic Rivers in Arkansas.

We face a real problem with respect to Regional water supply needs along the Arkansas River. The Arkansas River is the corridor where development and population are going to be in Arkansas. Because of complex problems associated with using Arkansas River water, planners are looking at streams like Lee Creek, Big Piney and the Illinois Bayou for water supply reservoirs.

Energy resource development projects such as the lignite proposals in southern Arkansas are going to require hard land-use decisions relative to environmental impacts.

The election and appointment of environmentally responsible officials and decision-makers and the monitoring of state and national legislation are continuing efforts.

I have been representing the Ozark Society in recent months in meetings of a newly formed coalition of Arkansas conservation groups. Audubon Society, Arkansas Wildlife Federation, Sierra Club, Ecology Center and others are represented. We are loosely organized and intend to remain so. We are excited about the potential of the coalition for unifying our effort on particular projects.

Mina Marsh of the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission and I attended a workshop in Washington, D.C., in February on the Alaska National Interest Lands Legislation. After the workshop, we visited with the Arkansas delegation regarding Alaska and other issues.

Susan Brenholts is representing us this weekend in Washington at the annual Dam fighters conference. She will be talking to our legislators during her trip. **Bill Coleman,** Pulaski Chapter, and **Bob Ferris**, Indian Nations Chapter, will be attending a RARE II workshop sponsored by the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society in Virginia in May.

These activities not only keep the Society informed, but perpetuate our rapport with other groups and our legislators.

Our educational effort is now primarily in the hands of the Ozark Society Foundation. The Foundation is pursuing some very exciting things and I hope you will become more familiar with their activities.

Historically our outings program has been the attraction that gained us new members. It is after exposure to the outings and the perspective gained from viewing these natural areas, that those members move into the conservation and educational realms of the society. We are now entering an era of out-of-state and even, with the Nepal trip, foreign outings and I think this is exciting.

The Bulletin is an excellent place for chapters to report on their outings. **Joe** and **Maxine Clark** would welcome accounts of your trips so feel free to write them up and send them in.

As with any volunteer organization, we do have problems and we're working to resolve them. One of these I want to mention specifically. A number of people didn't get the last few mailings including the Bulletin. We have no way to know who was missed, so if you missed a mailing please contact Jim Gaither the Membership Chairman. If you missed the last Bulletin, I apologize and I brought several copies which you can pick up on the table. We are exploring the possibility of hiring a part-time employee to increase the efficiency of the day-to-day operations such as mailing, etc. which should help with these problems.

These remarks illustrate the general well-being of the Society. Despite the decline in membership I think we are stronger, more responsive and more responsible.

Balanced Growth and Economic Development

Speech by Thomas C. McRae

We talk a lot in our society about growth. Our economy is based on the assumption that growth is good - necessary. This point of view may have been defensible when we supposed we lived in a world of unlimited natural resources. Now we know this is not the case. It is no longer a question of whether or not unlimited growth is good but whether or not growth as we know it is possible.

Consider the following two basic questions:

1. First, are there physical limitations to growth? We are running out of the non-renewable natural resources necessary to sustain growth.
2. Secondly, is growth a valid measure of our economic and physical well-being? Are measures like Gross National Product sensible in a world of diminishing resources? Is growth possible indefinitely? Does growth really reflect the true quality of our lives?

First, let us consider the physical limitations of growth.

By the year 2042 (2042 is used because that will roughly mark the twilight of our childrens' generation) at current consumption rates, the world will have exhausted current reserves of helium, crude oil, natural gas, uranium 235, tungsten, copper, lead, zinc, tin, gold, silver, platinum - to name a few. Of these only our known reserves of copper, helium and tungsten will last beyond the year 2000.

There will be some new discoveries; we may find ways to mine costly, poorer quality ore - but the hard facts remain. These resources are not renewable. They are earth's savings account - and we are living off capital. Technology may give us some solutions, but we must conserve what we have to buy the time necessary to invent substitutes to our wasteful life styles.

You may ask - what about new discoveries? What about the Alaskan oil? We hear of the efforts and hardships necessary to gather oil North of the Arctic Circle. We hear of the billions of dollars to build a pipeline to get oil. Yet, do you know how much is there? The estimated reserves are 15 billion barrels. At present, the U.S. consumes six billion barrels a year. So if all Alaskan oil was above ground and immediately available for use, it would meet U.S. needs for about two and a half years. Think of the expense, trouble and hardship we encountered just to find a relatively limited supply. There may be some Alaskan North Slopes as yet undiscovered, but we know there are no more Saudi Arabias. New discoveries are going to be more expensive and harder to get at and will simply give us a little more time - time to delay the inevitable or to plan for alternatives.

Energy reserves are unevenly distributed around the world. We simply don't have enough oil and natural gas in the United States to satisfy our apetites.

Buying oil abroad confronts us with an economic reality. Within a year, 50 percent of our oil will be imported. Until this year, 1972 gave us the worst balance of payments deficit in our history - six billion dollars. In 1977 our deficit threatened to exceed 30 billion dollars. Unless we are careful, our purchase of foreign oil may bring economic disaster **before** we are able to use up the remainder of the world supply.

Our hunger for fossil fuels, which we must have to sustain economic growth, may create an immediate economic crisis. Yet, we have limited concern for conservation. We consume three times as much fossil fuels per capita as the Swiss, Germans and Swedes; yet our respective standards of living differ little.

Can we continue to live indefinitely in a world where six percent of the people in the world (the U.S.) consume 40 percent of the energy?

Can we sustain an agricultural system that must spend six calories of oil to produce one calorie of food?

Do we want to live in a world where in the year 2000, at present growth rates, eight billion people (twice the present population) will share fewer and fewer natural resources?

Our second question challenges the rationality of continuing to measure our well-being by indicators and measures that are related to growth.

Our economic and physical well-being is measured by Gross National Product or GNP. If we grow, that's supposed to be good; there's more for all to share. The concept assumes we must grow indefinitely. Growth is the essential ingredient of a healthy economy. The natural laws of physics and biology tell us this is impossible in a finite world. We are running out of the non-renewable resources that make growth possible. But more important, GNP simply does not relate to how satisfied or happy we are. GNP equates how well off we are with how much we consume. Not only is such a concept of questionable morality, it encourages the pillage and waste of the non-renewable resources that are precious not only to us but to our children.

Modern growth economists try to argue that scarce natural resources will require more clever technology and more growth, albeit growth of a different kind. Scarce natural resources will demand more technology but it should be low level technology that people can control, and growth in one sector of our economy will occur at the expense of present uses of scarce natural resources in another.

We and future generations would be better off if we sought to obtain the maximum of well-being with the minimum of consumption. Our ethic should lead us to live well while consuming less. We can make equipment that does not wear out - shoes that last longer - cars that do not become obsolete. Conversion of usable energy and natural resources into something that will become obsolete or thrown away is in effect converting valuable natural resources into garbage.

GNP or growth in poor countries means more food, clothing, shelter, education, or in other words, freedom from basic wants.

Growth in rich countries means extra options or automobiles, more electric toothbrushes, another brand of mouthwash and consumption encouraged by advertising.

Increased growth in poor countries represents the essentials.

Extra GNP in a rich country represents relatively trivial wants.

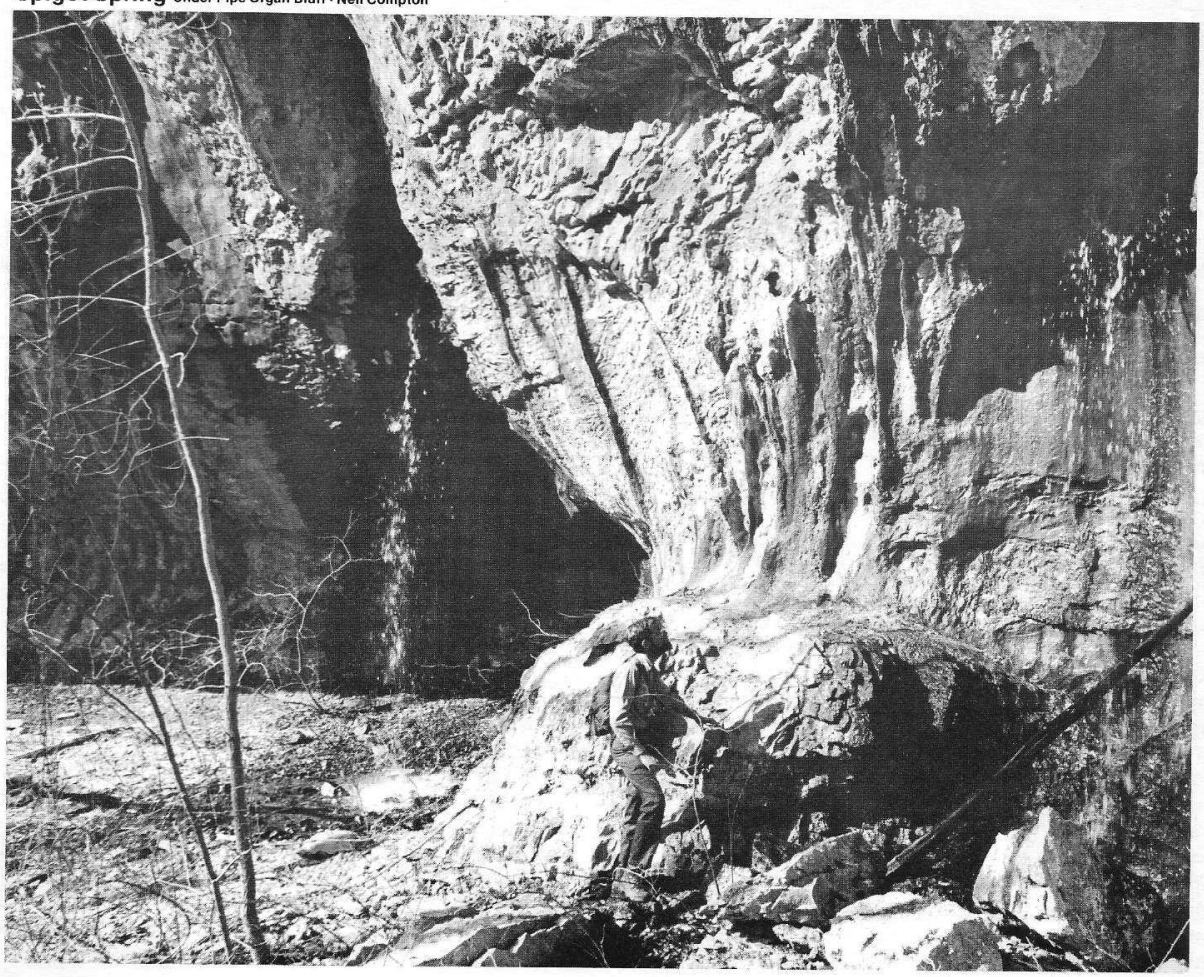
If we are concerned about future generations, we simply must eliminate wasteful consumption. We must value our resources as the priceless and irreplaceable things they are. Our present pricing system values renewable resources such as lumber or tomatoes exactly as we value oil and natural gas. If we are good stewards, we should be able to produce lumber and tomatoes indefinitely. Shouldn't the cost of natural gas or oil reflect the fact these resources will be exhausted by the year 2000?

Consider the following parable.

When man was younger, he grazed cattle on a fine common ground. The cattle provided basic wants. Occasionally, he would sell a cow and buy an extra trinket. Tribal wars, poaching and pestilence kept the population of men and cattle at a low level. There was always plenty of grass on the common ground. The cattle were fat. Man worked hard; he achieved social stability. He invented technology. He became a rational herdsman. Man wanted to maximize his gains. Some men grazing their cattle on the commons added to their herds. Each man who added to his herd realized new profits. Then all men began to feel the effects of overgrazing. To maintain their level of profit, some men added more cattle to their herds. Finally, one man added one more cow than the common ground could carry. Now the common ground is ruined. There is no grass. Erosion has washed the soil away. No cattle can live there.

(Continued)

Spigot Spring Under Pipe Organ Bluff - Neil Compton



Can we learn how to live a good life in a world with limited resources? First we must believe there is a problem. We must admit we have been living in a wasteful manner and make reduced consumption a virtue.

Do you find this impractical - unacceptable to the general public? Do you feel constrained to say, "Yes, some of this may be true," but "We've got time," or "Technology will save us." It may be that the general public is far ahead of those of us who are supposed to be planners, policy makers.

Let me quote from some recent data gathered in September 1977 by pollster, Lou Harris.

—by 73-23%, Americans would rather live in open country than in a city.

—by 61-27%, they feel that modern technology has caused as many problems as benefits to people.

—by 71-18%, they would rather live in an environment that is clean than an area with a lot of jobs.

—by 83-7%, they think the country would be better off if children were educated more to find their own inner satisfaction than to get out in the world and be a success by making a lot of money.

Specifically, on economic growth, increasing the GNP, they feel this roster of reactions:

—by 59-25%, such growth tends to overproduce products which lead to more waste.

—by 68-15%, it makes us far too dependent on natural resources that are running out.

—by 68-21%, it falsely makes people want to acquire more possessions than to enjoy non-material experiences.

—by 56-27%, makes everything bigger and more impersonal.

Thus, on the trade-offs, the sacrifices:

—by 79-17%, they say it is more important to teach people to live more with basic essentials than to reach higher standards of living.

—by 77-15%, they prefer spending more time getting to know each other better as human beings than improving and speeding up our ability to communicate with each other through better technology.

—by 63-29%, they feel it is more important to learn to appreciate human values more than material values than it is to find ways to create more jobs for producing more goods.

—by 66-22%, they want more emphasis on breaking up big things and getting back to more humanized living than to develop bigger and more efficient ways of doing things.

Still quoting from Harris: "Our people are far more concerned with the quality of life and far less with the unlimited acquisition of more physical goods and products. Here are some facts. Over two in every three people admit they are highly wasteful and a much higher 90% think we are going to have to find ways to cut back on the amount of things we consume and waste. A substantial 65% think such a cut-back will mean a cut in the U.S. standard of living.

This area is no longer an academic matter. As a nation we are going to have to face this matter of our consuming roughly 40% of the world's resources - although we are only six percent of the world's population. Here is what people have to say about it.

—74% thought this makes us too dependent on foreign oil.

—74% said it makes products and raw materials scarce, thereby driving prices up and up.

—74% said it uses up our own natural resources and those of others abroad.

—81% thought it causes us to pollute the air, the rivers and the seas.

—by 50-31%, most thought sooner or later it will turn the rest of the people of the world against us.

—by 55-30%, most believed it hurts the well-being of the rest of the world.

—and by 61-23%, almost a three to one majority felt it is "morally wrong".

Mr. Harris's figures should make us ask:

What is really important? Why must we be so committed to the concept of growth? Does it make us happier, improve our quality of life? Are we so caught up in a materialistic binge of consumption that we have forgotten the fundamental values that give us satisfaction and pleasure?

If we take Mr. Harris's analysis of what people think they want to a logical conclusion, we should see a society with a growing emphasis on ethics and human values as opposed to consumption and questionable production. There will be increasing emphasis upon seeking satisfaction in ethical and spiritual values and not from growth and consumption. We will see more people preferring to be independent of complex systems of technology and more in control of the basic systems that control their lives. A new theme will be an emphasis upon personal independence and more individual control over basic necessities.

A part of the ethic we are seeking is illustrated by a conversation I had back in 1964 with a learned old man during my time as a Peace Corps Volunteer in the Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal. I was full of idealism, convinced that Western technology, know-how and knowledge had much to offer this 13th Century feudal society. I would offer a new approach to him, a new way of doing things, and he would look at me and say, "How old is your country." Frustrated, I would answer, "About 200 years." He would smile and say, "We have been doing it one way for 2000 years and it still works. Why should we change?" I would reiterate the benefits, the saved labor of this new way of doing things. "I don't like it," he would say, "You are using up the earth, soon it will all be gone. We don't need so much to live well. I want to know there will be enough for my children." Again, I would argue the benefits of our new ways. I would assure him our technology would save labor, solve the problems. "Well," he would say, unconvinced, "Why don't we wait two or three hundred years just to see if that technology will work. Then we'll try it."

That old man had a sense of history and of his place in history. He was able to take the long view; he did not require instant gratification. He understood his relationship to nature, the earth. He had a sense of timelessness.

I would like to be able to go back to that old man and say, "We've got it together; we can live in harmony with our environment and still live well. We **will** be here in two or three hundred years. We will save something for our children."

Botanical Notes

Maxine Clark

Ratibida pinnata (Prairie Coneflower)

If you wish to be liberated from the laborious task of summer lawn care, consider using hardy wild perennials, annuals and shrubs that provide a succession of bloom from early spring 'til frost.

I do not condone the digging of rare woods plants unless you are trying to rescue them from the bulldozer. Even then it is difficult to duplicate their soil, moisture and light requirements. Photograph them and enjoy their beauty from a comfortable chair in your living room.

Do not dig plants on our few remaining prairie plots, but if you can get ahead of the mowing machines you may do very well along sunny roadsides. The best source is the railroad right of way.

Plants of the composite family, *Compositae,* are the most numerous and to me the most interesting. Small individual flowers, each producing one seed, make up a head of flowers. The kind of flowers may vary; some heads are made up entirely of small tubular flowers called disc flowers, as in ironweed and blazing star. Others are petal-like, and called ray or ligulate flowers; examples are dandelion and chicory. The third type has a central area of small brown or yellow tubular flowers bordered by ray flowers; sunflowers, coreopsis, and asters are of this type.

My favorite sunflower is the ashy sunflower, *Helianthus mollus.* The plants are from two to three feet tall, the disc flowers are pale yellow; stem and leaves are covered with soft down hairs. Gather seeds of these.

Rosin-weed is the common name for the Silphiums, tall dramatic plants of the sunflower tribe. *Silphium lacinatum* is known as the compass plant. The edges of the upright basal leaves point north and south, thus reducing the area exposed to the sun and conserving moisture.

Prairie dock, *S. terebinthenaceum,* (turpentine like) has clustered basal heart shaped leaves 10 by 16 inches on 18 inch stems. From these rise the naked flowering stem surmounted by a raceme bearing bright yellow flowers. We now have sixteen of these bordering our carport.

When we drive Hwy. 16 towards Elkins, we see cup plant, *S. perfoliatum,* in wet ditches. The bases of the large opposite leaves are united and surround the stem forming a cuplike structure where rainwater collects. It is also called carpenter's square. In the spring, the square tender shoots may be cooked with poke greens.

Starry rosin-weed, *Silphium astericus,* is a coarse sprawling plant, but blooms all summer in the dry soil bordering our driveway and we enjoy the bright yellow flowers.

There is a seep along the west side of the driveway. In the spring it is filled with blue spiderwort which has a long blooming season ending in July when the plants become yellow. These are followed by Partridge pea, known as wild *Cassia marilandica.* Each leaf consists of twenty opposite leaflets which are sensitive and will fold together when touched. From the golden yellow flowers a seed pod with horizontal segments develops.

Wild strawberries border the driveway. The fruit is small but much sweeter than the cultivated berries. We enjoy ours by watching mama robin plunk them into the beaks of her squawking babies.

The name coneflower includes common Blackeyed Susan, but also applies to some more dramatic plants. One is *Rudbeckia grandiflora* and it is the most beautiful of all the yellow coneflowers. It grows on a vacant lot within the Fayetteville city limits. We transplanted one but it has not bloomed this season.

Along the railroad embankment we photographed masses of pale pink coneflower, *Echinaceae pallida.* We have two of these plants in a semishaded area and they have not multiplied.

Blazing Star or Gay Feather are common names of Liatris represented in our area by two species. *L. pynostachya* has many linear leaves along the lower stem and a crowded spike of purple flowers. *L. aspera* which blooms much later, has larger basal leaves, the flower heads are widely spaced; those at the top bloom first. Most species of Liatris have a woody corm, bearing rootlets. Ours have multiplied and we should have a beautiful display in September.

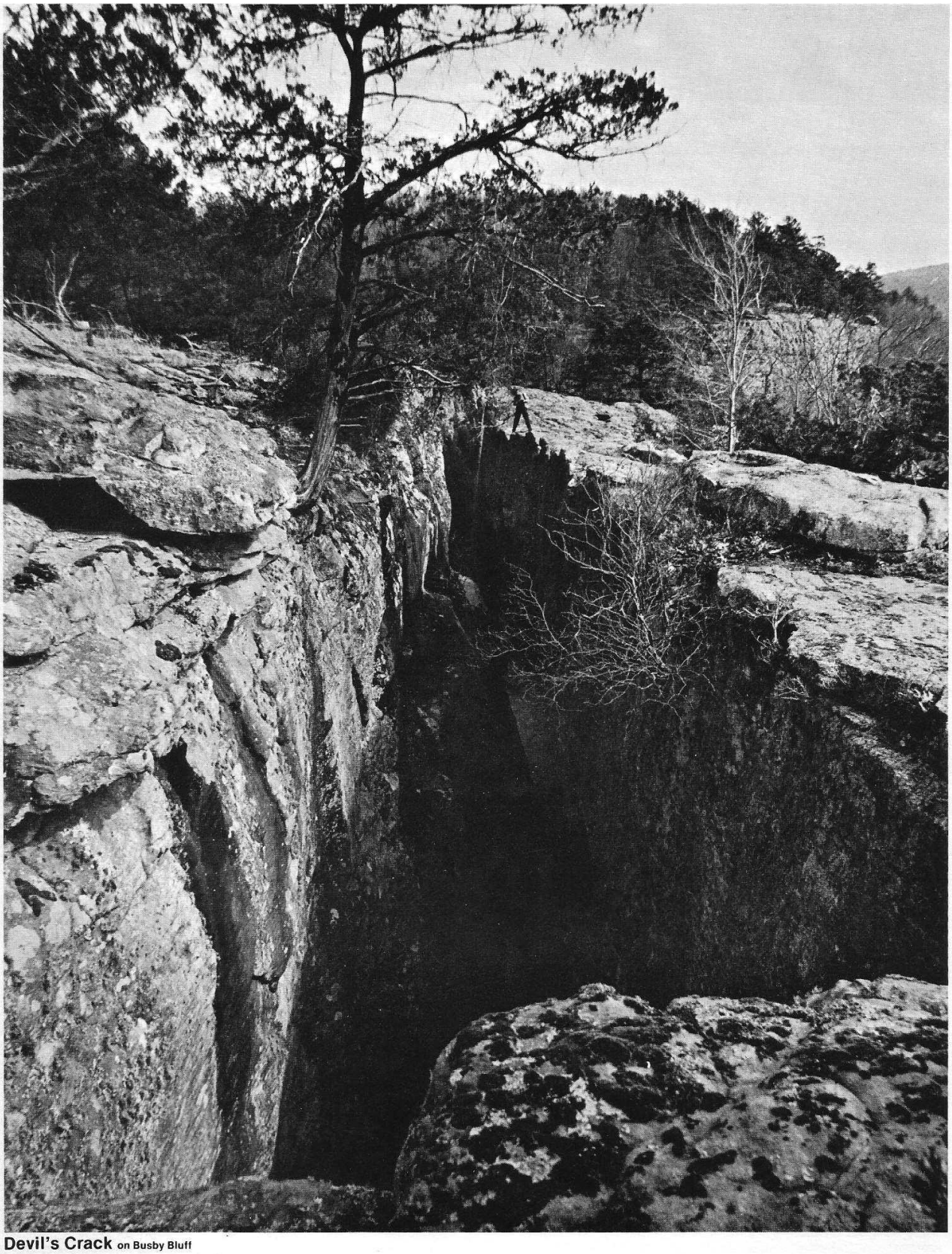
False starwort, *Baltonia asteroides* is often seen bordering wet swales of the prairies and roadside ditches. Masses of pale lavender flowers cover the plants from September through October. They bloom along our driveway with *Bidens poylepis,* golden yellow beggar ticks. Fortunately these do not have the usual barbs that cause the seeds to stick to your clothing and are such a pest to hunters and furry animals.

Clumps of sumac brighten Arkansas highways in September and October. All species of sumac bearing three leaflets are poisonous except one, fragrant sumac, *Rhus aromatica.* Other common names for the species are not very complimentary; they are Pole-cat Bush and Stinking Hazel. In our opinion the plant is maligned. We enjoy it very much and have two plants, one by the carport and the other in a garden area near the terrace. You can easily distinguish this plant from poison ivy; there is no petiole, stem, on the middle leaflet as there is in poison ivy.

Crowded clusters of small yellow flowers bloom before the leaves mature. The fruit is bright red and can be prepared into a drink smiliar to pink lemonade. The foliage in autumn turns yellow, then purplish, and finally crimson red.

The sumac most commonly seen along roadsides is *rhus glabra.* The large leaves are toothed, have ten pairs of leaflets terminated by a single leaflet. Greenish yellow flowers are in stiff upright panicles. The red fruits remain on the shrub through early winter and are a favorite food for robins and mocking birds.

Dwarf Sumac, Rhus copallina is known as winged sumac, and shiny sumac. The leaflets are a beautiful dark, glossy green, smooth edged; the main leaf axis is winged in the spaces between the leaflets. The foliage in autumn becomes a vermillion-red or flame-orange hue.



Devil's Crack on Busby Bluff

The State of the Environment 1978

By Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba, Executive Director
United Nations Environment Programme

(Abridged)

This year's Annual State of the Environment Report for the United Nations Environment Programme focuses on four topics of international significance: chemicals and the environment; malaria; the use of agricultural and agro-industrial residues for increasing the base of food production, and the conservation of energy.

The report, which attracts a great deal of public attention each year, is prepared to assist the Governing Council to respond to the General Assembly's 1972 directive that it should "keep under review the world environmental situation in order to ensure that emerging environmental problems of wide international significance receive appropriate and adequate consideration by Governments".

This mandate of the General Assembly covers a broad spectrum of environmental issues, which were reflected in the first three state of the environment reports issued in 1974, 1975, and 1976. However, at its fourth session in April 1976, the Governing Council on UNEP decided that in the future the annual report should be selective in its treatment of subjects and that an analytical, comprehensive assessment of the state of the global environment should be prepared every fifth year. In 1977, therefore, the annual report concentrated only on four topics, the ozone layer, environmental cancer, land loss and soil degradation, and firewood.

The first quinquennial state of the environment report will appear in 1982 on the tenth anniversary of the Stockholm Conference, with the theme "Ten Years after Stockholm".

A summary of the subjects treated in the 1978 State of the Environment Report follows:

Chemicals and the Environment

There can be no question that many chemical products have brought great benefits to man and his environment. Others, however, have had extremely harmful effects. The magnitude of the problem can be gauged by recent estimates that about four million chemical substances have been identified so far. Of these, only 30,000 are commercially produced. The remainder are intermediate waste products of laboratory chemicals that do not directly reach the public.

A vast amount of scientific information is available on the short-term effects of the well-known chemicals hazardous to human health, domestic animals, or wild animal species. Chemical substances enter the environment, and man himself, through complex and interrelated paths. Some, such as fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, are directly applied; others enter the environment from combustion processes; still others are unwanted by-products of industrial processes which are carried into the environment in the air or waste waters, and are sometimes more toxic than the original raw materials. Through chemical transformation a relatively harmless chemical may become a toxic by-product in the environment, and may enter the food chain and accumulate in living organisms.

It is still not known what happens if human beings are exposed to chemicals of very low concentrations over long periods. Research is needed on effects of pharmaceutical products when combined with other chemicals. Some drugs are known to cause cancer. There continues to be much uncertainty over the degree to which antibiotics and hormones used in feeding farm animals represent a health hazard to man. More needs to be known about the possible causal relationships between pesticides and cancer, tumors, and biological mutations. Knowledge about the long-term health effects of food additives is still insufficient. The mechanism and cause of the bioaccumulation of metals in marine organisms are still not understood, as testified by the outbreak of the Minamata disease in Japan, as a result of consumption of fish contaminated by mercury. Air, land, and water have become receptors of many metal wastes and gaseous chemicals. A number of the latter can become catalytic agents that penetrate the earth's atmosphere with harmful effects on the ozone layer that shields living things on Earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation.

The accidential release of some of the products used in manufacturing processes is potentially hazardous. Thus, dioxin released into the atmosphere after the explosion of a chemical plant in Seveso, Italy, in 1976 caused considerable ecological damage and detrimental health effects in the area. About 340 cases of chloracne have been reported among school children exposed to the dioxin.

The control of the release of hazardous wastes into the environment is becoming a major concern to governments. Control requires assessment of toxic wastes and choices among various waste management options, such as waste reduction at the source, treatment procedures, or storage under safe conditions.

Several countries have established mechanisms to control the use of chemicals. Through its global assessment program known as "Earthwatch," and its International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC), the United Nations Environment Programme encourages and coordinates many activities designed to improve the evaluation of trends and environmental impacts of chemical compounds, particularly long-term effects.

Malaria - An Environmental Disease

Malaria, a major threat to health and development, is once more resurgent. It began primarily as an environmental and socio-economic problem, it therefore demands environmental and socio-economic solutions. Past reliance on narrower strategies is increasingly seen as the reason for the resurgence of this debilitating disease. In 1955, out of a world population of 2.65 billion, 1.07 billion were living in malarious areas. The number of malaria cases at that time was estimated at 200-225 million, and annual deaths from malaria at two million. DDT came into use for combating malaria in 1943 and hopes for complete eradication of malaria were voiced. Choloroquin and related drugs also came into use to kill the malaria parasites in people. But the same properties which made DDT and chloroquin so successful are at the root of the present resurgence of the disease. Mosquitoes are becoming more and more resistant to DDT and other insecticides, and these same insecticides have contaminated the human environment.

The resurgence of malaria has been most dramatic in India, where the number of reported cases has increased from an all-time low of 40,000 in 1966 to 1,430,000 in 1972 and about 6,000,000 in 1976. Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and African countries south of the Sahara have also reported considerable rises in the disease. Resistance to DDT has often occurred not as a result of its direct use against mosquitoes, but because of its use in spraying agricultural crops. Resistance has often been most apparent in cotton-growing areas, where massive aerial spraying of DDT has been a common practice. Another factor hindering the malaria eradication strategy is the development by the malaria parasite of resistance to chloroquin and related drugs. The extensive use of insecticides has also resulted in a number of undesirable effects in the human environment. The progressive contamination of virtually all global ecosystems with DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons is now well-known, with traces present in rainfall and soil, and in organisms.

These difficulties facing malaria control programs have accelerated efforts to find alternative approaches. More attention is being given to integrated, environmentally sound methods of control, with less dependence on insecticides. In 1975, UNEP and the World Health Organization jointly held a meeting at Lima, Peru, and discussed a variety of these approaches. One such approach known as "habitat management" involves the modification of the aquatic habitats where mosquitoes breed. Another approach is biological, using other organisms to limit mosquito numbers. At least 265 species of fish that feed on mosquito larva have been tried in more than 40 countries. Another variety of biological control involves the use of microbes and other parasitic disease agents to attack malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

The most frequently discussed requirement for a solution of the malaria problem is a vaccine against the *Plasmodium* species that cause malaria. The development of such a vaccine has been hindered principally by the lack of a suitable source of para-

(Continued on Page 12)

Pork Barrel Time Again

June 9, 1978

This year there will be a new wrinkle in the annual struggle over public works appropriations. The House Appropriations Committee has thrown down the gauntlets to the President by funding eight of the ten projects which finally were eliminated in the compromise over last years "hit list." The Administration appears to be accepting the challenge and will be working to block funding for those eight projects by floor amendment.

Of far more significance, however, is the way the debate over water projects is broadening beyond the traditional conservation complaints of destruction of fish and wildlife habitat. Those are still major issues, of course, and many of these objections will be raised during floor debate this year, as they have in the past. However, the economics and rate subsidy issues which will be raised during floor debate are the ones conservationists, and we hope taxpayers, will be especially watching.

For a long time a lot of folks have known that there were a number of things rotten in the Congressional pork barrel. Up until now, however, the major objection has been that money collected from all the taxpayers was being spent for the political benefit of a handful of senior, well-placed members of both houses. That of course, is reason enough to try to change the system. But it turns out that there are a number of more hidden costs to the taxpayers as well.

There is a considerable disparity in the rates for water and power paid by taxpayers who are served by these federally-funded water and power projects and those who are served by facilities funded privately or by state and local governments. The differences in many cases are substantial: up to 14 times as much for water and 7 times as much for wholesale electricity.

Since, for largely historical reasons, most of these federally funded water and power projects are located in the southern and western United States, it is not surprising that there is a regional distribution of the benefits of these projects. People in these two regions pay lower bills than those who happen to reside in the Northeast or Midwest. It is also not surprising that this federal subsidy adds to the regional disparity between tax burden and federal "benefits" in the form of returning tax dollars to the state through various federal expenditures. As a result, in 1976 the states in the Midwest and Northeast received back an average of only 82¢ out of each $1 they paid in federal taxes. The South received $1.67 and the West $1.42 for every dollar of federal taxes collected.

Consequently, we have in this country a situation where a homeowner in Salt Lake City, Utah, in an arid, desert region, pays $3.50 for the first thousand cubic feet of water used while the homeowners in Philadelphia pay $13.38 and in New Haven, Conn., $18.90. Local utilities can buy electricity from the Southeastern Power Administration for .6 cents per killowatt hour. Utilities in Boston pay 4.35 cents. It is the taxpayer in the Northeast and Midwest, and the pork barrel system in Congress, which makes all this possible. Obviously it is long past time that changes are made —especially in times of energy crisis and water shortages like these.

We are keenly aware of the dangers of regional politics. There must be a willingness for all parts of the nation to pull together to achieve valid national goals, even if one region bears a disproportionate share of the burden. But the basic, underlying problem with the pork barrel system is that pork barrel projects are not authorized and funded on their merits. As a consequence, many legitimate public works projects, as well as other legitimate needs, are never funded. Legitimate national goals are not met in order to pay for pork.

This type of economic analysis will be brought to bear on the pork barrel system for the first time this year during floor debate. We are certain it will be improved in the years ahead and well may be the fatal blow to the system. We will be watching with interest to see how the Congress deals with it.

We suspect an increasing number of taxpayers, whether they are conservationists or not, will be also watching.

The Pervasive Power of Pork

June 23, 1978

The House of Representatives took a strong stand in favor of old-fashioned pork-barrel politics on June 15 as it set spending levels for federal water projects. It reaffirmed that the Congress itself is indeed the single most important constituency for the dams and ditches built by federal agencies. Proposition 13 notwithstanding, the Edgar and Jacobs amendments to cut more than $100 million from the FY1979 budget for 11 unsound water projects were firmly rejected.

Water projects and other federal facilities that are physically situated in one place, such as roads and parks, all are greatly personalized in Capitol Hill. Although federal tax money may provide 90 to 100 percent of the cost of a particular project, it becomes Mr. Jone's dam or Mr. Smith's canal. "I am going to support **his** dam," proclaimed one representative during the recent debate (emphasis added).

Not surprisingly, project benefits are assumed to be primarily local. A water project thus becomes part of a Member's legislative goals, and a tangible measure of his or her "clout" in Washington. Success in obtaining a public works project is thought to have a very real influence on job security for a congressman or senator.

The localized concern of individual Members for water projects in their districts has been successfully played upon by the Public Works and Appropriations Committees for years. Newly authorized water projects, as well as the annual appropriations that fund them, are considered in omnibus fashion, taken as a group. A Member can be successfully distracted from questioning other projects by the committee's deliberations over a project in his own district.

The Committees thus have two options. First, they can secure a Member's vote for the whole package by their generosity toward his district. If that does not work (or if they have **not** been generous to his district), they can threaten a Member with committee opposition to any project in his district that may be sought in the future if he or she fails to support the entire pork barrel bill.

Thus, the merits of individual projects are seldom questioned. "Debate" on a public works bill is frequently filled with praise and thanksgiving. "I should like to express my appreciation to the chairman and to our ranking minority member for the assistance that they have given to the constituents I represent," stated one well-known conservative Member who later voted against cutting the 11 wasteful projects. "It is with great pleasure that I note the full funding of the water projects in my district," stated another, who also voted to oppose the cuts.

A more sinister illustration of the committees' powers of persuasion was reported by *Congressional Quarterly:* "One example of the success they were having came from one member who voted with Carter in 1977, but who opposed the president this year. 'I have two projects that I want in my district,' he said. 'They're just small projects we want authorized. Last year I voted for the changes [and with Carter], and I ended up without any water projects.' He was told he was more likely to get his projects next year if he voted for the committee bill."

Where will it all end? As we have said before the basic, underlying problem with the pork barrel system is that water projects are not authorized and funded on their merits. Disastrous projects will never be eliminated by the Congress as long as a majority allows ongoing or prospective projects in their own districts to be held hostage for continuing support for wasteful boondoggles elsewhere. If the folks back home find out, most Members count upon their constituents to sympathize, and "understand how the game is played."

Invariably we find that the average voter (and average conservationist, for that matter) does not fully understand how the pork barrel system works. We also find that outrage almost invariably accompanies understanding. It is clear that neither our economy nor our environment can further afford the press announcements, the ribbon-cuttings, the renaming of dams and artificial lakes, and all the other public accolades that reward congressional spending for unneeded and destructive water projects. But it is also clear that these abuses will continue until enough conservationists and enough taxpayers get mad enough to bring enough pressure on

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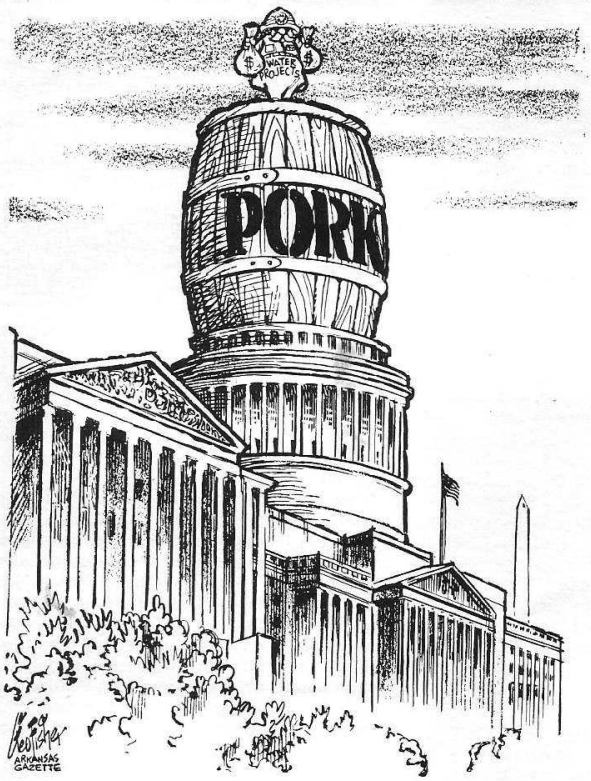
enough congressmen and senators to clean up the pork barrel system. A good place to start to look over the votes on the Jacobs and Edgar amendments. If your Representative voted for cutting pork, he or she certainly deserves a vote of thanks. If they voted against these two amendments we hope you will request them to explain why. If you want to do more, write us and we will give you some other ideas. Write: Editor, *Conservation Report* (Water Projects), National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

One last word. We hope you will let your friends, neighbors, co-workers and others know how you feel.

If we are going to change the pork barrel system, it is going to take all of us.



THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF TWO RIVERS CANOE RACES

Saturday, September 2.

Contestants meet at Fire Station parking lot at 6th and Caddo Streets, Arkadelphia, 1 p.m.

Canoe races start at 1:30 p.m.

Two divisions: recreational canoes & racing canoes.

Entry fee $5.

Winners:

1st place	50% of purse
2nd place	35% of purse
3rd place	15% of purse

SUPERINTENDENT MINTZMYER

Photo by John Heuston

SUPERINTENDENT MINTZMYER TO LEAVE BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER

(*Arkansas Gazette*, July 6, 1978)

Mrs. Lorraine Mintzmyer, superintendent of Buffalo National River since 1976, has been named deputy regional director of the Southwest Region of the National Park Service at Sante Fe, N.M., effective August 1, the Park Service has announced.

Mrs. Mintzmyer, who has been with the Park Service 19 years, will be the second ranking official in the 33-park region that is composed of Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Louisiana and the northeast corner of Arizona.

During Mrs. Mintzmyer's tenure, a major program of land acquisition was underway at one of the last sizeable free flowing rivers in the United States. The Buffalo stretches across 132 miles in four counties.

Mrs. Mintzmyer, on behalf of the Park Service, protested the proposal of Arkansas Power and Light Company and other utilities to build a $672 million coal-fired power plant near Newark in Independence County, criticizing to the state Public Service Commission in February the utilities' "almost unseemly haste" in trying to obtain air permits.

She was concerned about the air quality in the wilderness area when the coal-fired station went into operation. The utilities said the effects on the Upper Buffalo Wilderness Area would be "impossible to predict accurately."

Mrs. Mintzmyer's first superintendency was at Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, IA., where she planned and supervised the centennial celebration of the birth of Hoover. She also was program co-ordinator for five years in the Park Service's Midwest Region, which includes such big parks as Yellowstone.

Mrs. Mintzmyer was born at Adair, IA., and attended Iowa State Teachers College and the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

We do not like to see Lorraine Mintzmyer go, but we extend our congratulations and best wishes.

UPDATE ON CAMPERS GUIDE AND FLOAT STREAMS BROCHURES

The 1978 Campers Guide is now available on request. The guide contains information about the location, attractions and facilities of all public use campsites in the state. It also lists members of the Arkansas Campgrounds Owners Association.

A new guide to the Float Streams of Arkansas has gone to the printers and the 4-color brochure will contain a map and information about 14 of the major rivers and streams in the state for canoeing, kayaking and fishing.

For copies of the Campers Guide, contact the Tourism Division, 149 State Capitol, Little Rock, AR 72201; phone 371-1511.

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sites from which it could be prepared, but progress recently has been made in this respect.

The rational approach to malaria control appears to be effective and ecologically sound measures against larval forms and their breeding habitats, controlled application of insecticides against adult vectors, and safe chemotherapy. The success of such a program depends heavily on the support of the people affected, and community motivation is therefore essential. Correct land and water management for fish, farming, forestry, agriculture, and other practices in relation to changing human behavior and life-styles is also a relevant factor deserving long-term attention in malaria control.

Using Farm By-products for Food

Despite unprecedented increases in food production during the past two decades, famines of enormous scale threaten in the years ahead as populations continue to grow and the gap widens between rich and poor countries, and between rich and poor people.

Current world food yield could nourish everyone alive today. The total calorie and protein content of today's food production is more than twice the minimum requirement of the world population. Hunger and malnutrition today stem chiefly from inadequate distribution of resources and know-how. Accurate figures of the distribution of hunger and malnutrition are, however, difficult to provide. In one study, approximately 500 million people, one eighth of the world's population, are said to live at nutritional levels below minimum acceptable standards. In another study 40 percent of the world population is said to be suffering from some form of under-nourishment.

The residues of harvesting processes are enormous. Wheat, with a yearly crop production of 355 million tons, rice with 344 million tons, corn (maize) with 322 million tons, sorghum with 55 million tons, millet with 36 million tons, and several other less widely-grown grain crops all contribute to a grand annual total of 1,700 million tons of cereal straw, much of which is at present regarded as waste.

Agro-industries also produce vast quantities of residue. The sugar cane industry, for example, creates each year 50 million tons of residue (bagasse), as well as molasses and press mud. There are many other examples of under-utilized agricultural and agro-industrial residues. Discharged in excess into the environment, these residues can poison the soil, kill fish, cause artificial enrichment (eutrophication) of lakes, pollute rivers and streams, create unpleasant odors, and cause air pollution harmful to human health.

If, instead of being regarded as wastes, such residues were treated as valuable unused raw materials, it would be possible to reduce pollution and other undesirable environmental impacts and to increase the base for food production itself. In solid, liquid or slurry form, agricultural and agro-industrial residues are usually organic and biodegradable and hence can be transformed by biological, chemical, and physical processes into energy, animal feed, food, organic fertilizers and other beneficial uses.

In India, China, the Philippines, and other countries, thousands of small biogas generation plants have been built in rural areas. The gas produced in the course of anaerobic digestion of animal and agricultural residues is burned as a domestic fuel, thus reducing the demand on other energy sources. At the same time, the gas plants produce a slurry extremely rich in nutrients and largely free of disease-carrying organisms. It can be applied directly to the land, tipped into fishponds as fertilizer, or mixed with domestic refuse or other organic debris to form a compost.

Opportunities to recycle and use the agricultural and agro-industrial residues are enormous, and limited only by lack of incentives and of appropriate research and development. Meat production residue, both edible and non-edible, can often be converted into useful products. Rice bran contains about 15-20 percent oil, vitamin B, amino acids, and other nutrients. The oil in the rice bran can be used as animal feed. Rice straw can be converted into paper products and animal feeds.

More research is needed to develop appropriate and environmentally sound technologies for residue-utilization, and to establish social costs and benefits of residue-utilization. It may even be technologically feasible within a decade or more to supply food by means of a single-cell protein.

The discharge of residues into the environment has proved to be a costly process, and recycling and utilization of residues has recently been seen as a matter of public interest. The use of agricultural and agro-industrial residues offers considerable promise. But the result must be a usable product at an economical cost, and the procedures used must not result in greater environmental or social problems than the methods of residue disposal they replace.

Energy Conservation

Energy is an essential ingredient in meeting basic human needs, in stimulating and supporting economic growth, and in raising standards of living throughout the world. There has been an increasing global reliance on fossil fuels as a major source of energy since the industrial revolution, and particularly in this century. It has become abundantly obvious that fossil fuel resources are finite and should be regarded as vanishing assets. This has spurred a re-examination of energy policies in many countries, with special emphasis on the conservation of energy. It is estimated that more than half of the energy put into daily use, in transport, industry, agriculture, in households and other consumer sectors, is wasted by inefficient technology and by wasteful lifestyles.

Energy conservation is mainly directed at obtaining more work per unit of fuel consumed. There are many possibilities for substantial conservation of energy. Most goods could be manufactured and made to work more efficiently. Many energy-saving measures have been adopted recently by various countries, including fiscal measures, regulations and standards, encouragement of public transportation, total energy systems, public education and research and development. Apart from the question of what sources of energy to develop tomorrow, energy conservation must be confronted today.

Proper management of energy resources everywhere requires major policy decisions at the highest political levels for the simple reason that energy consumption is the product of innumerable decisions made by countless energy users, large and small. Entering into such decisions are a host of economic factors such as incomes, costs, investments, and taxes. Energy consumption also depends on technologies and on efficiencies of energy use, on climate and geography, on social pattern and norms, on government regulations, on environmental priorities and requirements, and on perceptions of the role that energy plays in human affairs.

Much usable energy is currently thrown away. Enormous energy savings can be achieve if the optimum level of potential energy is extracted from urban refuse, animal wastes, agricultural residues, and forest-product wastes; if the millions of tons of scrap metal are recycled, standardized returnable bottles substituted for most cans, and unnecessary packaging eliminated.

In many developing countries much of the energy consumed is from resources that have not so far been accounted for in most international statistics, such as firewood, cow dung, and agricultural wastes. The commonly held axiom that "only the affluent can afford conservation" is thoroughly discredited by an examination of what has recently been called "the other energy crisis: firewood."

Proper management of energy resources is essential in the poor countries because of energy's importance in domestic life, agriculture, the creation of productive jobs, and the balancing of trade with other nations. Just as in industrialized countries, there are significant environmental benefits associated with energy conservation, as well as economic benefits. The additional benefits of preserving social options by reducing dependence on certain sources of energy cannot be minimized. Through the application of appropriate technologies, firewood, animal and agricultural wastes can be used more efficiently to meet energy needs in rural areas. Modifications of stoves can, for example, significantly increase the efficiency of firewood use.

Energy conservation will permit the avoidance of, or minimal reliance on, doubtful energy sources while the search for safe, sustainable sources continues. It all decreases the likelihood that the climatological threshold (for example, with carbon dioxide production, or with regional heat generation) will be crossed, triggering consequences that may be devastating. Energy conservation will help reduce environmental degradation and stretch further the Earth's limited resources.

The above article is an excerpt from Dr. Tolba's State of the Environment report for UNEP and was written for the June 1978 issue of the EPA JOURNAL. Copies of the report may be obtained by writing to UNEP Information Office, Room 3610, United Nations, 866 UN Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

First Cadron Creek Clean Up

Log Cabin Democrat

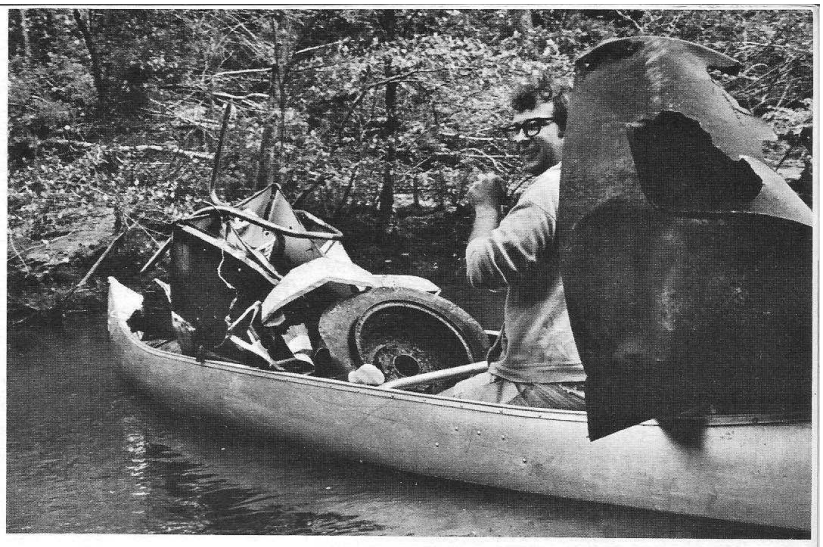
Enough litter to fill a 10-yard dump truck bed was collected Saturday, April 29 along 14 miles of North Cadron Creek during the first clean-up float sponsored by the Pulaski chapter of the Ozark Society.

Sixteen persons in nine canoes started at Pinnacle Springs and ended at the Highway 285 bridge, picking up about 24 tires, some 30 sacks of cans and bottles, and several pieces of appliances and other metal scraps. Among the litter was an old washing machine and a Honda motor.

Several other Ozark Society members picked up about 10 sacks of beer and soft drink cans and other litter along Highway 285 where they met the floating group to help unload the canoes. It was estimated that about 400 cans were picked up along the creek and at the take-out spot.

Faulkner County Judge Gerald Ward provided a dump truck to haul away the litter. Pete Paul, a county road employee, helped the canoeists load the truck.

Canoe paddles, donated by Foster Oar Co. of Conway, and day packs, donated by Bob James of the Black & White Cab Co. of Little Rock, were given as prizes to those collecting the most litter.



Cleaning up:

Paul Pipkins, top photo, and Mike Beard, below, of Little Rock got first choice of prizes. Both soloed.

Center photo, George Toney and Jack Downs loading junk.

Opinion

RARE II

The following is a letter to the editor of Outdoor Unlimited in answer to an outdoor writer, Norm Nelson, who questions the amount of wilderness which should be locked up as a result of the Rare II study. Nelson's comments aroused a storm of criticism from other outdoor writers favoring the Rare II program.

June 13, 1978

I'm sure Norm Nelson is a good ol' boy who has heart in the right place along with his statistics (all us outdoor scribes are good ol' boys, right?). I'd like to sit around the campfire in Caney Creek Wilderness and chat with him about Alaska and RARE II, because we've taken the same statistics and sure come up with some different conclusions.

"Wilderness elitist", "land that's **locked up**" in wilderness areas, all the emotion-ridden and discredited cliches of the timber industry, designed to scare hunters, are there in his letter to OU.

How much wilderness is enough? In my humble opinion, a damn sight more than the measly 20 to 30 million acres now designated or scheduled to be designated as wilderness. I only wish it were four times that amount.

It's become obvious to me in recent months that there is a well orchestrated, concentrated campaign under way in this country to discredit wilderness with misleading statistics and scare tactics. We've seen its sickening impact in the Alaska D-2 controversy and, more subtly, in the lower 48 over the movement to set aside pitiful remnants of our national forests in the east.

First, let's get something straight. I'm a backpacker and canoeist, but I'm also an enthusiast charter member of the Razorback 4X4 Club of Arkansas (a gathering of four-wheel-drive buffs), a trail bike rider and a big game hunting nut with bow, rifle and muzzle loader. I'm a long way from being an "anti-hunter"; and that's why I support the establishment and preservation of wilderness in the eastern U.S.

Why? In Arkansas and many other timber producing states of the Mid-South, RARE II wilderness areas may offer the only quality big and small game hunting for the future. The private timber corporations in Arkansas—indeed—throughout the Southern "pine belt"—have opted for the gamble of high yield forestry management, including massive "clear cutting."

Don't bother to give me all the malarky about clear cutting opening up the forest to create more "edge" cover and browse, etc. Creating "edge" cover with clear cuts of 5 to 20 acres for wildlife management is one thing; denuding hundreds of acres of mixed hardwood-pine forest and replacing it (after extensive herbicide spraying) with monotonous, disease susceptable rows of "super pines" is quite another business. Also, a tactic that has helped produce abundant deer habitat in the northeastern states has no application to the South. When the mixed timber stands are eliminated down in the land of grits and honey, they are replaced with pine. Wildlife doesn't eat pine unless its hurting, buddy, and hurting bad.

I can't speak for Washington State, but in Arkansas massive clear cutting has stripped the southern slope of the Ouachita Mountains so clearly it shows up in satellite photos. Dr. Joe Nix of Arkadelphia, a professor of chemistry and water quality specialist at Ouachita Baptist University, says the long range effects of such clear cutting on soil nutrients, water quality, etc., needs serious study. And no serious studies are being done. We don't really know what these practices are doing to the habitat for fish and wildlife.

In a Freudian slip, a high-placed Forest Service official recently told me in a fit of pique, "Why don't you get after the private timber corporations instead of us," he said. "They are destroying a whole lot more land than we are."

Naturally, the timber industry and its lobbying organizations take a dim view of "locking up" any public lands in RARE II wilderness status—even those inholdings within the national forests—because wilderness keeps the chain saws out. Recently my local newspaper, the Arkansas Gazette, and Southern Outdoors published—without analysis or comment—an extremely biased "poll" taken of the public's alleged concepts of wilderness that implied the public really didn't understand wilderness and actually wanted more mass recreation lands. Guess who sponsored the poll? The National Forest Products Association and the American Forest Institute! Yet, the "New" Southern Outdoors apparently swallowed the whole ploy, hook, line and chain saw. SO made no attempt to present the other side of the issue or even mention that sportsmen might be being served by wilderness, not harmed by it. Southern sportsmen deserve a better shake than that—there is another side to the wilderness issue and it deserves to be heard.

For example, Arkansas has approximately 2½ million acres of publicly owned national forest lands in the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests. It's the Arkansas sportsman's last refuge.

Steve Wilson, an avid big game hunter who is a professional wildlife biologist with a master's degree in wildlife management, is president of the Ozark Society, which is heading up Arkansas' wilderness and RARE II campaign (both at home and in Alaska).

"Wilderness is not a threat to wildlife management," says Steve, a former district biologist for the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission. "Wilderness **is** a form of wildlife management, as is herd reduction, creating food plots, etc. Some of our nation's finest big game hunting and stream fishing for trout and bass are found in designated wilderness."

In Arkansas, we have recommended that 129,000 acres of the Ozark forest and 134,000 acres of the Ouachita forest be considered for wilderness designation. This is about 15 per cent of the total forest acreage and is located in numerous scattered tracts of remnant back country, roadless areas. We don't expect to get even this much.

True, you can't hunt in wilderness and shoot a deer off the seat of your trail bike or from the back of a Jeep; but I don't consider that a major loss. The other 85 per cent of the national forest lands in Arkansas will be open to traditional multiple use, sus-

(Continued)

Ozark Society Activity Schedule

BOB RITCHIE, OUTING CHAIRMAN
1509 OLD FORGE DRIVE, LITTLE ROCK, AR 72207 RES. PH. 501-225-1795

Dates and trips are subject to change. Before you go on an outing, please contact the trip leader to confirm meeting times and places, and to let him know you are coming.

PULASKI CHAPTER

AUG. 5 & 6: North Fork White River. Canoe (car camp). Leader: Dick Byrd, 225-7354. B
AUG. 19 & 20: White River - Cotter to Buffalo City. Canoe (overnight on the river). Leader: Steve Wilson, 562-4053.
SEPT. 9 & 10: Lake Sylvia. Fall Ozark Meeting. John Heuston, 664-0844.

Skills Levels:
"B"—Beginner, no previous experience necessary.
"I"—Intermediate, some prior experience.
"E"—Experienced, advanced skills required.

HENRY ROWE SCHOOLCRAFT CHAPTER

JULY 25-28: Southern Wyoming Range Backpack Trip. Hiking generally easy to moderately strenuous. A central commissary will be included in trip cost. Leader: Jackie Kerr, P.O. Box 5022, Springfield, MO 65801 (417-866-2422).
SEPT. 16-17: Eleven Point River Canoe Trip. This third annual event is sponsored by the Arnold Whitewater Association and the Mississippi Valley Chapter of the Ozark Society. Trip leader is Dave Smallwood, Dave's new telephone numbers: 314-636-2025, home; 314-751-2713, ext. 203, Business.

INDIAN NATIONS CHAPTER

JULY 15-23: Backpack Powderhorn Creek, Colorado - South of Gunnison, Colorado. Leaders: Don Haeberle, 838-0168; Wes Crone, 478-2637, Ft. Gibson, Oklahoma.

SEPTEMBER 16 & 17: Illinois River Cleanup Float - plus possibly Baron Fork. Combined with the Tulsa Canoe and Camping Club. Leader: Bob Ferris, 747-4836.
SEPT. 30-OCT. 1: Baron Fork - Fishing Trip. Combined with the Tulsa Canoe and Camping Club. Leaders: Otto Behnfeldt, 939-1665; Glen Ramsay, 936-1546.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CHAPTER

SEPT. 16-17: Eleven Point River Float Trip with H.R.S. Chapter.

BUFFALO RIVER CHAPTER

JULY 22: Childrens canoe trip, Northfork River, Mo. Trip Leader: Caryl Tullgren, 425-2694.
AUGUST 12 : 13: Canoe Trip and camp on Eleven Point River, in Missouri. Trip Leader: David Trammell, 425-4858.

OPINION (Continued)

tained yield forestry and recreation. Nobody is going to be denied a place to hunt, camp, or use motorized transportation in these areas unless the Forest Service has a reason to limit access for justifiable reasons.

Anyone who claims that to advocate wilderness is to join the anti-hunting crowd is seriously misguided.

True, wilderness users are a minority when compared to the numbers of mass recreationists who could care less whether their water is polluted or game animals depleted. But, dry fly purists are a minority too, as are bowhunters, kayakers, and fanatical seekers of the smallmouth bass; like me. However, we have rights.

We don't advocate the elimination of opera because the majority prefer popular music and we shouldn't close our art museums because the majority likes cartoons. Nor should we eliminate wilderness because its users don't match up statistically with the "96.5 per cent of forest recreationists who are not wilderness types."

If wilderness is a "snare" and "delusion" I'm sure ready for more of the same. We don't have near enough.

As outdoor writers, we have a responsibility to our readers to weigh industry propaganda very carefully before jumping on the anti-wilderness band wagon. I feel like some outdoor publications have been duped into attacking a "straw man" that doesn't exist.

The whole anti-wilderness smear campaign leaves a bad taste in my mouth.

Sincerely,
John Heuston (Active member since 1960)
Little Rock, AR

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Dues are for the calendar year. They are regular (and family), $5; contributing, $10; sustaining, $25; life, $100

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Last name_____first names of husband and wife_____

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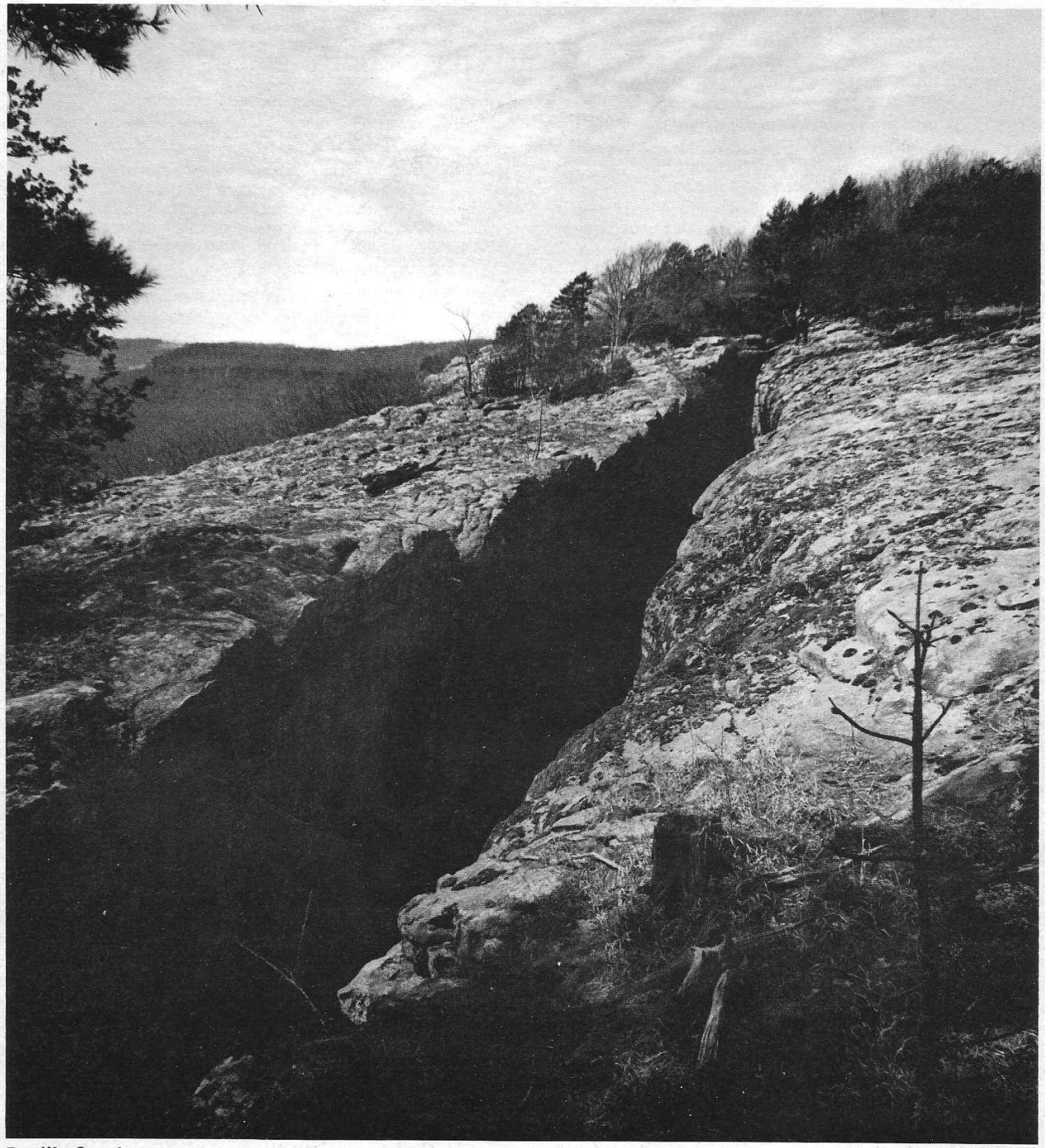

Devil's Crack on Busby Bluff