

OZARK SIERRAN

ONE EARTH ONE CHANCE

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Autumn leaves shimmer in the sun

photo by Marsha Armentrout

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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!

The *OZARK SIERRAN* is produced on a Macintosh computer so we strongly prefer to receive material electronically (E-mail), or on a Mac or PC disk (3.5"), **WITH A HARD COPY OF THE TEXT.** Typed articles are also OK (must be received a few days before the deadline). All submissions must include name, address, and phone number of the author. If you want your submission returned (including your disk), please include a SASE.

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

Regulatory wrangling and the death of the world

by John Kurmann

In the May/June 1998 issue of the Ozark Sierran, in an article I wrote entitled "Is the World Worth Saving?" I made a radical suggestion: What it's really going to take to save the world is a changing of our minds.

Now, I wasn't talking about the sort of mind-changing people do every day—deciding to have lunch at the sub shop instead of the taco joint.

What I am talking about is a fundamental transformation in the way the people of our culture view our place in the world. In other words, we have to turn our backs on the cultural vision which has driven us for some 10,000 years—a vision which has been summed up by author/teacher Daniel Quinn as follows: "The world was made for Man, and Man was made to conquer and rule it."

This sort of thinking is new to most people, and certainly appears to be new to the Sierra Club. I've never read any Club policy which challenges the myth that the world belongs to us. The most the Club argues for is that we need to be better stewards of the Earth; in other words, we need to take better care of our property.

I bring you good news, folks: Humans have no more business trying to be stewards of the world than do porcupines or porpoises, bluebirds or

baboons. What a relief! We can stop working our butts off trying to conquer and rule the joint, stop trying to both exploit and conserve it, and again live the way humans lived for millions of years (and the way some still do): as one species among many in the community of life.

Is this really what it's going to take to avoid global catastrophe? I know what I think; let's find out what you think.

As I pointed out in my earlier article, we've been mud-wrestling over our so-called "environmental problems" for about 35 years now (since the publication of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*). During that time, all the big green groups have employed basically the same medicines to cure this disease: legislation, regulation, and technological fixes.

Problem is, nothing has been cured, and we're running out of time. The air and water still aren't clean and healthy, species are still being wiped out all around us, we've done next-to-nothing about climate change or population growth, and on and on.

Maybe it's just me, but this strategy doesn't seem to be working. I don't think it ever will work, either. As long as we have a culture which is founded on a lifestyle dedicated to perpetual growth—growth of our food supply, of our population, of our economy, of our territory, of our "standard of living" (defined, of course, as our collection of possessions)—then the world cannot be saved. If we continue to pursue a cultural vision that says this planet is our property, that no limits apply to us, that we have every right to go on turning ever-more of the world's biomass into human bodies and human products from one year to the next, we'll never be able to pass enough laws or create enough whiz-

continued on page 4... **Regulatory wrangling**

Dates You Need to Know

- 11/13** Chapter ConsCom meeting: Neosho, Missouri contact Caroline Pufalt (314) 878-3165
- 11/14** Chapter ExCom meeting: Neosho, Missouri contact Keet Kopecky (816) 966-9544
- 12/1** Jan/Feb Ozark Sierran Deadline contact Bob Sherrick (816) 779-6708

Regulatory wrangling continued from page 3
bang technologies to prevent the death of the world.

Time for an analogy:

If you are the mayor of a village, and you find yourself having a problem with arson, what can you do? Well, if you only have a few firestarters, you can stop them, for the most part, by passing and enforcing laws against arson.

But what if you find out that just about every citizen of your village is responsible for starting fires? Some of the fires are set intentionally, for one useful economic purpose or another, but most are started as a sort of byproduct of the ordinary things the people of your village do every day.

Sure, you could hire more firefighters, and purchase a fleet of top-of-the-line fire engines, and start altering your homes and businesses so that they're flame-resistant. You could pass laws that restrict how big the fires that are set intentionally can be, and how long they can burn, and you could require devices to collect the smoke and remove the worst of the pollution before spitting it back out.

Let's face it, though: There's no way you'd ever be able to spend enough money to put out all the fires and clean up all the smoke. You could reduce the damage, but, if everybody is starting fires, and they don't know how to stop, there will always be too many to put out.

But then you discover something: Your ancestors had a way of life that didn't cause all these fires. Not only that, but there are people in other villages who even today are living another way, a way of life that doesn't start fires either, and they seem quite happy. In fact, their way of life seems to bring them more of the kinds of wealth, or wellness, that humans truly need to be happy than your way of life does.

With this knowledge in your possession, what do you do? Do you just ignore it, and go back to hiring firefighters and filling out orders for fire engines?

Maybe, just maybe, if you're wise, you and your neighbors learn from your ancestors, and from the people of those other villages. You figure out a way to live happily that doesn't cause fires, instead of spending your time and resources trying to put out the ones you can, and struggling to control the ones you can't—a struggle you are certain to lose, in the end.

I tell you this story, my friends, because the Sierra Club is in the firefighting business. But don't feel picked on: all the "environmental" (what a sterile word for such a beautiful, real world) organizations I know of are in the firefighting business. This isn't a bad thing; in fact, it's helpful, even essential, while we work out a new way to live, because it limits the damage in the meantime. Our only hope for the future, though, lies in finding a way of life that doesn't set the world on fire.

And this much I know: Our cultural vision—that the world was made for us, and we were made to conquer and rule it—is napalm. We have no choice but to abandon it if we want the world, and our species, to live.

If you're interested in learning more, I suggest you begin by reading Daniel Quinn's *Ishmael* or *The Story of B* (both of which are available from your local library and most bookstores), or visit his website, www.ishmael.org. Daniel has been a great inspiration to me, and to many thousands of other people. He has changed all our minds, and our numbers are growing. There is a new worldview coming, and we're the ones spreading it.

Also, those of you who live in the Kansas City area may be interested in participating in a group I have brought together to begin exploring these ideas. Give me a ring at (816)753-6081, or send a message to dsdnt@kctera.net, if you'd like to know more.

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES: A REASONABLE GOAL FOR FORESTRY IN THE NEXT MILLENNIUM!

by Alan R. P. Journet and Christine E. Logan

Based on 'Ecological Sustainability' presented at: Towards a Vision for Missouri's Private Forests Environmental Sustainability and Public Policy Conference 1999 University of Missouri, Columbia, March 4-5, 1999 available on the web at <http://cstl.semo.edu/journet/BI684/Logan.htm> This is the third of a three-part series dealing with the principles of ecological sustainability (with an emphasis on forests), and the management implications. Parts I and II dealt with biodiversity principles, while this part will focus on the management implications.

REGIONAL COOPERATIVE LANDSCAPE PLANNING

Small fragments or patches of forest are not large enough to allow planning that generates wood products simultaneously with sustaining ecological processes and protecting biodiversity. Distinctive geographic "ecoregions" defined by their relatively distinct assemblages of diverse habitats, species compositions, ecological processes, soils, and climate are, however, large enough. The cumulative impacts of numerous diverse land management decisions has led many conservationists and forest resource managers to conclude that biodiversity, water quality, and other forest resources (floral and faunal) can only be conserved through cooperative efforts organized on a large-scale landscape or regional level involving many owners and incorporating public/private and interagency cooperation with collaborative research and management.

To promote a wide array of goods and services for current and future generations, forests must be

managed as complete ecosystems. While forestry has traditionally dealt with individual stands, and has been reluctant to deal at a larger scale, we must look beyond artificial property boundaries and consider all lands in the ecosystem as important to its overall functioning and stability. We are reminded of the Coordinated Resource Management Planning process that the Missouri Department of Conservation recently initiated, but then prematurely rejected.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

As a broad admonition to the future, it has been argued that "if the 20th century forestry was about simplifying systems, producing wood, and managing at the stand level, 21st century forestry will be defined by understanding and managing complexity, providing a wide range of ecological goods and services, and managing across broad landscapes — managing for wholeness rather than the efficiency of individual components."

In general, sustainable forestry management will attempt to:

- Meet the social, economic, and ecological needs of current and future generations. Clearly these include non-timber goods and ecological services.
- Maintain and enhance forest quality and look beyond the stand to encompass the much larger landscape so that biodiversity and ecological processes are maintained.
- When trees are cut, increase the rotation period to follow the long natural cycle of the forest rather than a shorter financial cycle.
- Mirror the conditions in natural forests that are heterogeneous, with many species, ages, and sizes.

continued on page 6... SUSTAINABILITY

SUSTAINABILITY continued from page 5

- Enable and mimic natural disturbance patterns (while the timber industry claims that its practices do this, such a claim cannot generally be substantiated).
- Protect sensitive areas, such as streams, and important habitat, such as dead tree snags.
- Since forest species are considered interdependent, maintain species that were once considered pests, such as fungi and insects, because they are important to ecosystems.
- Promote active and meaningful participation of all stakeholders, especially local communities.
- Reduce waste and over-consumption combined with making consumption more equitable.
- Reform and strengthen both national policies and international agreements.
- Avoid mining new frontiers, or clearing natural forests to establish

tree plantations or increase agricultural land

Reed Noss suggested that a number of paths toward impoverishment need to be reversed, and those likely can not be reversed without broad landscape scale planning. The trends to reverse are those: towards younger forests, simplified forest stands, smaller fragments, more isolated fragments, fire elimination, excessive road construction, more threatened and endangered species.

Another array of criteria for sustainable forestry was developed by Nels Johnson and Daryl Ditz of the World Resources Institute who offered a series of characteristics that, if exhibited by US forestry, would indicate a path towards sustainability (Table 1—the preferred directions are indicated with an I (increasing) or a D (decreasing)).

They also proposed a series of steps that should be taken to establish such a trend (Table 2).

Table 1: Paths toward Sustainability

<p>On the Land:</p> <p>Area of natural forest ecosystems (I), Productivity of timber species (I), Ratio of timber harvest to net annual growth (D), Proportion of ecoregions in late successional classes (I), Proportion of ecoregions in plantations(D), Sedimentation loadings in streams and rivers (D), Carbon storage in trees and forests (I), Species and genetic diversity in plantations (I), Fragmentation of natural forest ecosystems (D), Trees in urban and agricultural areas (I).</p>
<p>At the Mill:</p> <p>Production, use and release of persistent toxins (D), Fossil fuel use throughout the forest products cycle (D), Efficiency in use of virgin tree fiber (I), Recycling of paper and wood products (I), Use of non-wood fiber in paper products (I), Disclosure of environmental performance (I).</p>
<p>In the Marketplace:</p> <p>Markets for non-timber forest products and services (I), Opportunities for forest recreation (I), Jobs and wages in forest communities (I), Per capita consumption of wood fiber (D), Public-private partnerships to meet sustainability goals (I).</p>

**SUSTAINABLE
CERTIFICATION OF FOREST
PRODUCTS**

Given the inevitable need for forestry to become sustainable, and the interest that many consumers have in supporting sustainable forestry by consuming the products of ecologically sustainable management, it is reasonable that there should be an entity, independent of the producers, that serves to certify the sustainability of forest management and forest products.

In 1993, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) based in Oaxaca, Mexico, was established to perform exactly such a role. The FSC has a set of guidelines to which forest management practices must adhere in order to become certified (Table 3). Companies making the pledge to abide by these guidelines do so because their customers expect it, and because they believe that it makes good business sense. In 1996, just under 3% of internationally traded wood was certified, though this was double the amount in 1994. However, worldwide demand for certified wood exceeds supply, so there is abundant room for growth in the commodity (Johnson and Ditz 1997).

This challenge, meanwhile, has also been taken up by the American Forest and Paper Association, which

has developed its own Sustainable Forestry Initiative, based as they claim on the principle that:

“AF&PA members are committed to ensuring that future generations of Americans will have the same abundant forests that we enjoy today. We will conduct all aspects of our business in an environmentally sensitive manner. We are convinced that sound environmental policy and sound business practice go hand in hand. We will pursue both for the benefit of our customers, shareholders, and the American people.”

Suggesting that the forest products industry takes seriously concerns over sustainable management, according to the list, nearly 200 companies have complied with the by-law requirements for the SFI.

While certification is no panacea, no substitute for reducing wasteful consumption or for sound forest management legislation and policies, it does provide a voluntary market-based approach to fostering sustainable forest management and trade. However, this SFI is tainted since it is not adjudicated by an impartial, independent entity but by the forest products industry itself.

A proposal globally to increase the area under certifiable sustainable

continued on page 8... SUSTAINABILITY

Table 2. Proposed Steps Towards A Sustainable US Forestry Sector

1. Develop and Implement Regional or State Sustainable Forest Sector Plan.
2. Establish a National Network of Demonstration Sustainable Forests.
3. Slow Fragmentation and Enhance Stewardship of Private Forest Lands Through Tax Reforms.
4. Restore and Enhance Timber Productivity on Degraded Lands Through Innovative Financing Mechanisms.
5. Protect and restore Critically Endangered Forest Ecosystems Through Targeted Incentive Programs, Land Acquisition, and Land Swaps.
6. Encourage Forestry Efforts within the United States to Sequester Carbon, Increase Fiber Supplies, and Enhance Rural Development.
7. Make the Environmental Performance of Forest Companies and Their Products More Open to Public Scrutiny.
8. Integrate Sustainability in Corporate Goals, Planning, and Operations.
9. Cultivate a More Robust Concept of Sustainability in US Forest Education.
10. Bolster US International Leadership to Improve the Sustainability of Forest Management Worldwide.

SUSTAINABILITY continued from page 7
 management from the current 4.5 million hectares to 200 million by 2005 has been endorsed by environmental and business groups as well as the World Bank. The trend towards sustainable certification is underway!

CONCLUSIONS

Although there will always be a need for forest products, currently governments, citizens, and nature pay too high a price for their harvest. But, we can ensure that our needs for forest resources and services are met by forging a new relationship with forests: one that ensures conservation, sustainable use, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from forests.

Furthermore, while there may well be costs to be born by everyone, from landowner to consumer, the costs of not shifting to sustainability will be higher and potentially could be irreversible. As has been recognized,

“A more integrated approach to using and managing forest resources through participatory planning informed by the best science and experience is central to a more sustainable forest sector in the United States.”

One theme that has recurred throughout the writing on sustainability is the need for interdisciplinary cooperation. Sustainable management and ecosystem conservation must be “ecologically sound, economically viable, and socially responsible.” This will involve a more open and participatory processes in decision-making regarding land use management and tax and policy decisions than is frequently the case.

Given the tremendous importance of private forests in the overall scheme of planning and managing our forest resource, it will be essential then that our timber values are clearly seen to be reflected in management. Should this not occur, the pressure from conservationists and

Table 3. The Forest Stewardship Council Sustainable Management Guidelines

1. Compliance with laws and FSC principles.
2. Long term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented, and legally established.
3. The legal rights of indigenous peoples to own, use, and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected.
4. Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.
5. Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest’s multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.
6. Forest management shall conserve biodiversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and integrity of the forest.
7. A management plan appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation shall be written, implemented, and kept up-to date. The long-term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.
8. Monitoring shall be conducted appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management to assess condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities, and their social and environmental impacts.
9. Primary forests, well-developed secondary forests, and sites of major environmental, social, or cultural significance shall be conserved. Such areas shall not be replaced by tree plantations or other land uses following harvest.
10. Plantations shall complement, not replace, natural forests. Plantations should reduce pressures on natural forests.

a concerned public to take the public forests completely out of the timber base will only increase. Such an eventuality could have interesting repercussions. As has been well documented, timber sales on public forests are frequently conducted on a below-cost basis. This means that the subsidized timber from public forests constitutes a competitive force in the market place, potentially depressing the price that private landowners might charge for their timber, and thus reducing the ability of these landowners to afford sustainable management.

It is interesting to note that even as some political forces are attempting to open public lands to greater commercial exploitation, a miscellany of environmental groups, resource economists, and businesses has filed

suit to prevent the US. Forest Service from uneconomic logging on National Forest Lands. Rather than claiming that such activities pose environmental threats, they are arguing that the Forest Service is ignoring laws that require it to assess the total economic impacts of subsidized uneconomic logging.

Among the barriers to sustainability is the "growth myth" which is based upon the illusion that growth can continue indefinitely. We need to recognize that the environment, with its natural resources and ecosystem processes, is the basis for all life. This is not merely another special interest. The ability of our natural resources to support human consumption is limited. Sustainability is not for some minority sector of today's population, it is for future generations, and for perpetuity.

The Heat Is On

by Ross Gelbspan

reviewed by Caroline Pufalt

This book should come with a warning: read at your own risk—may result in major priority change. Gelbspan's book provides a lucid, readable, and persuasive account of the problems surrounding our response to global warming. Few thoughtful people will fail to be moved by his arguments. Unfortunately, that is not always the case with information regarding global warming.

Global warming can seem like such a large but remote problem. It is easy for individuals, even those with concerns about the environment, to recoil at the enormity of the issue and deal instead with more concrete problems. But Gelbspan's writing highlights the importance of global warming to so many other environmental concerns such as wildlife habitat, shoreline degradation, pollution, agriculture, etc. Global warming, like population growth, touches all our concerns.

First, it is useful to understand

the use of the terms global warming and global climate change. Gelbspan primarily uses the term "global climate change" in his book. The Sierra Club, in its literature, tends to use "global warming." Both describe the same scenario.

Historically the world's climate has changed without the influence of human beings. Barring our impacts it would undoubtedly continue slow climate alterations. However, we have learned that the increase of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere from industrialized society is causing a greenhouse effect that is generally associated with warming. But it is widely acknowledged that this "unnatural" drift toward warming will result in more temperature extremes (hot and cold), more storms and other severe weather events. The term global climate change captures this scenario while the overall trend associated with this man-made change is warming.

Gelbspan explains the natural events behind the greenhouse effect so that the reader has a basic understanding of why the "heat is on." But the title of the book refers not just to climate changes but to the imperative given to us to respond. This

continued on page 10... **Heat is on**

Heat is on continued from page 9
human induced climate change is the biggest challenge we have faced.

Basically we need to change our energy strategy from a carbon based system to alternative sources. Ideally those alternatives should be as nonpolluting and safe as possible, such as wind, solar, and hydrogen, although gas and even nuclear may play a role. Gelbspan does not spend much space arguing the pros and cons of nuclear energy, but he does identify it as an industry whose subsidies should be transferred to more appropriate alternatives.

Fortunately, we have alternative energy sources and alternative technologies to help us harness those sources. Improvements in photovoltaic technology, fuel cells, and hybrid cars are examples. Human culture has gone through several energy source changes— from wood to coal to oil and now includes gas and nuclear. We can undergo another transformation if we have the will to do so.

Gelbspan does an excellent job explaining the reasons we have been so tardy and inadequate in responding to climate change. The problems include organization, cost, and fairness. Although the technology exists, it will take planning and industrial changes to move from carbon based to alternative sources. The good news is that these changes will result in cleaner and often cheaper energy, but the start up costs will require financial investments. Fairness becomes an issue because countries face this problem from widely different starting points. Developing countries want to increase their energy use per capita and may rightly feel it is unfair to require them to cut back on carbon based fuels before they have achieved par with developed countries. Developing countries are least able to afford changing to new technologies, but if

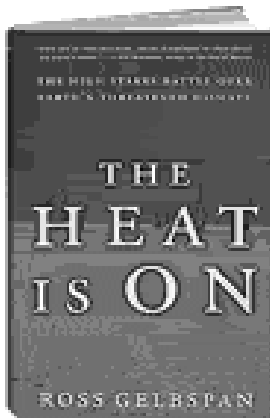
countries, such as China, continue to develop carbon based economies, curtailing climate change will be nearly impossible.

One wishes these three problems (organization, cost, and fairness) were all we had to deal with. But, alas, a major problem has been misinformation regarding global climate change that much of the oil and gas industry has promoted. Three scientists, Balling, Michaels, and Singer, have been identified as the “greenhouse skeptics.” Their pronouncements and “research” were often underwritten by oil and gas funding. Along with oil and gas interests, certain politicians have used these skeptics as reference for their opposition to deny the reality of

climate change. The overwhelming majority of climate scientists agree that global warming is real. Uncertainty remains regarding the details of projected impacts and time scale of the changes that this climate change will produce. The three greenhouse skeptics do not represent any solid challenge to the greenhouse premise and Gelbspan thoroughly debunks the skeptic position. His book

contains an appendix of scientific responses to their claims. Unfortunately, despite their lack of credibility, the work of the greenhouse skeptics has been used to bolster some of the most ignorant political responses to the challenge of climate change.

Gelbspan describes the political debate in this country and how the U.S. has not participated in international treaties regarding global warming. He clearly outlines the possibilities for the U.S. to play a positive leadership role in meeting climate change challenges. However, to get there will take more pressure from citizens who understand this issue. I strongly encourage Sierrans to learn more about global warming and become those informed citizens.



Energy News Briefs

World Watch Institute Calls For Coal To Be Phased Out

by Wallace McMullen

Coal is a filthy energy source responsible for a host of health problems around the world and the time has come for it to be phased out, according to a report recently released by the World Watch Institute.

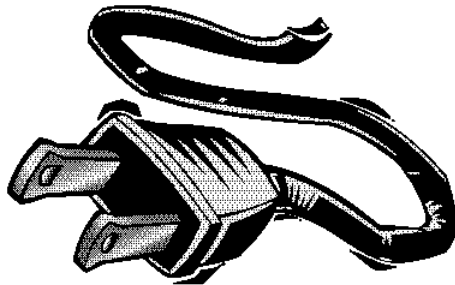
Seth Dunn, author of the report that appears in the September/October issue of the Institute's magazine said "Coal's share of world energy, which peaked... in 1910, is down to 23 percent — roughly where it was in 1860. While coal's market price is at a historic low, its environmental and health costs have never been higher.

"Coal accounts for 43 percent of the annual global carbon emissions but supplies only 26 percent of the world's

energy... Two main ingredients of coal smoke are particulate and sulfur dioxide pollution, which cause 500,000 premature deaths and millions of new respiratory illnesses each year in urban areas worldwide. "

To minimize the dislocation of workers [when coal is phased out], the institute recommends following the lead of governments in China and the United Kingdom who have located solar cell manufacturing sites near abandoned coal mines.

(Most of the major electric generating facilities in Missouri are coal fired).



Buy Nothing Day. Weekend. (Century?)

by Ron McLinden

I have a confession. I have “visited” the www.adbusters.org website. It’s a decidedly anti-establishment site, created by people in the advertising industry to espouse blatantly anti-consumerist attitudes and actions.

(At this point I suppose I could try launching into an analysis of why they do it — guilt, revulsion, self-hate for contributing to the very thing they attack — but I won’t since I think they perform a useful service in the course of their self-redemption.)

The adbusters folks sponsor the annual “Buy Nothing Day,” the day after Thanksgiving. That’s the day when the stereotypical American consumer goes on a buying binge at the local shopping mall and mega-mart in order to get a head start on the Christmas buying season. (It is also the day that shopping center developers plan for when they decide how many parking spaces to pave.)

BND is a day to do just the opposite. It’s a day to rebel against gross consumerism, a day to avoid suburban traffic jams, and, of course, a day to further reflect on the plenty that we enjoy in this country and the price the world’s environment and other people pay to support that plenty.

Bottom line: consider yourself invited to observe Buy Nothing Day on November 26.

But why stop there? Why not extend it through the weekend? Surely there are things around the house that could be done. Surely there are books to be read, friends or neighbors to be visited. And surely there are leftovers to be eaten. It shouldn’t take much advance planning to make it possible.

Come to think of it, why not observe the passing of the millennium as a Buy Nothing Millennial Weekend. A period of reflection and looking forward. A time to formulate not only those traditional new year’s resolutions, but New Millennial Resolutions as well — Remainder of Life Resolutions.

Planning for a Buy Nothing Millennial Weekend shouldn’t be much harder than planning for Buy Nothing Day. You just put in a few additional supplies — extra flashlight batteries, extra canned goods, a few gallons of tap water, and maybe some extra fuel for your camping stove, just like the emergency preparedness folks advise.

A Buy Nothing Century? Probably not very practical. But there’s nothing to keep you from planning your own personal Buy Nothing Days and Buy Nothing Weekends throughout the year.

Oh, yes. Those Buy Nothing Days should be “Turn Off Your TV” days as well. (That’s a separate campaign from the folks at www.adbusters.org.)



Oh, say can you see...?

For the past five years, the Endangered Species Act, and the many species it seeks to protect, has been under attack by politicians backed by a powerful coalition of timber, grazing and mining interests as well as real estate developers.

The Bald Eagle is a success story — won't you join the Sierra Club, and add your voice to the many thousands who want to ensure that our nation's unique natural heritage is protected?

Join the Club and receive a FREE Member's Cap!



Yes, I want to join! I want to help safeguard our precious natural heritage. My payment is enclosed.

My Name _____

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City / State _____ ZIP _____

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

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

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Contributions, gifts or dues to the Sierra Club 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 newsletter.

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MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

INDIVIDUAL JOINT

- INTRODUCTORY \$25
- REGULAR \$35 \$43
- SUPPORTING \$60 \$68
- CONTRIBUTING \$120 \$128
- LIFE \$1000 \$1250
- SENIOR \$19 \$27
- STUDENT \$19 \$27
- LIMITED INCOME \$19 \$27



SIERRA CLUB

FOUNDED 1892

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

FOR VALIDATION PURPOSES you must write your membership number (from your address label) _____ (this will be separated from your ballot before counting)

1999 Ozark Chapter ExCom Election

To vote:

- 1) Vote for **up to five** (5) candidates (you may write in additional names.) See next two pages for candidate statements.
- 2) If yours is a **joint membership**, two (2) members may vote
- 3) Write **your membership number** (the 8 digit number on top of the computer address label) in the space at the top of this page. After validation, the ballot will be separated and the votes counted. WE ENSURE YOUR RIGHT TO A SECRET BALLOT.
- 5) Cut out this entire page and mail it to the Elections Committee Chair

Bob Sherrick
10807 E. 205th St.
Peculiar, MO 64078-9018

so it arrives by **DECEMBER 31, 1999.**

I vote for ...

1st member	2nd member	
---------------	---------------	--

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Wallace McMullen | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Donna Clark Fuller | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Keet Kopecky | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Herschel Asner | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Gale Burrus | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ | (write-in candidate) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ | (write-in candidate) |



1999 ExCom Election Candidate Statements

Your official ballot for the Ozark Chapter Executive Committee is on page 14. 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, Gina DeBarthe (Kansas City), Andrew Gondzur (St. Louis), Caroline Pufalt (St. Louis), and Claus Wawrzinek (Kansas City) continue in office. You may vote for up to five of the candidates named on the ballot, or you may write in the names of other qualified members. **If yours is a joint membership, two members may vote.**

Write your 8-digit membership number in the space provided at the top of the ballot page to validate your ballot. The number will be verified and separated from the rest of the ballot before counting to assure that your vote is secret.

Wallace McMullen (Jefferson City) I joined the Sierra Club four years ago when a group formed in Jefferson City, having been interested in environmental issues most of my adult life. I have been on the Chapter Executive Committee for the past two years, and as I have become more knowledgeable about Sierra Club matters, have begun to represent the Chapter on several issues. I have been active on the Chapter Conservation Committee, the chapter's clean air committee, attended this year's national Clean Air conference in Washington, worked on electric utility issues, and represented the Ozark Chapter at the last Midwest Regional Conservation Committee meeting. In Jefferson City I have been active in efforts to reduce urban sprawl. As Sierra Club members we face major challenges in our efforts to pursue and protect clean air, clean water, combat urban sprawl, and increase awareness of the threat of global warming in Missouri. I intend to continue to contribute to the Ozark Chapter's activities on the issues which I am knowledgeable about, and if elected will strive to further the work of the Ozark Chapter in recruiting more active members and pursuing our goals of protecting wilderness, living species, and the livability of this precious planet. I will be honored to serve another term on the Executive Committee.



Donna Clark Fuller (Kansas City) I became a member of the Sierra Club eleven years ago although I have loved the natural world all of my life. I came to believe that we all have the responsibility to try to preserve that world and in order to do that we have to learn to live in such a way that other life on this planet is also sustained. I have previously served as Chair of the Thomas Hart Benton group as well as various committees of that group. In running for Chapter ExComm I hope to promote cooperation among all of the local groups in thinking on a statewide level as well as to support local efforts at conservation. Missouri is one of the most beautiful places in this country, and I think we all need to work hard to keep it that way.



Keet Kopecky (Kansas City)

With each passing year it becomes ever clearer that the Ozark Chapter of the Sierra Club is not only the most effective environmental voice in Missouri, but is one of the most effective environmental voices in the country. Many of our members have worked their way into positions of environmental leadership within our city and county governments. Others have joined local and national Sierra Club activist networks to stop water pollution by hog and chicken factories, prevent forest destruction by corporate chip mills, and halt efforts to mine lead along our Ozark riverways. Organizations nationwide continue to recognize our Chapter staff people, most recently honoring Ken Midkiff with the Sierra Club's highest staff award a few months ago. I have enjoyed doing my part as Chapter Chair to support the efforts of our excellent staff, and to support the work of you, our extraordinary volunteers. I look forward to the challenges and victories that the next two years are sure to bring.



Herschel Asner.(St. Louis)

I am a retired pharmacist. As such I have both the time and desire to become much more active in the Sierra Club. I will be able to attend meetings anywhere in the State at any time and bring a close liaison between the Ozark Chapter and the EMG and other Missouri groups. I have served and am currently serving on the Board of Directors of several non-profit organizations and could bring that experience to bear on the Excom of the Ozark Chapter. I would try to involve more individual members to monitor their local areas for environmental problems and to get them to make their views known to local, state and national legislators. I would be able to show them how to be effective advocates for the environmental movement. I would like to see more of membership involved in phone calls, letters and email not only to governmental bodies but also to local i.e. "hometown" media who are always looking for a local angle. I fully support all of the present activities that attempt to prevent or correct environmental problems, and would try to get more members to take a more active role in the club. I cannot send a photo, but I am just another old bald guy who loves the outdoors.



Gale Burrus (Kansas City)

What does "Sierra Club" bring to mind? Fall hikes in crisp air among scarlet-colored maples and persimmons. The smell of lemons. The joy at hearing of official protection being given to wild places like the California desert. The sound of singing from around a crackling campfire. People working together to decide policies and actions to protect the environment. The sight and sound of thousands of migrating geese coming to rest at sunset in a refuge. Learning about pesticide residues, global warming, urban sprawl and more. A history of effectively protecting wildlife and wild places. Human "Burma Shave" signs promoting public transportation in Kansas City. Sighting more than 50 bald eagles in a single day. A hard-fought legislative defeat—and the conviction to keep trying. The colorful splash of spring wildflowers peeking out from under brown leaf litter. Labels, labels and more labels at newsletter mailing parties. These are some of the things that the words "Sierra Club" bring to my mind. I believe the Sierra Club is an effective way for us to come together to enjoy and protect our environment. We can share ideas, beliefs, resources, knowledge and companionship. Currently I bring to the Chapter's Executive Committee my skills and knowledge gained in group, chapter, regional and national volunteer positions. I'm presently the Chapter's Council Delegate and Chair of its Executive Committee, and seek to continue to work on the Executive Committee. And I continue to believe that in working together, we can and do make a difference.



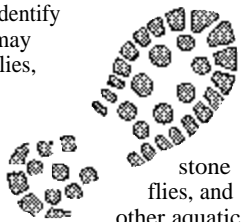
OZARK CHAPTER SIERRA CLUB OUTINGS

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

Eastern Missouri Group

Nov. 6 (Sat) Past, present, and future lemon squeezers celebrate the first millennia of Sierra lemonade. 905 Lami in Souldard. Jim & Phyllis Young (314)664-9392.

Nov. 6 (Sat) Wade in the water and help us conduct water quality monitoring on Fox Creek out near Eureka. Come spend about 1/2 day and learn to perform simple chemical tests, compute stream flow, and identify may flies,

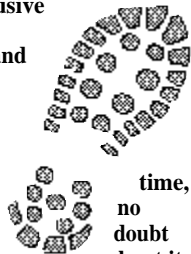


stone flies, and other aquatic insects. This is part of the Sierra Club's clean water campaign. Leslie Lihou (314)726-2140 or Jim Rhodes (314)821-7758.

Nov. 6-7 (Sat-Sun) Trail maintenance on the Blair Creek section of the Ozark Trail. We will be camping near our cars so you can have all the comforts of home (almost). Common commissary Saturday night. Menu suggestions welcomed. Bob Gestel (636)296-8975 or Paul

Stupperich (314)429-4352.

Nov. 7 (Sun) We will hike the Ozark Trail and resume our search for that elusive Peter's Cave, and we're gonna find it this



time, no doubt about it. My special invitation to survivors of the ill-fated 1998 expedition. Wayne Miller (314)569-0094.

Nov. 13 (Sat) Highway Cleanup. Now that all those pesky woodchucks are sleeping in their dens it's a great time to be collecting trash. Diane DuBois (314)721-0594.

Nov. 13-14 (Sat-Sun) Backpack trip to St. Francis State Park. We will explore some of the back country in this nearby park. No fires, so be sure to bring your stove and candle lantern. Paul Stupperich (314)429-4352 or Bob Gestel (636)296-8975.

Nov. 18 (Thu) General meeting at 7:30 at the Missouri Botanical Garden featuring member's vacation slides. To have your outstanding slides featured call Ann

Eggebrecht (314)725-1560.

Nov. 20 (Sat) Join the Forest Watchers to observe a chip mill clear cut on private land. Hike on public land near Crane Lake. Plan on a full day with dinner afterwards. Ann Eggebrecht (314)725-1560 or Hank & Katie Dorst (417)932-4623.

Nov. 21 (Sun) Get ready for those Thanksgiving Day calories. Day hike the hills, prairies, and ravines of scenic Pere Marquette State Park. Features numerous leaf off views overlooking the Illinois River valley and beyond. Moderately strenuous, 4-7 miles, depending on group interest. Possible lunch afterward. Dick Klosterman (314)776-1339.

Nov. 21 (Sun) Bicycle Souldard to the confluence at Columbia Bottom Conservation Area via the St. Louis riverfront trail. Jim Young (314)664-9392.

Nov. 28 (Sun) This eight mile hike will take us to some of the best views in the St. Francois Mountains. Water falls, glades, great views are only a part of the planned hike. Limited to 15 people. Paul Stupperich (314)429-4352.

Dec. 3 (Fri) Evening stroll on Kirkwood streets
continued on next page

Outings Continued

decorated for the holidays. Afterwards join us at Sunset Hills Borders for coffee and music. Suzanne Smith (618) 281-4762 (after 6:30 pm, weekdays only).

Dec. 4-5 (Sat-Sun) Backpack Big Piney Trail. Roughly 15 mile loop trail that challenges the hiker with several steep climbs

through the Paddy Creek Wilderness Area.

Without the leaves, the views are worth the trip! Stephen Finch (314)644-2553.

Dec. 4-5 (Sat-Sun) Glade restoration. Help increase habitat for the rare collared lizard and hundreds of native plant species at Washington State Park. Come one day or both. Penny Holtzmann (314)487-2738.

Dec. 11 (Sat) The third annual downtown Christmas walk. We will spend time walking and enjoying the city scape, taking time to enjoy the winter landscape along with the many reflections of the afternoon sun on the city.

Call early. The hike fills up. Paul Stupperich (314)429-4352.

Dec. 11 (Sat) Get into heavy metal! Tour Missouri Mines State Historic Site (a former lead mine) in St. Francois County. We will have Art Hebrank, the

p.m., weekdays only).

Dec. 19 (Sun) Winter solstice hike. Get ready for the winter by hiking at Hawn State Park. We will visit places at Hawn not seen by many hikers. Paul Stupperich (314)429-4352.

Dec. 26 (Sun) Meramec State Park. Hike to Copper Hollow Spring via assorted trails, some imaginary. Wayne Miller



(314)569-0094.

Jan 1 (Sat) Begin the millennium off right with Paul's world famous New Year's Day hike to Meramec State Park. Limited to 15 people. Paul Stupperich (314)429-4352.

Director of the site, give us the tour. You will see the machinery that was used, the lead processing plant, and an incredible mineral exhibit. Afterwards, we'll have lunch together at Rosener's. Jim Rhodes (314)821-7758.

Dec. 11 (Sat) Holiday party. Everyone welcome to pot luck dinner. Bring \$2 and a dish to share. Diane Favier (314)894-5549 (before 9pm).

Dec. 18 (Sat) Mystery Christmas time day hike. 6-8 miles. Cider and cookies afterwards. Suzanne Smith (618)281-4762 (after 6:30



Outings Continued

Osage Group

Nov. 1 (Mon) After work biking on the new University Trail. Leave from campus (Hearnes) and ride south to Epple Fields. This short but very scenic trip could include a detour to the Green Meadows area for dinner. This is an ideal commuter bike trail that you should be familiar with! Dee Dookan (573)442-4224.

Nov. 6 (Sat) A Jefferson City Event! An outing designed without a drive north on Hwy 63 if you are a Jeff City Sierran. A real Mid-Mo event! Hike Painted Rocks State Forest and

potluck afterward in Taos, Missouri. Daryl Meller (573)395-4267.

Nov. 7 (Sun) Mark Twain National Forest hike. A trip to observe the effects of logging in the forest and to compare recently logged areas to those scheduled for cutting in the future. Dick Luecke (by Nov. 5) (573) 882-3691.

Nov. 13 (Sat) Rock Bridge State Park. Hike these scenic and un hunted areas and socialize at dinner after the walk. Tom Moran (573)442-6955.

Nov. 20-21 (Sat-Sun) Late Fall float. Kay Stewart (573)875-4490.

Nov. 20 (Sat) Hike Cedar

Creek Trails in Mark Twain National Forest, including recent and future logging sites. Dee Dookan (573)442-4224.

Nov. 25, (Thu) 18th (AT LEAST) Annual Whitley/Kardinal Thanksgiving Hike and PotLuck Feast. Join a growing group to hike into a choice location, about a mile from the parking lot and spend the afternoon feasting around a roaring bed of coals. Bring a cornish game hen—preferably a “free range” hen—to roast on a spit over those coals, potato, food, and drink to share. Rain or shine,



this is always a wonderful outing that makes for a most memorable Thanksgiving. Jim and Joanne Whitley (573)442-6929.

Thomas Hart Benton Group

Nov. 5 (Fri) Gastronomic outing. Rain forest Cafe in Oak Park Mall. Gale Burrus (816)763-5120.

Nov. 6-7 (Sat-Sun) Weston Bend State Park, northeast of Kansas City. Camp, hike, bike at a beautiful state park situated on bluffs and hollows along the banks of the Missouri. Bob & Doris Sherrick (816)779-6708

Nov. 13 (Sat) Perry Lake Trail Maintenance. This will be our last Perry Lake Trail maintenance trip of the 1990s. Bring water, lunch, bow saw, and/or loppers. Steve Hassler (913)599-6028

Nov. 18-21 (Thur-Sun) Ozark Highlands Trail backpack, northwestern Arkansas. We'll continue our series of trips along portions of this 150-mile trail. Jeff Pierce (913)599-3966

Nov. 27 (Sat) Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge, Mound City, Mo. See geese, bald eagles, and other birds during the height of migration season. Dan & Donna Clark Fuller (816)779-7284

Dec. 4 (Sat) Watkins Woolen Mill State Park, Kearney, Mo. Tour a 19th century woolen mill and the home of its owner, then hike with us in the state park. Jim Horlacher (913)492-7818

Dec. 11 (Sat) Thomas Hart Benton Group holiday party. Donna Clark Fuller (816)799-7284

Dec. 11-12 (Sat-Sun) Base camp & day hikes, Buffalo River, Arkansas. We'll base-camp along the Buffalo River or at the Lost Valley Campground and then do some great day trips in the area. Bob Wilshire (913)384-6645

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