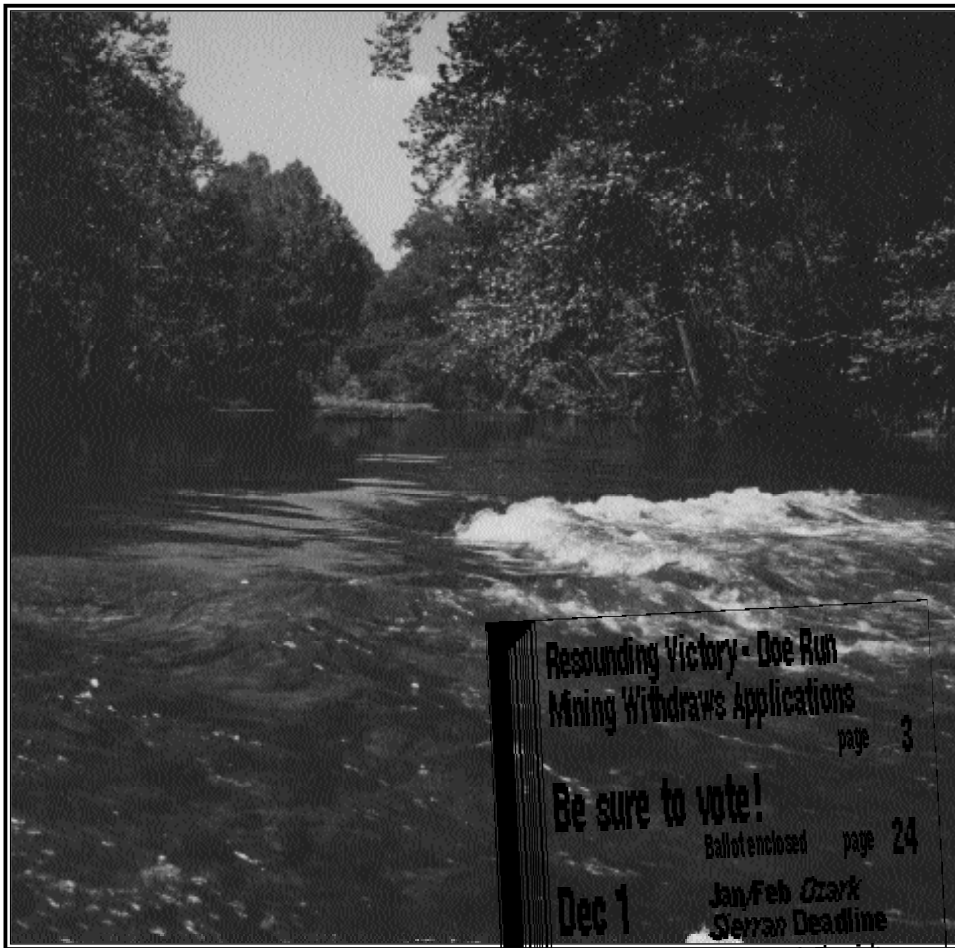


OZARK ONE EARTH ONE CHANCE SIERRAN

VOLUME 30 • NUMBER 6

NOVEMBER / DECEMBER 1998



Eleven Point National Scenic River
photo by Tom Kruzen

Resounding Victory - Doe Run
Mining Withdraws Applications page 3

Be sure to vote!
Ballot enclosed page 24

Dec 1 Jan/Feb Ozark
Sierran Deadline
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The published deadline is the real, honest-to-goodness, drop-dead deadline—not a couple of days or a week later! Submissions received after the deadline are subject to the possibility they won't appear in the issue: you will feel bad and we will feel bad. Call us nasty, but we are determined this newsletter will come out on

time!

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Hard-working, All-volunteer Editorial and Production Staff: Bob Sherrick, Editor; Keet Kopecky, and Claus Wawrzinek

DOE RUN BACKS DOWN NO DRILLING AND NO MINING IN ELEVEN POINT RIVER AREA.

Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt holds tough - sides with Sierra Club and other environmental groups

by Ken Midkiff, Ozark Chapter Director

It is finally over. Two and one-half years after the Doe Run Mining Company made applications to drill 200 exploratory holes on 7,900 acres of National Forest lands just north of the Eleven Point River, they saw that the odds against them were just too great. On Monday, October 26, Doe Run withdrew all of its applications. Nothing left hanging. It is over.

But, to quote the Grateful Dead, what a long, strange trip it's been..

Consider all that has happened:

☛ The Forest Service took over a year to prepare an environmental assessment - that by almost any standard was inadequate. The

"preferred alternative" was to grant Doe Run the permits to conduct the drilling, with few conditions.

-We released our 40-page compilation of the past ten years environmental violations history of the lead mining companies in the Spring of 1997 and received press coverage throughout the Midwest.

☛ We sent out about 26,000 alerts in the Spring of 1997 asking our members and the members of the Audubon Society and the Coalition for the Environment to write the Forest Service and ask that the permits be denied. The Forest Service received over 4,000 letters.

☛ Doe Run employees then mobilized People for the West! (PFW!), a right-wing mining industry front group, to stage a series of rallies in Shannon, Oregon, Ripley and Dent



Mine tailings at the Fletcher Lead Mine

Photo: Don Horton

counties to gain support for mining among local residents. One of the Vice Presidents of Doe Run serves as PFW! Chapter President.

☛ A local Sierra Club activist in the Ozarks, working on our campaign to counter the PFW! hyperbole, in the summer of 1997 was beaten, duct taped inside her van, and left overnight - with our anti-mining brochure taped in her mouth.

☛ A few weeks later, some deranged person mailed a dead cat to our West Plains Post Office box - the return address label from our mining brochure was cut out and used as the address label for the package.

☛ Attorney General Jay Nixon wrote a lengthy letter to the Forest Service outlining the objections of his office to the Environmental Assessment and the apparent willingness of the Forest Service to go along with Doe Run's plans. The Attorney General of Arkansas then wrote a similar letter.

☛ The National Park Service then weighed in - stating objections to the proposed drilling permits on the basis that mining activities might impact the flow of underground waters that feed the springs of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

☛ Because of the massive outpouring of public opposition, and the official objections by the Attorneys General and the Park Service, the issue was referred to the Secretary of Agriculture, Dan Glickman, and the Secretary of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt, for a decision.

☛ A small group of anti-environmental members of Congress wrote a letter to the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture demanding to know why this "routine administrative matter" was being held up. Among those signing this letter were US Representatives Don Young, Helen Chenoweth, and Barbara Cubin as well as our own Joann Emerson and US Senator John Ashcroft. Even though Young requested an appearance by the Secretaries before the House Resources Committee, the request was ignored.

☛ It was suggested in the Spring of this year -1998 - by officials with the National Park Service that a meeting with the legal counsel (the Solicitor) of the Department of the Interior would be well-received. Accompanied by Kathryn Hohmann, Director of Environmental Quality for the National Sierra Club, I met with Wendy Thurm, Special Assistant to the Solicitor. Ms. Thurm gave us a 30-page document outlining a legal opinion and detailing Interior's positions and options.

☛ Interior had several meetings with Doe Run attorneys and outlined the conditions that Doe Run must agree to before any permits would be issued. (See sidebar)

☛ Upon being apprised of Interior's plans, the Ozark Chapter released these to the media, then began a series of mailings that eventually amounted to over 36,000 alert letters being sent out to our members and the members of other organizations. Letters poured in to Interior.

☛ An article appeared in the August 1998 issue of VANITY FAIR detailing Doe Run's environmental record and the battle for the heart of the Ozarks.

☛ I had several meetings in DC with our congressional delegation to ensure

BABBITT'S CONDITIONS:

1. That Doe Run must agree that the issuance of drilling permits, and the finding of "valuable deposits", did not mean that any property rights to mine would be accrued.

2. That Doe Run must agree that the Secretary of the Interior could deny permits to mine (preference rights leases) if there was a determination made that mining activities would negatively impact the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

Doe Run was unwilling to sign these agreements because the first point meant that even if they found valuable deposits there was no guarantee that they could mine, and the second point meant that Doe Run could not sue if permits were denied.

that they were kept informed of this issue.

A follow-up meeting by Kathryn Hohman and me with Babbitt's legal staff in September revealed that Doe Run still had not agreed to the terms that Interior was demanding, and thanks to the massive volume of support - thousands of letters - the Secretary was holding firm.

VICTORY!

Finally, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, on my cell phone while sitting in the parking lot at the Super 8 Motel in Neosho, Wendy Thurm of the Department of Interior called to notify me that Doe Run had withdrawn its applications, rather than have the permits be rejected. I called back to the Chapter Office, and Administrative Assistant Terri Folsom called everyone who had been involved in this campaign. Later in the day, the Department of the Interior notified the press, as did we.

THANKS TO ALL WHO HELPED:

This was truly a coalition effort. From local residents in the Ozarks - Tom and Angel Kruzen, Becky and Don Horton, Alan Peters, and all of the "Unleaded Ozarks" troops, Sue Skidmore and Robert Pierce, Mike and Linda Tanner - to the Coalition

for the Environment, Missouri Audubon, and the National Parks and Conservation Association - all played important roles. A special thanks to The Donor, whose commitment to the integrity of the Eleven Point Wild and Scenic River and the Ozark National Scenic River was manifested in substantial donations that allowed us to do all the mailings and make all the trips to Washington, DC. Thanks also to those in the National Sierra Club who assisted in strategizing - Lois Snedden, Bob Bingaman - and especially to Kathryn Hohmann, who lent her knowledge and expertise of DC politics, mining laws, and regulations.

BUT MOSTLY THANKS TO THE THOUSANDS OF YOU WHO TOOK THE TIME TO WRITE THE FOREST SERVICE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.*

This issue would have been treated as a "routine administrative matter" if it had not been for those thousands of letters.

WE MADE A DIFFERENCE!! AND WE WON...!

YOU GOTTA HAVE A PLAN

The Ozark Chapter staff and Conservation Committee, with the assistance of the "Unleaded Ozarks" folks (local residents of Shannon, Oregon, Ripley and Dent counties), put together a Campaign Plan shortly after the Forest Service released its Environmental Assessment that proposed to grant the permits. This plan was comprehensive and detailed, using the Midwest Academy's methods for organizing a campaign. All participants had a copy of the strategy document - and everyone had a role.

This campaign plan was followed reli-

giously, altered a bit after the decision was referred to DC (although we had that possibility in the original plan), and eventually played out exactly as designed. From obtaining funding to alert letters to meeting with public officials, all was carefully outlined and followed.

The last section of the plan was "Celebrate Victory." Secretary Babbitt has indicated that he will help out with that as well - we look forward to his visit.

Ozark Chapter Files Notice of Intent to Sue the US Environmental Protection Agency

By Ken Midkiff

The federal Clean Water Act has a requirement that the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to make a systematic assessment of the water quality in every stream, river, and lake in every state. If any of these waters are not meeting their "designated use," then they are to be listed as "impaired", a study is to be conducted, and a plan put in place to clean them up.

This systematic assessment - referred to as the "303(d)List" (Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act) - was to have been conducted by 1981.

The EPA had failed to require the states to do this, and environmental groups - led by Sierra Club chapters in many states - filed lawsuits to compel the EPA and the state agencies to do their job. The first of these suits was filed in 1993, and with one lone exception, all have been successful.

Consequently the EPA got the message and is now requiring the state agencies, including the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR), to compile the list of impaired waters. The list for 1998 was to have been submitted in April. The MoDNR seemed to have much difficulty in admitting that many of our state's streams, rivers, and lakes are in serious trouble, and polluted from many sources. Only after considerable prodding by the Ozark Chapter staff and representatives of Stream Team Associations was a list finally adopted by the Missouri Clean Water Commission at its meeting of September 23, 1998.

The importance of the 303(d)List cannot be over-exaggerated: it is a report card on the status of

protection of our nation's waters. The lists that all the states have been submitting will be the first ever systematic attempt to determine how well the Clean Water Act and regulations are being enforced.

These lists will indicate priorities for clean-up and establish the maximum amount of contaminants that may enter each water body. Non-point sources of pollution are to be identified and rectified. Permitted discharges will be scaled back if the total load of pollutants causes the stream to not meet its designated uses.

But, even though MoDNR and the state Clean Water Commission have now acted, there are still many problems with Missouri's list (and with the lists in other states). The schedules for conducting the studies and establishing the total daily maximum load of contaminants are way too long - some are not scheduled for completion until 2008 or even longer. In some cases, the wrong sections of streams are listed. Severely impaired streams and rivers were left off the list. A category was created that hedges on whether a number of streams are actually impaired or not - merely recommending "further monitoring".

One of the hang-ups seems to be that MoDNR has difficulty in accepting data submitted by volunteer water quality monitors. This is particularly perplexing since MoDNR and Department of Conservation train and certify these volunteers, supply some of the water testing equipment, and MoDNR serves as a central collecting point for the data.

Another problem is that there are those in MoDNR who only want to use "hard" numeric data, e.g., the results of long-term chemical or biological sampling by professional

scientists. Records of spills, fish kills, or information submitted by US Fish and Wildlife Service or MDC fisheries biologists were deemed unacceptable because this was "anecdotal," not numeric data. But, the US EPA guidance documents specifically require the use of "all available information."

Consequently, one of the key points of the Ozark Chapter's Notice of Intent to Sue is that the list submitted to US EPA does not reflect the use of all available data. The list prepared by the Ozark Chapter staff was much more inclusive of the data from all sources, including other resource agencies and data collected by certified water quality volunteers.

Ironically, much information was gleaned directly from the MoDNR files. Terri Folsom, Ozark Chapter Administrative Assistant, routinely searches MoDNR central and regional offices' files in order for Chapter staff to provide comments on Public Notices on various wastewater discharge permit issuances, re-issuances, and modifications. Copies were made of the files of the companies and municipalities seeking such permit actions. These copies,

stored in the Chapter office, revealed long-standing degradation of many of our state's streams, rivers, and lakes. But, even though the MoDNR was informed of the source of the information and directed to the files, most of the recommendations for adding impaired waters to the list on the basis of this agency information was ignored!

Since many future decisions of the MoDNR and the US EPA regarding our states waters will be based on the 303(d)List, it is imperative that this list accurately portrays the true condition of those waters. That is why the Ozark Chapter is prepared to take this matter to federal court. The courts have time and time again ruled that the agencies must do their job in the manner the laws require.

As citizens concerned about clean water, aquatic habitat, and the health and vibrancy of our state's waters, we will insist that the public agencies serve the interests of the public. If that means ratcheting back on the amount of pollutants that an industry dumps into a stream, river, or lake, so be it.



Elisa Sconza on Creek Hike, catching (and releasing) aquatic creatures to ascertain the health of a creek..

Conference Critiques

Biotechnology

by Henry Robertson

For thousands of years mankind has known how to breed new varieties of plants and animals by crossing closely related strains. In the last quarter century the techniques of genetic engineering have expanded the possibilities. Scientists can now transfer genes between completely unrelated species; i.e. putting a fish gene into a tomato and a human gene into a pig.

With new possibilities come new responsibilities and new issues: ethical, medical, social, legal, and environmental.

Biotechnology in both its agricultural and medical applications is now big business. It promises to feed and heal the world and to improve on nature— even to enhance the human genome. Carried to its logical conclusion, human selection will replace natural selection—assuming we're smart enough to guide the world's genetic destiny.

No company is bigger in crop biotechnology than St. Louis's own Monsanto. So, St. Louis seemed like the right place to ask questions like; What are the benefits to society?, and, Do they outweigh the risks to the environment? On July 17—19 some 200 people from the U.S., Canada, Europe, Japan, and India met at Fontbonne College for the First Grassroots Gathering on Genetic Engineering to learn from an array of scientists, legislative and legal experts, consumer and environmental advocates. The event was organized by the Gateway Green Alliance. The Sierra Club EMG was a co-sponsor.

A major theme of the conference was: What happens when genetically modified organisms are released into the environment? The truth is, we cannot always predict or control their effects.

When farmers burn the crop

residue on their fields it creates air pollution. Geneticists devised a neat solution—a modified form of the soil bacterium *klebsiella planticola* which would not only end the need for burning but ferment a marketable product, ethyl alcohol. But there was a problem as Elaine Ingham, a plant pathologist at Oregon State University, reported to the conference. She found that the engineered strain was killing plants in the lab. Another fact of interest: *k. planticola* has been found on the roots of every plant in the world that was ever examined.

This is not to say that the new strain is going to replace all naturally occurring *klebsiella*, but it does give an idea of the scale of the risks that can be involved with genetic engineering.

Our knowledge of the submicroscopic realm of DNA is less impressive than it appears at first blush. Transferring a single gene can have unexpected and unrelated results (pleiotropic effects). Ricarda Steinbrecher, a German geneticist now working in England, described an experiment to turn white petunias red which, it turned out, also gave them more shoots and leaves, made them less fertile, and enhanced their resistance to fungi. The Green Giant salmon, given growth hormone to increase its size, also turned green— usually a sign of sexual maturity— but not in this case.

In the present state of the art, biotechnicians cannot precisely target where a transgene will end up on the host organism's DNA chain. It is likely to land in an unnatural location where it may disrupt the surrounding genes (positional effects). In some cases a transgene fails to work because of "gene silencing"—a plant with two copies of the same gene reacts by shutting both down. Genetic engineering can be stressful to the organism: crops modified to resist pests or herbicides have been found to

be more susceptible to disease.

Geneticists can't see whether a gene has been transferred at all. In order to tell if a splice has taken hold they have commonly added genes for antibiotic resistance as "markers." If the target DNA sequence survives exposure to an antibiotic, then the splice worked. But this is a dangerous game. The spread of drug-resistant diseases is a growing world health problem. Bacteria and viruses are able to exchange bits of DNA or pick them up from their environment. Michael Hansen of the Consumers Union told the gathering that the National Academy of Science has admitted that exchanges of antibiotic resistance have occurred in this way.

Monsanto engineers crops to tolerate sprayings of its best—selling Roundup herbicide. But nature's response is predictable; give weeds an obstacle and natural selection will start evolving ways around it. Bill Christison, a farmer with Missouri Rural Crisis Center, confirmed that weeds are already becoming resistant to Roundup.

The biotech cure for insect pests is a toxin from the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*Bt*). In nature and as used by organic farmers, *Bt* avoids the resistance problem by being very specifically targeted—it is only activated in the guts of certain caterpillars. But agribusiness wants to splice it into as many commercial plants as possible and keep it active all the time. This leads to one of two undesirable results—either the *Bt* toxin kills beneficial insects along with the pests, or the pests develop resistance.

In some cases transgenically conferred resistance can spread more directly. According to Sonja Schmitz, a Ph.D. candidate in molecular biology at the University of Vermont, eleven of the 18 worst weeds are related to plants that are grown as crops and can cross-pollinate with them.

The threat to biodiversity is especially acute in areas of the world where our common food crops originated. The wild strains are reservoirs of genetic variation to which

we can turn if the commercial strains are compromised by blight or pests. The spread of human—engineered monocultures with traits like pest resistance that improve their survivability enables them, and any relative to which they pass on the trait, to out—compete the natural strains.

Release of genetically modified organisms into the environment by the private sector is unregulated by US law and only lightly regulated where federal funding is involved. In the words of the conference's keynote speaker, Indian physicist, feminist, and environmentalist Vandana Shiva, biotechnology is "a Wall Street technology"—it has never been adequately tested in the lab as profit-hungry corporations rush to get products to market. We might consider a moratorium for further work both in the lab and in the arena of public debate.

As the ripple effects of genetic engineering spread through the environment we are confronted with the fact that nature has a three billion year head start on us in the process of natural selection. Can we afford to get into a genetic arms race in which genetically engineered resistances are overcome by nature's countermeasures?

This article has only scratched the surface of a complex subject. Farmers, promised that they will be able to use fewer chemical inputs, find that they are spraying more—but to no avail. The food industry vigorously rejects calls to label foods that contain genetically engineered ingredients.

Genes can be patented. Useful properties of plants that indigenous peoples around the world have used for millennia are now monopolized by foreign corporations. The genes of native peoples themselves are being collected by the Human Genome Diversity Project for possible patenting and commercial exploitation—are these peoples now expendable?

Farm animals are being modified to secrete pharmacologically useful proteins into their milk, but the unforeseen side effects of genetic

engineering can result in increased animal suffering. Genetic testing of humans can lead to discrimination by insurers and employers. And there is the ultimate nightmare of eugenics.

Genetic engineering is too important to be left to the corporations and scientists. Environmentalists should ask not only, What are the risks of a given genetic modification?, but also, Does it benefit society at large, or just a handful of investors profiting from a monopoly?

Monsanto now holds the rights to a technique which casts some doubt on the claim of biotechnology to be a "life science," the savior of the world's starving poor. This technique has been

dubbed Terminator Technology— "the neutron bomb of agriculture." The Terminator patent describes a process for equipping a plant (specifically cotton) with a gene coding for a toxin, together with an ingenious timing mechanism that represses the toxin until the plant has gone through growth, pollination, and most of seed development. At that point the toxin gene is activated and the seeds self-destruct. Farmers cannot save seed for next year's crop; they have to go back to the company for a new batch of patented, genetically engineered seed. Good for Monsanto— but for who else?

Army Corps Open House On Missouri Master Plan

The Army Corps of Engineers is working on a master plan for managing the Missouri River. The master plan will cover the full gambit of management issues, such as navigation, recreation, wildlife habitat, flood control, etc. Readers may recall hearing about the controversy regarding water levels as those levels relate to navigation, wildlife habitat, and recreation. Several states are involved in the master plan and there has been recognition that what seems good for one region may not be best for another. Upper Missouri river states have expressed an interest in keeping summer reservoir water levels high for recreation purposes. But that

goal is not always compatible with flood control and good wildlife habitat down river. It is these sorts of connections that the master plan will address.

The Corps has developed eight alternatives for the master plan and is seeking public input. There will be two open houses held in Missouri. They are scheduled as follows: Nov. 9, Holiday Inn, 11832 Plaza Circle, Kansas City, MO; and Nov. 17, Holiday Inn Forest Park, 5915 Wilson Ave, St. Louis, MO. At this writing scheduled times are 2–5 and 7–10 p.m. For more information visit the Corps web page at <http://www.mrd.usaec.army.mil>

Mark your calendars!

The Sierra Club's Midwest Regional Conservation Committee will meet in St. Louis and will host workshops on the above topics. Come and meet Sierrans from the midwest and learn about how we can meet the challenges of global warming and nuclear waste issues. For more information call Caroline Pufalt at (314)878-3165

When: Feb. 27-28, 1999

Where: Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO

What: Global Warming/Nuclear Waste Local, regional, and global perspectives

Here a Pig. There a Pig. Everywhere a Pig Pig.

by Scott Dye

As I roll my pickup to a stop in the driveway I'm met by the omnipresent farm dog. He looks friendly. His owner strides out of the tractor shed, wiping the grease from his hands. I extend my hand to greet him.

"My name is Scott Dye. I'm the new Agriculture Coordinator for the Sierra Club."

Twenty-five years ago that greeting might have met with a cool reception. It might have even gotten you pitched over the fence. But my how times have changed. In 1998, it's more likely to get you invited in for pie and a cup of coffee.

In my new job, you'll find me working side by side with Missouri's family farmers. Attending hearings, writing comment letters on federal permits, engaged in the regulatory circuit, and traveling the halls of justice. We're working together on restoring wooded streamside corridors, stream bank stabilization, and conservation reserve tree plantings. Farmers and Sierrans are joining forces and working together to lobby EPA to list streams as "impaired" by animal waste.

Strange days indeed? Not really.

Family farmers and environmentalists have really never been that far apart. After all, the farmer was the earth's first environmentalist. From mankind's first crop, the sustainable family farmer has understood that you don't conquer nature, you coexist and cooperate with it.

Unfortunately, divisive organizations like the Farm Bureau, self-appointed spokesman for "agriculture," successfully drove a wedge between people of like mind. Family farmers and environmentalists have always had the same goals - clean

air, clean water, sustainability, and quality of life. Increasingly, more and more farmers are coming to the realization that a real farmer - a family farmer - has nothing to fear from endangered species or the Clean Water Act. And increasingly, we are learning that what's good for the family farmer is good for the environment.

We're working with farmers and rural residents statewide to form Stream Teams of water quality monitors. We're also forging new ties between hunters, anglers, and family farmers. It's a natural fit. The farmer not only feeds the American people, they also feed and watch over our wildlife resources. A renewable and sustainable natural resource benefits everyone and everything in the natural world.

But something is terribly wrong "down on the farm." The mood is dark and unsettled in the nation's heartland. Farmers can see, all too clearly, another impending farm crisis.

Deflated land values, the lowest grain prices in a decade, and livestock prices in the tank. Nationwide, the loss of valuable farmland to urban sprawl continues at an alarming rate. Today we face a growing threat to the nation's historically safe food supply. The overuse of antibiotics in corporate livestock production and the genetic mutation of animals, plants, and seed stock threatens to open a Pandora's Box of future public health and environmental disasters.

But, by far, the greatest current threat to America's family farm structure and the environment is the ever-increasing plague of corporate-owned factory farms. Welcome to the era of the CAFO, or concentrated animal feeding operation. Welcome to the era of multi-national conglomerates masquerading as family farmers. It's about ramming millions of animals a year to their slaughter through

enormous metal and concrete “barns” and massive “farms” that generate more raw feces and urine than most American cities.

The intrusion of Wall Street “farmers” has been devastating to Missouri’s family farmers. Independent poultry producers have been efficiently obliterated; the survivors relegated to serf-like contracts with the industry giants. Almost 60% of independent hog producers have been forced out of the business in the last five years. Nearly 5,000 Missouri family farms gone forever.

The explosion of factory farms has been an unmitigated environmental disaster for the state: hundreds of thousands of dead fish from the

continuing spills; hundreds of miles of impaired waterways; and the chronic, habitual over-application of animal wastes to the land. The non-stop shenanigans have incurred the wrath of citizens, who are suing over nuisance and pollution, and the state’s attorney general.

I’ve got some experience with Big Pig. My family’s 120 year old farm is adjacent to a Premium Standard hog factory of 80,000 head. I can tell you, from my soul, that no community should ever have to live with what we’ve lived through. Gut-wrenching stench, polluted streams and groundwater, and a bitter division of stewardship ideology, pitting neighbor against neighbor.

It’s not too late to turn it around.. What you can do to help.

- ☛ Support politicians who support family farmers.
- ☛ Buy organic.
- ☛ Support your local farmers’ market and food circle co-ops.
- ☛ At the meat counter, insist on environmentally sound and humane livestock production.
- ☛ Stop factory farms.

I don’t intend to see rural America turned over to Corporate Swine. Join me in the fight.

Legacy

What will yours be? You joined the Sierra Club because you are concerned about the well-being of the Earth. Continue your involvement by remembering the Sierra Club in your will. For more information and confidential assistance contact John Calaway, Sierra Club Planned Giving Program, 85 Second St., 2nd floor, San Francisco, CA 94109, (415) 923-5538, or locally, contact Roger Hershey (816) 795-7533



Sustainable Flood Plain Development: Fact or Fiction?

by Caroline Pufalt

The Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) recently hosted a forum designed to build common ground on flood plain development issues. The forum focused on St. Louis area issues but addressed widely applicable concepts and problems. Kudos to MDC for hosting this event and making an effort to tackle an “urban” problem related to conservation. As we all know, our urban sprawl— be it flood plain or otherwise— has a negative impact on wildlife habitat and open spaces.

However, from this participant’s perspective, the forum lacked focus and balance. The opening speaker, Claude Strauser from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, tried to surprise the audience by declaring that too much rain caused the big flood of 1993. Strauser declared it was not the dams, levees, development’ or lack of wetlands at fault. The levees that breached did not fail. They just met a flood larger than they were designed to withstand. The levees and reservoirs saved us from much worse flooding. While there is obviously some truth to these statements, Strauser’s comments did little to help the audience deal with some of the more difficult local problems and options posed by flood plain development.

But Mr. Strauser was outdone by a St. Louis County housing developer whose polemic and narrow visioned comments couldn’t have been improved on by a script writer. Briefly, he raised every red flag and red herring: jobs, housing, private property rights, etc. He claimed that without flood plain development the country will risk a major recession.

The outlook for common ground

looked pretty bleak at this point, but later presenters were able to address some serious and practical problems with a broader perspective. A representative from St. Louis Water acknowledged the problem of urban and suburban structures and development that affects local water levels and flows during flood events. We heard about the city of Arnold’s efforts to turn flood prone areas into green space for recreation and wildlife. That effort will save the cost of repeated residential flooding and be an asset to the city. Chad Smith from American Rivers talked of the history of the Missouri river, its historic flooding patterns and how those have changed due to our efforts. He spoke for renewal of wildlife and fish habitat along parts of the river.

Later we were able to learn something of some of the regulations and laws that govern flood plain activities. We even heard a reasoned explanation of some problems faced by developers as they seek to deal with multiple agencies, municipalities, and community preferences. We discussed the loss of valuable flood plain farm land to development.

The forum moderator summarized what he thought we should learn from the day’s experience. He hoped that we continue to educate ourselves and reach out to more diverse groups with information and requests for input. Also, we agreed that planning is critical so that communities can plan ahead for green space and flood mitigation measures. Despite this positive summary, the business as usual approach from many participants, especially the Army Corps, did little to indicate that they have learned the lessons of 1993.

Chapter Staff Report: —

WE WANT DIRTY AIR - AND WE WANT IT NOW!!

by Ken Midkiff

While it may be sometimes exaggerated, there is definitely a disconnect between many of those who have offices in our state and national capitol buildings and those they purport to serve. No doubt there are a few self-serving special interests groups and influential individuals who benefit from the deluded beliefs of reality-challenged politicians, but the general citizenry is being, well...not well-served.

One would think that the followers of Newt Gingrich, Dick Armeey, Tom DeLay, Don Young, Larry Craig, Helen Chenoweth, and other right-wing prophets of Profit and Greed would've learned from the failures of 1994. There were major attempts to roll back laws that protect citizens from the avariciousness of big business and international cartels posing as corporations. The only problem was that the American public let Newt and Company know that this wasn't quite what they had in mind when they demanded a more efficient government.

I have had occasion to spend time recently in Washington, DC, and for those of you who even occasionally read my scribblings, you are aware that I view visits there as akin to torture. One hundred square miles surrounded by reality is the way one was described the city.

I had meetings with government officials, mainly from the US EPA and Department of the Interior, and with other agencies as well. I also met with various elected officials and their staffs. We discussed many and sundry things, but the focus was on, naturally,

environmental protections.

This country and our state have a comprehensive set of laws in place to protect our natural resources and the human environment. The National Environmental Protection Act, Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, National Forest Management and Practices Act, the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act, and

many, many others codify the ambitions and desires of the citizens of this country to protect and preserve our national heritage and the public health and welfare.

Then there are the Code of Federal Regulations and the Code of State Regulations that detail how the responsible agencies are to carry out the laws. Procedures are established in these rules and regulations for just about every aspect of clean air, clean water, hazardous waste and public lands management.

Impressive documents. Some language is lofty and inspiring, some arcane and technical to a fault. This all comprises years of work, beginning in the 1960's. Work that was built on one assumption: the free market system doesn't provide public protection in the Industrial Age, particular with the advance of Corporatism.

This is the background, and there is no hue and cry in the reality surrounding our state and national Beltways for "reform." In fact, the voices in the hinterlands are crying out for enforcement and protection, as water quality continues to decline; as the air in our cities continues to cause illness and disease, and as onslaughts continue on our national forests, parks and monuments. Citizens are not demanding dirty air, or fouled water.



There is no public outcry for more logging in our National Forests, or for selling the National Parks, or for oil and gas exploration in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge or the Escalante-Grand Staircase National Monument.

Yet the buzzwords in Jefferson City and Washington, DC, are "regulatory reform" or for opening up our public lands to private profiteers. Somehow (and we know how) the politicians on the take have become convinced that The Economy is being stifled by onerous and burdensome regulations. Since a full frontal assault on natural resource and public health protection laws failed in 1994, the "reforms" have become more subtle. Smaller bites are being taken.

In Jefferson City, there have been bills introduced to let industry keep pollution incidents secret, to restrict Missouri environmental protection to federal standards even where those do not address our state's problems; and to put pollution permits on a fast track. In DC, there are bills that would let local Planning and Zoning challenges be taken directly to federal court; to let industry determine its own procedures and standards for polluting emissions; and to compensate industries who claim that their schemes and dreams have been thwarted by laws governing public health and the environment.

Given the mood of the General Assembly and the Congress, our state Department of Natural Resources and the US Environmental Protection Agency are reluctant to enforce the very laws and standards that protect the public from degradation of our air, water, and lands. These agencies mostly issue permits to pollute, and then ask the polluters to please monitor themselves and provide reports to the agency.

Immediately upon returning

from DC - I hadn't even unpacked- phone calls were received from citizens of northeast Oklahoma informing me that water quality testing had revealed extremely high levels of bacteriological contamination in Cave Springs Branch, a "receiving" stream of Simmons Industries in southwest Missouri. Simmons is a chicken processing plant that discharges over one million gallons of wastewater per day into this small creek.

The Oklahoma citizens turned their data over to the Missouri DNR and the Missouri Department of Health, who ran their own tests and obtained similar results. Yet the Health Department refused to issue an advisory on this stream, claiming if they did it for Cave Springs, they would have to do it for other streams likewise contaminated. Well, yes, we replied, that is what you're supposed to do. Since the agencies wouldn't act, the Oklahoma citizens group and the Ozark Chapter posted warning signs.

From local farmers concerned about their local creeks and drinking water wells, to fisherman and recreationists complaining about the destruction of water quality, citizens want strong environmental protection. Strengthening, not weakening, of laws and standards is the call.

Issuing permits and monitoring (i.e. watching) the violations is not enough. Voluntary compliance does NOT work. We had voluntary compliance for the first several hundred years of the industrial age - and we are still recovering from the effects.

The "regulatory reform" that is needed can be summarized in one word: enforcement. It is time that our state and federal resource protection agencies enforce the law. A radical notion? To some, it apparently is.

Short Trips

by Ron McLinden

Club Releases Sprawl Report

The Sierra Club released a national report on urban sprawl in September. Entitled "The Dark Side of the American Dream: The Costs and Consequences of Sprawl," the report names the twenty American cities most threatened by sprawl. Missouri ranks at the top as the only state with two large cities in the most sprawl-threatened category: St. Louis was ranked second and Kansas City fifth. Note that these cities are threatened *by sprawl*. Cities such as Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix, and Salt Lake City are pretty much beyond hope. We should expect to see a heightened level of sprawl activism in Missouri as a consequence.

Sprawl Ranks High as Club Concern

Urban sprawl ranked high as a conservation issue priority earlier this year in a survey of Sierra Club groups and chapters. So high, in fact, that combating urban sprawl might become one of the Club's top long range priorities for the next ten years. The Board of Directors is expected to set new short and long-term priorities at its December meeting in San Francisco. That doesn't mean the Sierra Club will be abandoning its traditional wilderness and public lands focus, however. It just recognizes that factors such as sprawl directly and indirectly threaten the natural environment. We can file lawsuits and people the barricades to protect wilderness, or we can take strategic actions to lessen the need for those actions in the future. For the time being, we'll have to do both.

Taking the Message Out

Three Ozark Chapter transportation activists recently took our transportation and urban sprawl messages to a new audience. Ginger Harris, Claralyn Price-Bollinger, and Rick Zbinden made presentations at the annual conference of the Missouri Association for Social Welfare in Springfield. Claralyn and Rick spoke of the detrimental effects of continued sprawl on central cities, and consequently on the low-income and disadvantaged people who live there. Loss of entry-level jobs to remote suburban locations is just one of those effects. Ginger described the dilemmas transit agencies face in trying to extend bus service to suburban job sites, and the challenges transit riders face on their trip to work.

Transportation Tax Expected in 1999

Governor Carnahan is expected to ask the Missouri General Assembly for a package of tax increases in 1999 to finance transportation needs identified by the Total Transportation Commission last year. Such a tax increase would have to go to the voters for approval. Speculation is that there would be a package of increases, perhaps including a sales tax increase of 3/8 to 5/8 percent, plus increases in the gas tax, vehicle registration fees, and truck taxes. The debate is expected to be both very complex and very political, but chances are good that the result will include Missouri's first permanent funding for public transit and other non-highway modes. The Ozark Chapter Legislative Committee is drafting a position which Ken Midkiff will use to lobby in the Capitol next year. A strong

state commitment to "smart growth" principles is expected to be an integral part of our stance. Stay tuned.

Short Trips

All other things being equal, and when we have a choice, we should choose the short trip. If my short trip doesn't intersect your short trip, then we don't experience each other's trips as congestion. And if our short trips do intersect, chances are we might be neighbors. And if we've considered the environmental effects of driving short distances, we might both be on foot or bicycle. Our intersection might result in a greeting that leads to conversation that contributes to the building of community. Hooray for short trips, and for the people who choose them.

Understanding Forests

by John Berger

reviewed by Caroline Pufalt

Understanding Forests is a very useful book. Its small size, 166 pages, masks the breadth of the topics it covers and the depth of the information it contains. This is a Sierra Club book and it seems to be designed as an introductory book to forestry practices and the often controversial issues surrounding forest conservation. Even those readers who have already explored forestry related issues are likely to find interesting facts and viewpoints in its pages.

Berger's book starts with a review of forest ecosystems and how they function and respond to human influence. He covers logging techniques and the history of the logging on National Forests. Given some of our past abuses of the land, sound forestry practices often require efforts at restoration. Berger examines restoration and sustainable forestry. Since the products extracted from forests— primarily lumber and fiber— are subject to world market pressures, Berger does not ignore that topic. He discusses the state of forests from a global perspective. He does not overlook the topic of reducing demand



for forest products and alternative sources of fiber. He even has practical advice on how to plant a tree. One could not ask for more in this brief book. But Berger does add more. He briefly discusses the development of forest policy within the Sierra Club and includes a useful glossary of forest related terms.

I recommend this book for anyone wanting an overview of forestry issues. Look for it in your local bookstore or library. EMG has a copy in its library available for loan.

Forest Activists Embrace Restoration

by Caroline Pufalt

The 12th annual Forest Reform Rally met in New Hampshire this fall to share information, inspire each other, and grapple with the hard choices involved in reforming the U.S. Forest Service. The conference included volunteers from national environmental groups, such as the Sierra Club and folks involved in regional and local groups. Sierra Club Executive Director Carl Pope was the key-note speaker.

The theme for this year's conference was restoration. This was especially appropriate for the conference's eastern location. Most national forests in the east and midwest were acquired by the federal government early this century. National forests in the west have always been in the public domain. Eastern forests were often purchased by the federal government after the lands had been overcut and overgrazed. They have since been in the process of reforesting and are again subject to the ax.

The conference discussed varied aspects of restoration. Many forest activists are working to protect their national forest lands from even aged management, or from all forms of commercial logging. Others are focusing on protecting roadless areas, or on protecting more areas in a wilderness status. Discussions also included the role of appropriate recreation, including how to campaign against off road vehicle use.

One of the most exciting ideas was the proposal for creating two new national parks. Just before the start of the conference the New Hampshire chapter of the Sierra Club, along with

other interested citizens, proposed the conversion of the White Mountain National Forest to the White Mountain National Park. The WMNF is a relatively small national forest but it contains much scenic beauty. The area attracts seven million visitors annually. Its high elevations and rugged terrain make logging in many areas marginal. The Sierra Club has argued that protection as a national park makes sense for this special area.

That idea makes sense to many in Maine also. There, conservationists working through a coalition called Restore the North Woods, have proposed a North Woods National Park. This park is envisioned as a combination of now private and public lands brought under management as a national park. Much forested land in Maine is owned by large private timber companies. But their misuse of the land has caused several companies to release many of those acres for purchase. Maine citizens have been having a public debate about how to manage their state's forests. They now have a national park as one vision for the future.

Carl Pope touched on themes of renewal and restoration in his talk called "The Rewilding of America." He recalled the ice sheets that once scraped across much of North America and referred to the effects of our industrial civilization as the second scraping. However, he saw hope in our efforts to restore lands that were once abused and in efforts to set aside wilderness and park areas. Mr. Pope also talked about what makes a healthy environmental movement. The full text of his talk is expected to be posted to the club's web site: www.sierraclub.org.

Inner City Outings Teach Kids to Love Nature

by Marge O'Gorman

The Cincinnati ICO hosted the Bi-annual Midwest Regional Retreat at the YMCA Camp Kern located between Cincinnati and Dayton, September 25-27. Two St. Louis ICO members, Tim Pekarek and Marge O'Gorman attended along with twenty-three other ICO leaders from seven cities in the Midwest.

Representatives were from established ICO groups in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Grand Rapids, Minnesota, and St. Louis. Members from two newly forming groups in Ann Arbor and Louisville helped to make the gathering the largest of the ICO regional retreats this year.

Participants learned games to teach children about the environment. "The games have many purposes," explained Tim Pekarek, St. Louis ICO chair. "They help the kids get acquainted and learn to cooperate with one another. They also help the leaders to calm them down or let them work off any excess energy they might have. But more important than that, many of the games demonstrate things like, the danger that predators are to their prey or how animals interact with sources of water, food, and shelter in a given environment."

Tammy Mills, the regional coordinator for the Midwest, led the group in thinking about how to plan environmental education into each outing. She said, "I want to encourage educational information and activities that are hands on and active, relate to their lives at home, teach attitudes, help the kids share their feelings and communicate joy and a sense of wonder."

Tammy added, "Many of the ideas we teach about how to relate to our environment are concepts we want

to get across to the kids about how we want them to relate to each other and get along in life. We teach about adaptation, diversity, change and interrelationships."

The meeting allowed some time for participants to share ideas, help each other with problem solving and brainstorm on ways to recruit and retain volunteers. ICO leaders did not spend all their time working. They engaged in hiking, canoeing, horseback riding and wall climbing, were treated to an evening with a storyteller and had a chance to tell some tall tales themselves around a campfire.

Tim Pekarek has plans to bring what he learned at the retreat back to the St. Louis ICO. He commented, "I look forward to telling all our ICO leaders about environmental education. We hope to incorporate it in all our outings."



ICO leader climbing wall during free time at ICO retreat, YMCA, Camp Kern, Cincinnati. Photo : Marge O'Gorman

Electric Utility Deregulation

by Wallace McMullen

The Ozark Chapter has endorsed a campaign to ensure that consumers and the environment are protected when rules governing the electric utility industry are restructured. Ratepayers For Affordable & Green Electricity (RAGE) held kick-off news conferences on June 23, 1998 at which leaders such as David Brower, Jim Hightower, U.S. Representative Dennis Kucinich, and Senator Paul Wellstone spoke. Paul Wellstone said, "We must have the courage and vision to put forward an agenda that protects consumers from rip-offs and cost-shifting, ensures that power generation is not harmful to human health or the environment ... and promotes a future where clean and affordable energy options prevail." David Brower stated in his announcement, "From the standpoint of environmental impacts, power generation is unarguably one of the most worrisome industries in the world." With a Texas perspective, Jim Hightower declaimed, "The electric utilities want consumers to pay for the billions of dollars in mistakes that they made in building the big nuclear and coal plants. They are holding lower prices for electricity hostage until they get a corporate welfare program from Congress... Nobody bailed out Bubba's Bargain Barn on Main Street when WalMart moved to town, so why should we bail out the big utilities when competition comes to the electric

industry?" The details of RAGE's positions are below.

Consumers Must Be Protected

The electric utility industry is undergoing a massive reorganization that will create long-term effects on our health, safety, environment, and pocketbooks. The changes in the industry are supposed to make electric companies competitive businesses, resulting in lower prices and consumer choices. But, across the nation, the opposite is occurring. In most of the states where the industry has been deregulated, existing electric utilities are using their political clout to mandate an outrageous bailout that may cost consumers as much as \$300 billion. Even worse, these energy companies are gaming the system by rewriting the laws to become unregulated monopolies that will stifle competition.

Bailouts

The existing utilities have invented a cash cow: a bailout for their uneconomic investments, including nuclear power plants. Despite warnings from citizens that nuclear power would be expensive and dangerous, the electric industry invested billions of dollars in these high-cost plants and other expensive energy sources. Now the utilities want consumers to pay for their bad judgment. Unless citizens are vigilant, the utilities use their political

Dirty Air and Toxic Chemicals

Nation wide the electric industry is responsible for:

- One-third of smog-forming pollution which causes health problems including lung disease, emphysema, cancer, asthma, and premature deaths.
- One-third of carbon dioxide emissions which is leading to global warming.
- Two-thirds of sulfur dioxide which causes acid rain and deadly fine-particle pollution.
- Over 20% of toxic metal emissions including mercury, which pollutes our waterways and has caused 20 states to issue warnings against eating fish.

clout to force a bailout onto consumers that is twice the size of the S&L scandal.

Higher Prices

Some of the major forces behind the reorganization of the electric industry are giant corporations who want to buy the cheapest electricity available. Even though many of these big companies argued in favor of building expensive power plants, they now want no responsibility for paying off power plant mortgages. Because these large companies use large amounts of electricity, they are in a position to obtain the cheapest power on the market. This will result in cost-shifting to residential and small business consumers who will have no choice but to buy expensive power. In the states where deregulation has already occurred, energy companies are reluctant to market to these consumers.

Loss of Reliable, Affordable Service

The least desirable customers for energy companies are low-income individuals and rural residents. Today, the monopoly utility that serves a particular area must offer electricity to all consumers in its service territory. Many states protect their least fortunate residents from service disconnections during severe weather. However, these guarantees of universal service will be lost if they are not incorporated into the new laws governing a deregulated electric industry.

Utility deregulation is driving energy companies to sell the cheapest, dirtiest electricity. It also creates an incentive for selling more electricity, rather than encouraging more efficient energy use. Six hundred coal and oil burning plants have been exempted from the strict emission limits that

newer plants must meet under the Clean Air Act. This exemption makes it cheaper to run these older, dirtier plants and rewards their owners for creating more pollution.

Unfortunately, state deregulation laws are providing a bailout for the nuclear plants that subsidizes their operation. This means more nuclear waste and more safety threats from aging plants.

Clean, Safe, Affordable Energy is at Risk!

Over the last two decades, cost-effective and non-polluting energy alternatives have become available and affordable, but deregulation is threatening to marginalize them. New energy efficiency technologies can reduce the amount of electricity we need in the U.S. by one-third to one-half, saving consumers \$60-\$100 billion. Renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power generate electricity with virtually no pollution. But, large energy companies are green washing their products or reselling renewable energy that has already been paid for by ratepayers. Renewable energy is in danger of becoming a gourmet option on the nation's energy menu.

We Must Act Now!

All around the nation, citizens are joining together to ensure that we have a sustainable energy future where affordable, non-polluting electricity is available to all consumers. Federal legislation must be passed that prevents a bailout of the electric industry and provides far-reaching protections for consumers and the environment.

Nuclear Disaster

Nuclear power is still a threat to our economy and our environment:

- It creates 95% of the nation's lethal radioactive waste, which is being stockpiled around the country and for which no safe method of disposal exists.
- The nuclear industry is attempting to force Congress to open a temporary storage facility, permitting 100,000 shipments of nuclear waste to be moved through 43 states over a period of 30 years, exposing 50 million Americans to radioactivity.
- The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) testified in 1986 that there was a 45% chance of a meltdown at a U.S. reactor in the next 20 years, with radioactive releases on a scale comparable to Chernobyl.
- In 1994, former NRC Chairman Ivan Selin acknowledged that economic pressure was providing utilities with an "incentive to cut corners" including those "corners" that ensure safety.

SIERRA CLUB 1999 CALENDARS



**To order call your local Group
Fundraising Chair.**



Ozark Chapter Sierra Club Ballot 1999



About this ballot

Your official ballot for the Ozark Chapter Executive Committee is on the back of this page. The ExCom sets Chapter policy and oversees the business of the Ozark Chapter. It is made up of nine members elected from the membership at large (you), plus one additional member appointed by each of the five Sierra Club groups in Missouri. ExCom members are elected to staggered two-year terms. Of the current ExCom members, Gale Burrus, Ginger Harris, and Keet Kopecky continue in office. That leaves four members to be elected this year. You may vote for up to four of the candidates named on the ballot, or you may write in the name of another qualified member. If yours is a joint membership, two members may vote. Write your 8-digit membership number in the return address space of your envelope to validate your ballot. The number will be verified before the ballot is opened, and separated from the rest of the ballot before counting to assure that your vote is secret.

Executive Committee Ballot Profiles

Andrew Gondzur (St. Louis) I have been a member of the Sierra Club for six years and am a current member of the Executive Committee of the Ozark Chapter. I have thoroughly enjoyed serving the club in this capacity. It has been a very valuable and rewarding learning experience, and I would be honored to be given the opportunity to serve for a second term. I have also served on the Eastern Missouri Group's Executive Committee and as group representative. With the help of the Osage Group leaders, I coordinated the Chapter's Annual Reunion & Campout last year at beautiful Lake of the Ozarks State Park. I have been a member of the Endangered Species and Bio-diversity Committee, and, as such, have organized outings and hosted/co-led monthly meetings. I am strongly committed to environmental education and fostering positive values regarding the protection of the environment. Upon my reelection I will once again seek out and communicate your concerns to Chapter leadership and give priority to those efforts that activate membership. I believe this is key to getting new members more involved which, in turn, helps spread word of the great work we are all doing to explore, enjoy, and protect Missouri, as well as the rest of our precious planet.

Gina DeBarthe (Kansas City) My name is Gina De Barthe. I am a biology student at Missouri Western State College in St. Joseph, Mo. I am currently working on a bachelors in science with an emphasis in conservation and wildlife management. I am currently a member of the Thomas Heart Benton Executive Committee. I am the group representative to the chapter executive committee. I am also chair of the youth committee. As youth chair I have helped organize an environmental forum here at Missouri Western State College. The forum was on Confined Animal Feeding Operations and their impact on the environment. I am currently putting together a forum on Superfund. I think that educating the public about current environmental issues is important. If I am elected I will strive to work on public education at the chapter level.

Caroline Pufalt (St. Louis) The Sierra Club is a dynamic organization with a large and complex mission: to preserve, protect, and enjoy the wild places. Today, so many things fall under the environmental agenda. As a primarily volunteer based group we must make hard choices about on what to spend our finite time and energy. I will work to help our chapter make those choices and to increase our volunteer base so we can be the most effective in our conservation work. I am currently Ozark Chapter Conservation Chair. In the past I have served as chapter chair and newsletter editor. The executive committee deals with the necessary business of the chapter. I'll try to use my experience to see that we all work together as effectively as possible. I also hope that I can help group level activists get to know their counterparts across the state so we can share experiences and increase our awareness of state level issues.

Bob Sherrick (Kansas City) I joined the Sierra Club in 1981 when Ronald Reagan and James Watt began their outrageous assault on our public lands. Recently it seems as if we're reliving those sad days. We must stay alert and informed in order to fight off such efforts. I would be glad to assist by serving on the Chapter ExCom if elected. I have served on the Thomas Hart Benton ExCom two terms and was appointed to fill a vacated position on the Chapter ExCom in 1998.

Claus Wawrzinek (Kansas City) I have been involved in environmental activities for more than 15 years. I am currently involved in urban land-use planning, development, and transportation issues in Kansas City. With Kansas City's strong dependency on the automobile, clean air and urban sprawl are more and more becoming a problem. As one of the co-coordinator of the Metropolitan Coalition for Sensible Transportation, I hope to do my part by standing up for a better environment. I also serve as the current outings chair for the Thomas Hart Benton Group. As an environmentalist I feel there are many challenges ahead of us. Every one of us can do their part. It is never too late to start.

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1999 Ozark Chapter ExCom Ballot instructions

To vote:

- 1) Vote for **up to four** (4) people (you may write in additional names)
- 2) If yours is a joint membership, two (2) members may vote
- 3) Insert ballot into an envelope and address to
 Alan Journet/Sierra Club Election Committee
 2756 Oakshire Circle
 Cape Girardeau, MO 63701
- 4) Write **your membership number** (the 8 digit number on top of the computer address label) in the return address space of the envelope.
- 5) Affix 32¢ stamp and mail to us so it arrives
 by **December 31, 1998**

I vote for ...

(see reverse side for personal profiles)

1st member	2nd member	
()	()	Gina DeBarthe
()	()	Andrew Gondzur
()	()	Caroline Pufalt
()	()	Bob Sherrick
()	()	Claus Wawrzinek
()	()
()	()



Without their commitment to the wild places of this earth, photos like this would be impossible. **Join us!**

Your Name _____

Address _____

City / State _____ ZIP _____

Check enclosed (made payable to "Sierra Club") Phone (optional) _____

Please charge my MasterCard VISA E-Mail (optional) _____

Cardholder Name _____

Card Number _____ Expiration Date _____

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

- | | INDIVIDUAL | JOINT |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| INTRODUCTORY | <input type="checkbox"/> \$25 | |
| REGULAR | <input type="checkbox"/> \$35 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$43 |
| SUPPORTING | <input type="checkbox"/> \$60 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$68 |
| CONTRIBUTING | <input type="checkbox"/> \$120 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$128 |
| LIFE | <input type="checkbox"/> \$1000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$1250 |
| SENIOR | <input type="checkbox"/> \$19 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$27 |
| STUDENT | <input type="checkbox"/> \$19 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$27 |
| LIMITED INCOME | <input type="checkbox"/> \$19 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$27 |

Contributions, gifts or dues are not tax deductible; they support our effective, citizen-based advocacy and lobbying efforts. Your dues include \$7.50 for a subscription to SIERRA magazine and \$1.00 for your Chapter publications.

Protect America's Environment
For our Families...For our Future

Enclose check and mail to:
Sierra Club
P.O. Box 52968, Boulder, CO 80322-2968

OZARK CHAPTER SIERRA CLUB OUTINGS

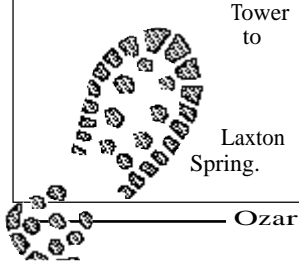
*Be sure to check
your GROUP
newsletter
for more or current
outings!*

Eastern Missouri

Nov. (first week) The Endangered Species-Biodiversity Committee is planning a Mt. Everest outing at the Omnimax Theater at the St. Louis Science Center. If interested, call Andrew Gondzur (314) 772-8810.

Nov. 7 (Sat) St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern Railway in Jackson, Mo. Murder Mystery dinner train - scary fun with food, laughter, and good company. What more could a Sierran want? Join us for this unusual railway adventure, an afternoon-evening trip. \$37. Please call right away for reservations. Kathy Wodell, (314) 240-0675 (home) or (314) 946-7200 (ext 219).

Nov. 7-8 (Sat-Sun) Ozark Trail Maintenance trip. We will return to Blair Creek and continue our work where we left off last month. If we have a big enough crew, some of us will try to complete the connector trail from Himont



Tower to

Laxton Spring.

Common commissary Saturday night. Bob Gestel, 296-8975 or Paul Stupperich, (314) 429-4352.

Nov. 13 (Fri) Come join us to see Everest at the Omnimax. Limited seats, so call early and call before 9 p.m. Diane Favier, (314) 894-5549.

Nov. 14 (Sat) Highway cleanup. You may have never considered picking up trash along the road. That means that it's your turn to don the orange vest. Diane DuBois, (314) 721-0594.

Nov. 14-15 (Sat-Sun) Overnight backpack trip suitable for beginners. A short drive from St. Louis in beautiful Hawn State Park, where we will hike to one of the back country camps. After we set up camp, we can day hike on some of the many scenic trails. Bob Gestel, (314) 296-8975.

Nov. 15 (Sun) 10 mile hike on the Green Rock Trail. Due to popular demand, this hike is being offered again this year. O. K. I'll admit there was too much mud and too many horses this spring but it's Nov. and it's all better now. Join the

ranks of those who have come to love this trail. The few ... the proud. Steve Viggers, (314) 984-8752.

Nov. 21-22 (Sat- Sun) Backpack trip at Meramec State Park on the Wilderness Trail. Rich Krebs, (314) 939-4436 or Gary Clifton, (314) 645-4077.

Nov. 22 (Sun) Meramec State Park. Dare to hike on the wrong side of the river. Visit springs, caves, old homesteads, Plymouth Point, and have a great river view from high on the bluff. Wayne Miller, (314) 569-0094.

Nov. 22 (Sun) 3-mile hike at Creve Coeur Lake Memorial Park. Visit old growth threatened by Page Avenue Freeway. Mark Kaufmann (314) 434-4743.

Nov. 27-29 (Thanksgiving weekend, Fri-Sun) Join us for a backpack trip to Hercules Glades Wilderness. We will spend 3 days exploring the beautiful glades. Paul Stupperich, (314) 429-4352, or Bob Gestel, (314) 296-8975.

Dec. (and all winter) Cross country skiing will be available on short notice when Mother Nature offers the opportunity. Call now for more information. Jim Nyberg, (314) 725-0767.

Dec. 5-6 (Sat-Sun) Glade restoration. Help increase habitat for the rare collared lizard and hundreds of native plant species at Washington State Park.

Outings Continued

Come one day or both.
Penny Holtzmann, (314)
487-2738.

**Dec. 5-6 (Sat-Sun) Ha Ha
Tonka overnight backpack.
Observe the effects of
controlled burning in this
unique state park.** Stephen
Finch, (314) 644-2553 or
Jo Aerne (314) 664-8299.

**Dec. 6 (Sun) Proffit
Mountain, 8 miles along
the Ozark Trail.**
Spectacular views of the
Taum Sauk valley. Paul
Stupperich, (314) 429-
4352.

**Dec. 12 (Sat) Highway
cleanup.** It's always sunny
and warm when we pick
up trash in December. See
for yourself. Come join us.
Diane DuBois, (314) 721-
0594.

**Dec. 12 (Sat) Morning
tour of Faust Park
Butterfly house with a talk
by the staff.** This is the
annual December outing of
the Endangered Species
Committee. Diane Albright,
(314) 966-3645.

**Dec. 12 (Sat) Holiday
party and pot luck dinner.
Bring a dish to share.**
Diane Favier, (314) 894-
5549.

**Dec. 13 (Sun) Weldon
Spring's famous Lost-94-
Katy-Quarry Trail** needs
your footprints. Wayne
Miller, (314) 569-0094.

**Dec. 18 (Fri) Ho! Ho! HO!
Holiday evening walk in
Kirkwood.** Stop at Borders
afterward to listen to
music. Suzanne Smith,
(618) 281 4762 (after 6
weekdays only).

**Dec. 19 (Sat) Hike at
Mastodon State Park and
eat in Kimmswick
afterward.** Diane Favier, no

calls after 9 p.m., (314)
894-5549.

**Dec. 20 (Sun) Solstice
hike to Hawn State Park, 8
miles.** Paul Stupperich,
(314) 429-4352.

**Jan 1 (Fri) Meramec State
Park annual day hike.**
Please join me. Paul
Stupperich, (314) 429-
4352.



Thomas Hart Benton Group

**Nov. 7 (Sat) Perry Lake
Trail Maintenance.** A
service outing requiring
some hard work that results
in a lot of fun. Call Steve
Hassler, (913) 599-6028.

**Nov. 21 (Sat) Outings
leadership / backpacking
workshop.** Participants learn
outdoor leadership skills.
Claus Wawrzinek, (816)
561-7863.

**Nov. 28 (Sat) Squaw Creek
Eagle watch.** Spectacular
wildlife viewing at the
famous refuge north of
Kansas City. Dan Fuller,
(816) 779-7263.

**Dec. 4-7 (Fri-Mon) White
Rock Mountain,
Mountainburg, Arkansas.**
Breathtaking views and
solitude. Hibernate all
weekend in the lodge or
dayhike and backpack along
the Ozark Highlands Trail.
Limited space, call early.
Jeff Pierce, (913) 599-3966.



Ozark Chapter / Sierra Club
325 N Kirkwood Road, Suite 101
Kirkwood, MO 63122

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